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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 254—82d Congress

Chapter 665 - 1st Session

H. R. 5650

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 254

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952 (approved November 1, 1951). Contains, among others, the following items: Appropriates \$186,800 to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the submission of reports thereof to Congress under the Flood Control Act of 1936; provides \$1,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission; and provides \$1,885,416 for various judgments and claims.

### INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5650

- September 27, 1951      Hearings: House, (copy for lending purposes in Hearings file.)
- October 8, 1951        Representative Cannon, Missouri introduced and reported H. R. 5650 without amendments. House Report 1110. Print of bill as reported.
- October 9, 1951        As reported, this bill includes an item for flood-control by USDA which is explained in the committee report as follows: "The budget request of \$1,475,000 contained in House Document 243 provides for tributary works of improvement and land treatment measures in 15 critical watersheds in the Kansas-Missouri area to supplement work recommended for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Investigation revealed that surveys have been completed on only three of the watersheds and none are covered by approved survey reports. Therefore, there is no authority for the Committee to approve such request. In an effort to speed up the work in these areas, however, the Committee does recommend that \$186,800 be provided to expedite investigations and surveys in these and other critical watersheds in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Basins." The bill also contains \$1,000,000 for the Civil Service Commission "to assist the Commission to meet its workload and to reduce a backlog which exists in connection with personnel checks and investigations arising from the loyalty program."
- October 10, 1951      House began debate on H. R. 5650, but postponed final action until October 11. Rep. Cannon stated that this will be the last supplemental bill of this session. Rep. Whitten, Miss., discussed the flood control appropriation to the USDA in the bill, explaining that the amount



appropriated was for the purpose of making surveys so that the Public Works Committee could carry forward planning in connection with other projects.

October 11, 1951

House passed as reported, H. R. 5650, Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1952.

Bill as passed by the House includes \$186,800 for USDA flood control surveys.

October 12, 1951

Hearings: Senate. (copy for lending purposes in Hearings file.)

H. R. 5650, Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1952 referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred.

October 15, 1951

Senate concluded hearings on H. R. 5650.

October 18, 1951

Senate Appropriations Committee voted to report H. R. 5650.

Senate reported H. R. 5650 with amendments. Senate Report 1036. Print of bill as reported by the Senate.

October 19, 1951

House Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5650.

Senate passed with amendments, H. R. 5650, which contains flood-control survey item for USDA. Print of bill with amendments of the Senate numbered.

Senate conferees appointed on H. R. 5650.

October 20, 1951

Senate agreed to Conference Report and acted on amendments in disagreement.

House received and agreed to the Conference Report. House Report 1226. Print of report.

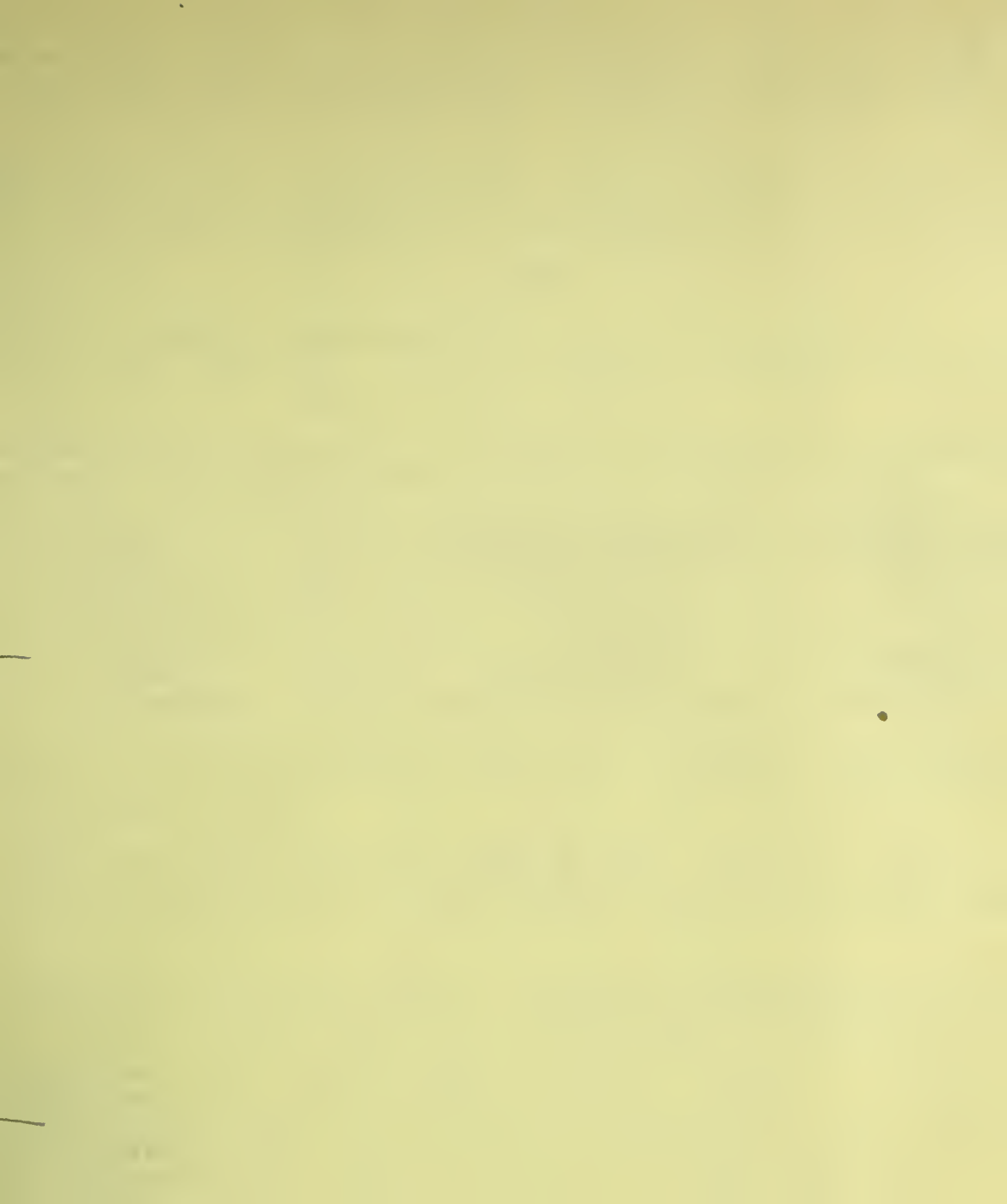
As passed, the bill appropriates \$186,800 for USDA to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the submission of reports thereon to the Congress in addition to other items in the bill.

November 1, 1951

Approved: Public Law 254 - 82nd Congress.











5. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1622, to amend Section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, to include the White River backwater area in the Lower Mississippi River (Rpt. No. 893) (p. 12997).
6. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. The Rules Committee reported favorably without amendment S. Con. Res. 5, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to establish a committee to prepare the legislative budget (S. Rpt. 931) (p. 12998).

HOUSE

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. This bill, H. R. 5650, was introduced by Rep. Cannon, Mo., and reported without amendment from the Appropriations Committee (H. Rpt. 1110) (p. 13079).

8. FOREIGN AID. The estimates of appropriation to carry out the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (H. Doc. 250) (see Digest 187) are broken down as follows:

| Area                 | Military Assistance | Economic and Technical Assistance |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Europe               | \$ 5,072,476,271    | \$ 1,022,000,000                  |
| Near East and Africa | 396,250,000         | 160,000,000                       |
| Asia and Pacific     | 535,250,000         | 237,155,866                       |
| American Republics   | 38,150,000          | 21,245,653                        |
| TOTAL                | 6,042,126,271       | 1,440,401,519                     |

Contributions to U. N. Korean Reconstruction Agency -- \$45,000,000.

9. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. The House conferees were given until midnight last night, Oct. 8, to file a conference report on this bill, H. R. 4386 (p. 13053).
10. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Rep. Jensen, Iowa, was appointed as a conferee on this bill, H. R. 4740, to replace the late Rep. Stefan (p. 13053).
11. PARCEL POST. Passed with amendments S. 1335, to readjust the size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail between first-class post offices. Prior to passage, adopted the following amendments: (1) to limit to 20 pounds the weight of parcels which may be sent to parcel post zones 3 to 8 inclusive; (2) to remove from these limitations packages mailed from or for delivery to second-class post offices in addition to the third- and fourth-class post offices already covered by the bill; (3) to exempt territorial and overseas post offices from provisions of the bill (pp. 13060-74).
12. PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 1952, to amend or repeal certain Government property laws (Rpt. No. 1105) (p. 13079). The Rules Committee cleared for action H. R. 2574, providing that contracts negotiated without advertising under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and the Armed Services Procurement Act shall stipulate that the Comptroller General shall have the right to examine pertinent data of contractors and subcontractors (Rpt. No. 1108) (p. 13076).
13. INVESTIGATIONS. Adopted H. Res. 436, authorizing the Banking and Currency Committee to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction within or outside the U. S. (pp. 13054-60).

14. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Chief of Engineers a report on the Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., with a view to ascertaining the exact damages resulting at or near Louisiana, Mo., by the creation of Pool No. 24 (Clarksville Dam) on the Mississippi River (H. Doc. 251); to Public Works Committee (p. 13072).
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Speech by Rep. Miller, Nebr., claiming that special consideration to foreign trade through such things as reciprocal trade agreements and ECA aid is proving harmful to many American industries (pp. 13053-4).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. PRICE CONTROLS. Rep. Hill, Colo., inserted an Economic Trend Lines study discussing the consequences of the effort to control beef prices, stating that such controls were unnecessary and claiming that an "incent administration" has sabotaged another food industry (pp. A6494-5). Rep. Smith, Wisc., inserted a summary of this same study (p. A6472).  
Rep. Lovre, S. Dak., inserted Glen Martz's radio program discussing the cattlemen's opposition to Price Director DiSalle's efforts to control beef prices (p. A6478).
17. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks by Rep. Davis, Wisc., and insertion of a constituent's letter opposing repeal of the provision for imports controls on dairy products, fats and oils as requested by the President, and favoring the Andresen Amendment to retain these controls (p. A6495).
18. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Wickersham, Okla., inserted a summary of remarks by H. H. Bennett at Cincinnati on April 6, 1951, "The Rewards of Soil Conservation" (pp. A6471-2), and addresses by Dr. Bennett at Vandalia, Ill. on March 12, 1951, "Torging Ahead in Soil and Water Conservation" (pp. A6509-11) and at Rockport, Tex. on March 22, 1951, "Relation of Soil Erosion to Coastal Waters" (pp. A6515-8).  
Rep. Davis, Wisc., inserted two letters from a district and a State conservationist in Wisconsin discussing soil conservation activities in that state (pp. A6473-4).
19. INFORMATION. Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial opposing the President's recent security order regarding information from the executive departments (pp. A6469-70).  
Sen. Bridges inserted a New York News editorial opposing the President's security order (pp. A6482-3).  
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a St. Louis Globe-Democrat editorial pointing out that the OPS order regarding news suppression is a good illustration of what can happen under the President's security order (p. A6495).  
Extension of remarks by Rep. Bender, Ohio, claiming that the President's security order will lead to dictatorship (pp. A6514-5).  
Sen. Ferguson inserted the text of the President's security statement and a transcript of the discussion with reporters concerning it (pp. A6526-9).
20. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Zablocki, Wisc., inserted a Milwaukee Journal editorial examining the opposition to this project (pp. A6495-6).
21. FOREST PRODUCTS. Rep. Murray, Wisc., inserted a paper by Dr. Louis T. Stevenson, "The Place of the Paper Industry in the United States Economy" (pp. A6512-3).

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

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OCTOBER 8, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5650]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 185, 236, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, and 248. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

### SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$5,146,495,570. Appropriations recommended total \$4,440,559,420, a reduction of \$705,936,150. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table:



| Chapter | Agency                                            | Budget estimates | Recommended<br>in bill | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I       | Legislative.....                                  | \$650, 500       | \$550, 500             | —\$100, 000                     |
| II      | Federal Security Agency..                         | 25, 500, 000     | 1, 200, 000            | —24, 300, 000                   |
| III     | Agriculture.....                                  | 1, 475, 000      | 186, 800               | —1, 288, 200                    |
| IV      | Interior.....                                     | 385, 000         | 385, 000               | -----                           |
| V       | Independent Offices.....                          | 562, 280, 000    | 239, 103, 000          | —323, 177, 000                  |
| VI      | Department of Defense—<br>Military public works.. | 4, 555, 594, 158 | 4, 198, 523, 208       | —357, 070, 950                  |
| VII     | Claims.....                                       | 610, 912         | 610, 912               | -----                           |
|         | Total.....                                        | 5, 146, 495, 570 | 4, 440, 559, 420       | —705, 936, 150                  |

## CHAPTER I

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York, *Chairman***

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio  
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

WALT HORAN, Washington  
FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The bill includes a total of \$550,500 for two items under the House of Representatives. Of this amount, \$550,000 is for contingent expenses of the House to provide funds to the Clerk of the House, pursuant to House Resolution 318, Eighty-second Congress, for the purchase of automatic office equipment for Members, officers, and committees of the House. As provided by the resolution the equipment will remain the property of the House of Representatives.

In addition, \$500 is provided for the stationery revolving fund, for a newly elected Member.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill*

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                       | Estimates  | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
|                | LEGISLATIVE BRANCH                         |            |                     |                                 |
|                | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES                   |            |                     |                                 |
|                | CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE           |            |                     |                                 |
| 247            | Miscellaneous Items-----                   | \$650, 000 | \$550, 000          | —\$100, 000                     |
| 247            | Stationery (revolving fund)-----           | 500        | 500                 |                                 |
|                | Total, Legislative Branch (Chapter I)----- | 650, 500   | 550, 500            | —100, 000                       |

## CHAPTER II

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman***

E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia  
CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York  
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

GEORGE B. SCHWABE, Oklahoma  
LOWELL STOCKMAN, Oregon  
FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois  
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa <sup>1</sup>  
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Temporarily assigned.

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The committee had for consideration supplemental estimates, submitted in House Document 242, to implement Public Law 139, the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951. Requests totaling \$25,500,000 were submitted for the Agency, which is concerned with certain provisions of title III relating to community facilities and services. The law defines those terms to include a host of things; for the agency, they involve water purification; interceptor sewers and sewage treatment; hospitals and health centers; refuse collection and disposal; recreational facilities; and day-care centers. The committee recommends a total of \$1,200,000 at this time for Federal Security, of which \$1,000,000 is for facilities and services and \$200,000 is for necessary administrative expenses.

The committee was confronted with a wholly inadequate justification of the proposals presented. Public Law 139 was only recently approved, and thus far the program is in its most formative stages. The first requirement of the law which a local area must meet to be eligible for assistance is to be declared a critical defense housing area. No such declarations have been made, although officials advanced the guess that from 30 to 50 areas might be so declared within the next few weeks. The next step following inclusion on the critical list is that a thorough survey of the area must be made to determine its specific needs as regards housing and facilities or services and, more important from a budgetary standpoint, its ability to finance such needs entirely without Federal aid or with only limited assistance. The clear intent of the law, as expressed in both the act and the committee reports, is that Federal assistance is to be provided only as a last resort in critical situations. Thus such surveys will require some months for the numerous projects which Agency officials expect will apply for aid; the committee will expect that the intent of the law be observed to the fullest. The law authorizes assistance in the form of both loans and grants, but procedures have not been worked out as to conditions under which loans, as opposed to grants, will be made. Under the circumstances, no intelligent basis exists at this time for recommending appropriations to the extent suggested.

On the other hand, the committee is aware that a few areas, vital to the defense effort, will perhaps require limited assistance in the not too distant future and well ahead of the time when the agency should be in position to present a more complete picture of requirements. Also, funds are needed now for staff to handle the administrative work including investigations as to needs and financial ability of the local areas so that a factual basis will exist for any additional budget requirements that may be necessary. Accordingly, the committee has included what it believes are sufficient funds to permit the program to be developed and to go forward until such time, probably early in the next session, as a sound presentation of the situation can be made.

The amount included for assistance to local areas is intended solely for use for water purification, interceptor sewers, and sewage treatment and disposal as may be found necessary in vital areas. These basic facilities must of necessity get first priority. It is the intent of the committee that none of the funds herein recommended be approved for allocation to the other types of facilities and services. More specifically, no funds have been allowed—either assistance or administrative—for construction, operation, development, or administration of day-care facilities or programs. The committee is definitely not convinced, all things considered, that we have yet reached the point in the mobilization effort that would justify in auguration of a Federally assisted program of this kind.



*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill*

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                     | Estimates      | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
|                | FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY                                                  |                |                     |                                 |
| 242            | Defense community facilities and services-----                           | \$25, 000, 000 | \$1, 000, 000       | —\$24, 000, 000                 |
| 242            | Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and<br>services----- | 500, 000       | 200, 000            | —300, 000                       |
|                | Total, Federal Security Agency (Chapter II)-----                         | 25, 500, 000   | 1, 200, 000         | —24, 300, 000                   |



## CHAPTER III

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**JAMIE L. WHITTEN**, Mississippi, *Chairman*

**WILLIAM G. STIGLER**, Oklahoma  
**JOE B. BATES**, Kentucky

**H. CARL ANDERSEN**, Minnesota  
**WALT HORAN**, Washington

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### FLOOD CONTROL

The budget request of \$1,475,000 contained in House Document 243 provides for tributary works of improvement and land treatment measures in 15 critical watersheds in the Kansas-Missouri area to supplement work recommended for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Investigation revealed that surveys have been completed on only three of the watersheds and none are covered by approved survey reports. Therefore, there is no authority for the Committee to approve such request. In an effort to speed up the work in these areas, however, the Committee does recommend that \$186,800 be provided to expedite investigations and surveys in these and other critical watersheds in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Basins.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill*

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                | Estimates     | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 243            | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE                           |               |                     |                                 |
|                | Flood control-----                                  | \$1, 475, 000 | \$186, 800          | -\$1, 288, 200                  |
|                | Total, Department of Agriculture (Chapter III)----- | 1, 475, 000   | 186, 800            | -1, 288, 200                    |

## CHAPTER IV

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman***

**W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas**

**BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa**

**HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington**

**IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania**

**FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Commutation of Treaties, Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma.*—The budget estimate of \$385,000 has been approved for the commutation of treaty obligations as provided for in Public Law 747 of the Eighty-first Congress. The basic law authorizes total payments of \$350,666.67. The remaining portion of the estimate has been allowed for administrative expenses of determining the amounts of the required per capita payments and for making such payments.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill*

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                   | Estimates  | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
|                | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR                                             |            |                     |                                 |
|                | BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS                                               |            |                     |                                 |
| 246            | Commutation of Treaties, Choctaw Nation of Indians in<br>Oklahoma..... | \$385, 000 | \$385, 000          | -----                           |
|                | Total, Department of Interior (Chapter IV) .....                       | 385, 000   | 385, 000            | -----                           |



## CHAPTER V

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman***

ALBERT GORE, Tennessee  
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama  
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

JOHN PHILLIPS, California  
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York  
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The committee considered a supplemental estimate in the sum of \$484,240,000 for this agency to provide additional funds for increased costs of production facilities being constructed at the Savannah River Operations Office in South Carolina. During hearings on the estimate the committee was advised by the Commission that \$695,760,000 of funds previously appropriated have been allocated for use in the construction of the project. In view of the assurance of AEC officials that funds already provided will meet all requirements until early next spring the committee has effected a reduction of \$284,240,000 in the supplemental request of \$484,240,000, leaving a total of \$200,000,000, which will be entirely sufficient to meet any emergency needs for additional funds which may arise prior to the time Congress has had a further opportunity to review the program and the efficiency with which construction work is proceeding. The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that refusal to grant the full amount of the estimate at this time will in no way retard the construction progress of this important project.

The committee is disturbed because of reports which have come to it indicating inefficiency and waste of public funds in the construction of this project. The committee now has investigators on the ground looking into these alleged inefficient and wasteful practices. The committee is also disturbed by lack of accurate information as to the total cost of the land and of the construction work to be placed thereon. In connection with the acquisition of land, the committee was advised that an original estimate of \$5,000,000 was made before the site had been selected and was based upon the acquisition of 200,000 acres of marginal land at an estimated net cost of \$25 per acre. During hearings on the pending estimate, the following testimony was given:

Mr. THOMAS. I notice here we are talking with Chairman Dean on page 183 of the hearings on the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1951, which were held on December 6, 1950, and we asked Chairman Dean with reference to the acquisition of land:

"How much will you spend for land?"

"Mr. DEAN. We have not condemned the land as yet. It is a very large tract of land. It is approximately 250,000 acres.

"Mr. THOMAS. What is the average cost per acre?"

"Mr. DEAN. The estimates and studies of our survey teams brought it to something like \$40 an acre.

"Mr. THOMAS. How much will that be for land before you get through?

"Mr. DEAN. About \$10,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Now you want \$17,800,000. You missed the cost just a cool 80 percent in your second estimate, and you had survey teams down there.

Conflicting testimony has also been received in connection with the total cost of the project. For instance, the following testimony was given during hearings before the committee on December 6, 1950:

Mr. THOMAS. What do you think that activity will cost by the time you get it set up and in operating condition?

Mr. DEAN. I would say in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Do you think you will be able to hold it down to \$600,000,000.

Mr. DEAN. We hope so. \* \* \*

The committee was advised during hearings on the pending supplemental request that the total estimated cost had now risen to \$1,180,000,000, and the Commission advises that the plans are only about 10 percent complete at the present time. It is quite possible, in view of previous estimates, that the cost of the project will be in the neighborhood of 125 to 150 percent in excess of the Commission's estimate of December 6, 1950.

In connection with the construction program the committee received testimony to the effect that the Commission proposed erecting 259 buildings consisting of 63 operating and processing buildings, 79 utility buildings, and 117 service buildings. The committee has the very definite impression that everything the Commission plans to build is with the idea that it will be in business at this location for the next 50 years. The committee urges now, as in the past, that only utilitarian types of buildings be constructed. If careful planning is being done in engineering and design work construction costs can be reduced appreciably. It is the understanding of the committee that very little headway is being made in the Commission by way of carefully screening plans of the architects and engineers to simplify them and to eliminate unnecessary construction features.

The committee has in progress at the present time a full investigation which will cover all phases of the construction program at Savannah River, as well as the Paducah plant in Kentucky, with a view to bringing to light any waste and inefficiency which may exist. The results of the investigation will be available in from 60 to 90 days, when the Congress will have an opportunity to review the entire program and appropriate such additional funds as may be essential.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is a reduction of \$700,000 in the Budget estimate. The amount recommended is to assist the Commission to meet its workload and to reduce a backlog of work which exists in connection with personnel checks and investigations arising from the loyalty program.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

*Defense Housing.*—The committee considered an estimate of \$50,000,000 for defense housing, the amount authorized by Title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act

of 1951, for public housing construction in situations where private industry cannot meet the requirements. In effecting a reduction of \$25,000,000 in the estimate consideration has been given to the fact that a program has not been formulated. In granting \$25,000,000 for public housing, ample funds are provided to meet any emergency that may arise until the Congress has an opportunity in the near future to again review the program. The committee believes that in view of the fact the housing units to be constructed under Title III of the Act are not for low-income families, the rentals to be charged for the accommodations should be commensurate with the income of the families occupying them and should be fixed at a scale which would reflect fairly the value of the accommodations.

*Defense Community Facilities and Services.*—The Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 authorized an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for this program. The Budget estimate of \$40,000,000 for the entire program has been divided, as provided by the basic act, \$15,000,000 being estimated for use by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and \$25,000,000 by the Federal Security Agency. Of the \$15,000,000 considered by the committee for use by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, there has been allowed \$7,500,000, such sum being provided primarily for the provision of water and sewer facilities. As in the case of funds recommended for defense housing, the committee has effected a reduction of \$7,500,000 because there is no definite program submitted. The funds granted herein are ample to meet any emergency that may arise until the Congress has had further opportunity to review the program.

*Revolving Fund for Development of Isolated Defense Sites.*—In effecting a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for this purpose the committee has acted on information provided by the Housing Agency that policies and procedures must be developed prior to the expenditure of funds for sites. The committee was advised that approximately \$30,000 to \$35,000 would be required for administrative expenses in connection with this developmental work. The committee has required that this sum be provided from funds herein or heretofore appropriated to the Office of the Administrator, or to other housing activities under his jurisdiction.

*Salaries and expenses, Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services.*—The committee has allowed a total of \$603,000 for the necessary administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator under Title I of the Act. In effecting this substantial reduction in the estimate of \$1,340,000, the committee wishes to point out that sizable funds have been appropriated for administrative expenses to the Administrator and offices under his jurisdiction for what might be termed "regular activities." The Office of the Administrator had on the rolls on September 1 a total of 714 employees, and, in the subsidiary housing agencies for which funds are requested in the pending estimate, 3,498 employees a total of 4,212. He is seeking for all of the activities in the pending supplemental estimate, of which defense housing and community facilities is a part, an additional 697 positions, of which number 264 are for his immediate office. Of this latter number the committee has allowed approximately 118 employees. Of the total request for 697 employees the committee has granted about 436 positions. The committee wishes to point out that the salaries and expenses of the Administrator's Office is in addition to salaries and



expenses of the office of the Public Housing Commissioner (who will actually supervise the construction of these housing units) and of the office of the Commissioner of Federal Housing.

*Prefabricated Housing.*—Title V of the Defense Housing Act authorizes the Administrator to make loans to assist manufacturers in the production of prefabricated housing components so that it may be available for the purposes of national defense in the sum of not to exceed \$15,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The committee has allowed the sum of \$55,000 for administrative expenses of this program during the remainder of the current fiscal year, which is a reduction of 50 percent in the budget estimate.

*Federal Housing Administration.*—For that portion of the Defense Housing Act program assigned to the Federal Housing Administration by Title IX of the Act, which authorizes the Housing Commissioner to insure mortgages in defense areas, the committee considered a budget estimate of \$51,000 for administrative and \$2,500,000 for non-administrative expenses. The committee has effected a reduction of \$12,750 in the administrative expenses limitation and a reduction of \$625,000 in the proposed increase of \$2,500,000 for non-administrative expense.

*Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill*

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                                 | Estimates                 | Recommended in bill       | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                | INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                                                  |                           |                           |                                 |
| 238            | ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION-----                                                        | \$484, 240, 000           | \$200, 000, 000           | —\$284, 240, 000                |
| 241            | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION-----<br>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY                     | 1, 700, 000               | 1, 000, 000               | —700, 000                       |
| 242            | Office of the Administrator:                                                         |                           |                           |                                 |
|                | Defense Housing-----                                                                 | <sup>1</sup> 50, 000, 000 | <sup>2</sup> 25, 000, 000 | —25, 000, 000                   |
|                | Defense Community Facilities and Services-----                                       | 15, 000, 000              | 7, 500, 000               | —7, 500, 000                    |
|                | Revolving Fund for Development of Isolated Defense Sites-----                        | 10, 000, 000              | 5, 000, 000               | —5, 000, 000                    |
|                | Salaries and expenses, Defense Housing and Community<br>Facilities and Services----- | 1, 340, 000               | 603, 000                  | —737, 000                       |
|                | Federal National Mortgage Association-----                                           | <sup>(3)</sup>            | <sup>(4)</sup>            | -----                           |
|                | Prefabricated Housing-----                                                           | <sup>(5)</sup>            | <sup>(6)</sup>            | -----                           |
|                | Federal Housing Administration-----                                                  | <sup>(7)</sup>            | <sup>(8)</sup>            | -----                           |
|                | Total, Independent Offices (Chapter V)-----                                          | 562, 280, 000             | 239, 103, 000             | —323, 177, 000                  |

<sup>1</sup> Administrative expenses for Public Housing Administration increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,280,000".

<sup>2</sup> Administrative expenses for Public Housing Administration increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,155,000".

<sup>3</sup> Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,510,000".

<sup>4</sup> Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,397,500".

<sup>5</sup> Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$267,250".

<sup>6</sup> Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$212,250".

<sup>7</sup> Administrative expenses increased by "\$51,000", and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,800,000".

<sup>8</sup> Administrative expenses increased by "\$38,250", and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000".



## CHAPTER VI

### SUBCOMMITTEE

**GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman***

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida  
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

JOHN TABER, New York  
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas  
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Temporarily assigned.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

This bill carries funds to provide for the construction or partial construction of the authorized Military Public Works projects for all the military services. For convenience of consideration the projects in the bill have been grouped under the military departments to which related. The over-all total recommended for appropriation is \$4,198,523,208. For the Department of the Army there is recommended for appropriation \$1,159,326,198, the breakdown of which will be found beginning on page 19 of the ensuing report; for the Department of the Navy there is recommended for appropriation \$927,-024,460, the breakdown of which will be found beginning on page 100 of the ensuing report; and for the Department of the Air Force there is recommended for appropriation \$2,112,172,550, the breakdown of which will be found beginning on page 208 of the ensuing report.

The budget estimates for the funds requested are contained in House Documents 185, dated June 28, 1951, and 236, dated September 13, 1951.

After the hearings had been completed and careful consideration given to the presentations made the committee was of the opinion that the estimates had been hastily made and were to some degree excessive. Upon the facts thus considered the committee recommends a reduction in the request in the amount of \$357,070,950 in the belief that by more careful review and better management the construction items for which request was made can be accomplished with the funds herein recommended. Details of the reductions will be found under the departments concerned in the ensuing report.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Military Construction Program of the Army is to provide essential troop housing and supporting facilities for the increased active Army, expanded storage capacity, augmented research and development facilities and minimum facilities at sites required as part of the mobilization base.

The present program is based upon a peacetime Army of 630,000 military personnel. There is in existence or under construction at



the present time permanent barrack spaces to accommodate 69,000 enlisted men, a major portion of which is of pre-World War II construction. The present program contemplates the construction of barracks to accommodate 105,000 enlisted men of which 83,000 spaces are of permanent-type construction and the remaining 22,000 are of modified emergency construction. Modified emergency construction is being used for expansion at existing permanent or semipermanent installations to meet housing requirements that are beyond the needs of the projected peacetime Regular Army.

There is presently available 1,210,000 permanent and temporary barrack spaces. Experience has shown that during any period of limited or full mobilization it is not possible to occupy all spaces at one time. This is due to the frequent shifts both in units and individuals required during a build-up period and to the fact that the size of the unit does not always match the size of the station facilities in which it is housed. Under all circumstances experience has shown that at any particular time during a build-up period, approximately 80 percent of the spaces can be used; under such experience the Army has facilities to house approximately 970,000 men. With the 105,000 permanent and temporary spaces proposed herein plus some 10,000 additional spaces now under construction the Army will have approximately 1,325,000 spaces capable of housing an enlisted strength of 1,060,000 men assuming no further expansion in mobilization and no further drain upon manpower to meet the Korean situation. It is estimated that the Zone of Interior enlisted housing requirements for July 1, 1953, will be 916,000 spaces, which would leave only 144,000 available should an all out emergency occur on that date, all of which would be fully occupied within the first 30 days of mobilization.

The amount requested for projects within the continental limits of the United States is \$931,317,598, of which \$408,000,000 is for troop housing and support; \$45,000,000 for new hospitals; \$350,000,000 for depot facilities; \$76,000,000 for research and development facilities; and \$52,000,000 for other essential projects such as anti-aircraft facilities and emergency construction. Troop housing includes training facilities and essential administrative service facilities, such as fire stations, dispensaries, shops, and supplies facilities. Of the \$52,000,000 scheduled for "Other essential projects" \$20,000,000 is to construct facilities in support of the current anti-aircraft artillery plan for defense of the continental United States; \$27,000,000 for a stand-by fund to provide within the United States for restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and for other unforeseen urgent construction; and \$5,000,000 for support of civilian sponsored family housing for service personnel.

The program requests \$44,748,000 for the construction of 7 new permanent hospitals having a bed capacity of 3,250. All currently operated hospitals will continue to be used during the present emergency but eventually the new permanent-type hospitals will replace the cantonment-type structures built during World War II.

The \$350,000,000 requested herein for storage and depot facilities will provide some 34,068,000 square feet of warehousing capacity of different types to house and care for the very large procurements that are coming off the production lines from appropriations made during the past two fiscal years.

There are approximately 150 projects for which funds are requested by the Department of the Army divided among the various Armies, the technical services, the Zone of the Interior, and Overseas.

The budget request for funds is contained in House Document 185. The request for the Department of the Army was \$1,237,069,698. Upon presentation to the committee only \$1,234,326,198 was requested and justified. Therefore, the action of the committee was based upon the figure \$1,234,326,198.

The following pages contain brief statements concerning the projects. Additional information may be had by reference to the hearings:

#### FORT DEVENS, MASS.

Fort Devens is located approximately 30 miles north of Worcester, Mass., on 9,838 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1917, and has been in continual use for military purposes since.

Subsequent to June 1946, when the post was declared inactive, a considerable number of buildings and recreational facilities were occupied by Massachusetts State College and Harvard University, under the terms of a permit for the education and housing of former servicemen. These facilities were recaptured by the Government in 1949. The post was reactivated in 1950 and its present mission is a reception, staging and general Reserve training center and in addition to house the Army Security Agency, Food Service and the Transportation Corps Schools.

The Government has an investment at Fort Devens of \$48,783,894 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,053 officers and 29,841 enlisted personnel, with 3,064 civilian personnel, to aid in the operation of the program there. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$520,200 is to provide \$214,200 for the construction of one shop and \$306,000 for construction of classrooms and additional training facilities.

At present there are seven temporary shops at the post utilized by the Engineer with a total area of 37,626 square feet and one permanent shop, the Whittemore Maintenance Center, an Ordnance activity, having a total area of 253,600 square feet. These existing shops are barely sufficient to accommodate the requirements of the Engineer and Ordnance. The proposed new shop is to support the training of TC units in the operation, maintenance and repair of rail equipment. It is proposed to erect a temporary shop, 75 by 280 feet, for the training of the Transportation Corps units. This facility will be utilized for the repair of steam locomotives, diesel locomotives, rolling stock, carpentry and pattern making, and a machine shop. The amount of \$214,200 is recommended.

The training facilities authorized include 2 confidence courses, 2 flatcar mock-ups, 2 boxcar mock-ups, portable bleachers with a 2,000-seat capacity and 17 classrooms with a 220-seat capacity for each. At present, the only training facility of this nature that exists at Fort Devens is one confidence course. While the planned strength of Fort Devens is approximately two divisions, the number of training facilities authorized is adequate for only one division. Because of the

varied activities at Fort Devens such as the reception center, staging area, and the different schools, it is believed that the number of training facilities required by one division will be sufficient.

#### FORT DIX, N. J.

Fort Dix is located 30 miles south of Trenton, N. J., on 33,214 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1919 and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The post has 566,971 square feet of permanent buildings and 7,069,197 square feet of temporary buildings at present. The mission of the post is divisional training.

The Government has an investment at Fort Dix of \$61,591,625 and can accommodate an average military strength of 814 officers, 30,274 enlisted personnel, with 4,110 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are at present on the post permanent-type barracks to accommodate 300 enlisted men and temporary type to accommodate 29,914. The majority of the temporary barracks were constructed during World War II.

To satisfy the requirements of the planned capacity of 51,000, additional barracks, administrative, supply, and other supporting buildings are needed. In addition, the motor-pool facilities, BOQ's, fire station, signal communication building, classrooms, post engineer, and quartermaster shops, and training facilities are insufficient to accommodate the increased strengths proposed to be stationed at this post. For these purposes an appropriation in the amount of \$29,951,630 is requested.

Fort Dix is essentially an Infantry Replacement Training Center and Infantry Division Training Center and under the anticipated increased capacity will require additional land and housing with supporting and training facilities.

#### CAMP EDWARDS, MASS.

Camp Edwards is located 3½ miles north of Falmouth, Mass., on 1,312 acres of Government-owned land and 18,640 acres of leased land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is an Antiaircraft Artillery Training Post and Non-Divisional General Reserve Units.

The Government has an investment at Camp Edwards of \$39,940,096 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,357 officers, 26,553 enlisted personnel, with 4,387 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are at present no permanent-type barracks to accommodate enlisted personnel. The temporary barracks were constructed during 1941 and 1942. Camp Edwards was inactive from March 31, 1946, to August 9, 1950, during which period it was used principally for the summer training of civilian components.

To accommodate the anticipated increase in training load occasioned by Regular Army troops, additional training facilities will be needed. At present there are no classrooms, portable bleachers, and mock-ups. There are at present an insufficient number of hand grenade, bayonet, and confidence courses.

In view of the planned increase in training load at Camp Edwards an appropriation in the amount of \$591,500 is requested.



## FORT JAY, N. Y.

Fort Jay is located on Governors Island at the entrance to the Port of New York. The island, which was acquired by donation from the State of New York in 1800, now contains 205 acres of Government-owned land. The post has been in continual military use since its acquisition. The mission of the post is a headquarters for the First Army and a prison.

The Government has an investment at Fort Jay of \$18,648,930 and can accommodate an average military strength of 221 officers and 2,108 enlisted personnel, with approximately 2,297 civilian employees to operate the headquarters. There are at present 1,336 permanent and 505 temporary barracks spaces on the post to accommodate the enlisted personnel.

The construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$867,000 the full amount of which is requested for the construction of two permanent warehouses having a total floor area of 60,000 square feet. At present an area of 80,000 square feet is being used for warehousing. Approximately 48,000 square feet of this existing space is located in two buildings which have been condemned as hazardous to life and property and beyond economical repair. The balance of 32,000 square feet of existing space is located in buildings of various types, not designed originally for warehousing and consequently cannot be utilized efficiently. The 60,000 square feet in the proposed buildings will efficiently replace the 80,000 square feet of warehousing now being used.

## CAMP KILMER, N. J.

Camp Kilmer is located on 1,404 acres of Government-owned land, 2 miles north of New Brunswick, N. J. The post was constructed in its entirety in 1942. It was utilized during World War II as a staging area in support of the New York Port of Embarkation. It was declared inactive on April 1, 1950, and was subsequently reactivated on September 22, 1950. The present mission of the post is a staging area and reception center.

The Government has an investment of \$38,782,053 at Camp Kilmer and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,294 officers and 31,100 enlisted personnel, with 3,868 civilian personnel to assist in operating the post. The barracks and supporting facilities, which are temporary construction, are being completely rehabilitated at the present time.

The proposed mission of Camp Kilmer is a staging area and reception center. The capacity of existing facilities is only large enough to meet the requirements of the staging area. The construction authorized, in the amount of \$6,261,520, is to provide an additional 4,000 capacity required for the reception center. The area in which these facilities are to be constructed is Government-owned land and previously was the portion of the camp occupied by the station complement. All buildings in this area were demolished in 1947.

## PINE CAMP, N. Y.

Pine Camp is located 10.5 miles northeast of Watertown, N. Y., at Great Ben, N. Y., on 106,409 acres of Government-owned land, a portion of which was originally acquired in 1910 by condemnation. It has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is divisional training and summer training of civilian components.

The Government has an investment at Pine Camp of \$27,503,259 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,098 officers, 18,254 enlisted personnel, with 2,452 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. The majority of the temporary barracks were constructed in 1940-41. Pine Camp has been inactive since 1946 being used since that date for the summer training of civilian components and winter maneuvers of Regular Army troops. The proposed station mission is an Armored Division Training Center.

To conduct this training there are insufficient training facilities to accommodate two divisions. There are no classrooms, portable bleachers, various types of ranges, mock-ups, confidence courses, live hand-grenade courses and combat-in-cities course. The present training facilities are inadequate as in the case of range-control towers where 48 are required and only 18 exist.

An appropriation in the amount of \$693,500 is requested.

## CAMP WELLFLEET, MASS.

Camp Wellfleet is located on Cape Cod, Mass., approximately 50 miles northeast of Camp Edwards, near Wellfleet, Mass., on 1,800 acres of leased land. It was established in 1943 and has been in continued use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is the special training of Regular Army and civilian component antiaircraft artillery units.

The Government has an investment at Camp Wellfleet of \$464,244 and can accommodate an average military strength of 550 enlisted personnel. The civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there will be supplied from the Camp Edwards complement. The barracks and supporting facilities are temporary construction (theater of operations).

An appropriation in the amount of \$941,800 is requested.

With the mobilization of additional AAA Units, Camp Wellfleet will be used by considerably more troops over protracted periods throughout the entire year. To accommodate this additional load, it will be necessary to increase the size of Camp Wellfleet by 3,000 spaces. The proposed construction is to support a winterized tent camp. The area of land proposed for acquisition is that now under lease which is of sufficient size to house the proposed camp.

## BETHANY BEACH, DEL.

Bethany Beach, Del. is located 12 miles south of Rehoboth Beach, Del., on 468 acres of State-owned land and is to be occupied on a lease basis from the State of Delaware, with the lease to be accomplished during the current year. The area was leased from the State of Delaware during World War II but reverted to State control at the end of

the war. This post will serve and is serving at the present time as an antiaircraft artillery range. It is the only such range on the Atlantic seaboard within the Second Army.

At the present time no cost has accrued to the Federal Government for this installation. The installation can accommodate 16 officers and 549 enlisted personnel, with 15 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are presently on the post no permanent-type barracks; however, temporary barracks which do exist can accommodate 549 enlisted personnel. It is proposed to erect 1,200 additional spaces in tent camp facilities for housing an additional 1,200 enlisted personnel, together with 34 BOQ's within temporary type structures to support officer strength. This additional space is required to train on a year-around basis two battalions of AAA and one AAA Group Headquarters. Supporting facilities for the proposed 1,200 enlisted spaces and 34 officer spaces and hardstand for AAA weapons and vehicles are needed.

The appropriation authorized by Public Law 154 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$805,450 is requested.

Bethany Beach is essential in the training of AAA units stationed in the Second Army Area.

#### CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, KY.

Camp Breckinridge, Ky., is located in the vicinity of Morganfield, Ky., on 35,855 acres of Government-owned land and was initially occupied in 1942. After World War II it was inactive for a short period and was reactivated again in 1950. The mission of Camp Breckinridge is to serve as an Infantry Replacement Training Center and for stationing of General Reserve units.

The Government has an investment at Camp Breckinridge of \$37,513,067 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,644 officers and 35,268 enlisted men, with 1,231 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there.

There are presently on the post no permanent-type barracks; however, sufficient temporary-type barracks exist to accommodate present strengths. Inadequate warehouse space exists at Camp Breckinridge to store military supplies for that installation. Existing structures are in a poor state of repair and create a considerable fire hazard. In addition, training facilities to train personnel stationed at this installation are inadequate and additional training facilities are required.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$379,650 is requested.

Camp Breckinridge is essentially an Infantry Replacement Training Center and is required to train infantry replacements for a national emergency.

#### FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

Fort Campbell, Ky., is located in the vicinity of Clarksville, Tenn., on 101,244 acres of Government-owned land, was initially occupied in 1942, and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of this post has been as a training station for armored and airborne divisions, nondivisional troops, and an Army hospital.



The Government has an investment at Fort Campbell of \$53,238,731, and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,149 officers, 26,599 enlisted personnel at 60 square feet, with 1,781 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There is presently on the post permanent barracks space at 72 square feet per enlisted man to accommodate 730 enlisted personnel, and temporary barracks space at 60 square feet to accommodate 25,723 enlisted personnel, with additional permanent barracks space under construction to house 1,800 enlisted personnel. The temporary barracks were constructed in 1942, having a life expectancy of 10 years. They are in poor state of repair and are dangerous as a fire hazard to personnel required to occupy them. Maintenance costs are excessive. Training facilities to train personnel stationed at this installation are inadequate and additional training facilities are needed.

There are presently on the post permanent type buildings to provide housing for 178 officers and 730 enlisted personnel. The 178 permanent-type officers quarters are nurses quarters in the hospital area. Present plans call for a proposed permanent strength of 15,763 enlisted personnel and 1,150 officers. Present buildings at this post are inadequate to house the permanent planned strength of the installation. Present administrative buildings, warehouses, BOQ's, fire stations, and the post communications center, post engineer shop, and guardhouse are inadequate to meet the requirements of the planned permanent strength.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$31,914,000 is requested.

Fort Campbell is essentially a training center for armored and airborne divisions, and nondivisional units, and is a peacetime installation for housing the complement of the permanent peacetime establishment.

#### A. P. HILL MILITARY RESERVATION, VA.

A. P. Hill Military Reservation is located near Woodford, Va., and consists of 77,180 acres of Government-owned land and 1 acre of leased land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is to provide a training and maneuver area for Second Army General Reserve units.

The Government has an investment at A. P. Hill of \$2,778,975 and can accommodate an average military strength of 54 officers and 1,363 enlisted personnel with 68 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are no permanent barracks on the post.

Since the post is a training and maneuver area, barracks are not required for the units training at this installation. However, because of limited range facilities at other installations as a result of safety regulations, training facilities are required at A. P. Hill in order that they may be used by units assigned to Second Army posts where safety regulations prevent the firing of organic weapons.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$411,000, is requested.

A. P. Hill Military Reservation is essentially a training and maneuver area for General Reserve units of the Second Army and is the only available training area of this nature within Second Army Area.

## FORT HOLABIRD, MD.

Fort Holabird is located in Baltimore, Md., on 356 acres of Government-owned land, was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is to serve as a permanent station for the Counter-Intelligence Corps Center, Transportation Corps Railroad Shops and Baltimore Signal Depot.

The Government has an investment at Fort Holabird of \$7,270,112 and can accommodate an average military strength of 825 officers, 4,424 enlisted personnel at 60 square feet per enlisted man, with 482 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are presently on the post permanent-type barracks to accommodate 720 enlisted men at 72 square feet per man and temporary-type barracks to accommodate 3,704 enlisted men at 60 square feet per man. The temporary barracks were constructed in 1942 with an expectancy of a 10-year life.

At the present time there are 27 classrooms available at Fort Holabird in inadequate converted warehouse and shop buildings. These 27 classrooms are inadequate to teach approximately 1,400 students, both officer and enlisted, and it is anticipated that school requirements will result in a load of 3,000 students requiring a total of 59 classrooms.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$1,401,600, is requested.

Fort Holabird is essentially a Technical Training and Research and Development Center in Counter-Intelligence Corps activities.

## INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION, PA.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa., is located approximately 22 miles northeast of Harrisburg, Pa., on 64 acres of Government-own land and 14,525 acres of land leased from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was initially occupied in 1941 and at the end of World War II reverted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was leased again from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1950. The mission of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is to serve as an Infantry Replacement Training Center during the current emergency.

The Government has an investment at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation of \$21,307,371 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,252 officers and 23,783 enlisted personnel with 894 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are presently on the post no permanent-type barracks. The temporary warehouses on the post were constructed in 1941 with an expectancy of a 10-year life. They are in a poor state of repair and the maintenance costs are high. Training facilities are needed to support the requirement of training Infantry replacements.

At the present time there are sufficient barracks on the post to accommodate the present strength and to meet initial mobilization requirements; however, insufficient warehouses exist to house the military supplies for this installation and no laundry exists to furnish necessary cleaning service. At present, the laundry service for Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is accomplished by shipment of

dirty laundry to the New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.; Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; and Valley Forge Army Hospital, Pa. This requirement for laundry service imposed on the other installations strains their capacities to the limit and it is uneconomical.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$2,152,900 is requested.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is essentially an Infantry Replacement Training Center and a station for General Reserve AAA units. It is required to meet Infantry training requirements in the event of a national emergency.

#### FORT KNOX, KY.

Fort Knox, Ky. is located approximately 40 miles south of Louisville, Ky. on 107,099 acres of Government-owned land, part of which was initially purchased in 1918, and the remainder in 1941-42. It has been in continual use for military purposes since it was initially occupied. At the present time the missions of Fort Knox include serving as a permanent location for The Armored School and an Armored Division Training Center, as a permanent location for Army Field Forces Board No. 2, which conducts research into Armored warfare, and as a location for the Medical Research Service Laboratory. In addition, certain General Reserve units are permanently stationed at the installation.

The Government has an investment at Fort Knox of \$54,240,956 and can accommodate an average military strength of 2,673 officers, 43,261 enlisted personnel with 3,331 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are presently on the post permanent-type barracks to accommodate 2,787 enlisted personnel on a peacetime basis of 72 square feet per enlisted man, and temporary-type structures to accommodate 40,277 enlisted personnel on a mobilization basis of 60 square feet per enlisted man. The majority of the temporary barracks were constructed in the period 1941-42, with an expectancy of a 10-year life. They are in poor state of repair and are dangerous as a fire hazard to the personnel required to occupy them. The maintenance costs are excessive. There are presently on the post certain permanent-type supporting facilities constructed to support the existing permanent barracks space, but these facilities are taxed beyond capacity in the expanded training and research and development program at that installation. Fort Knox is a permanent peacetime post for the Regular Army Establishment with a peacetime requirement for the stationing of 20,337 enlisted personnel and 1,832 officers. Present permanent-type barracks, headquarters buildings, Bachelor Officer Quarters, motor facilities, warehouses and service facilities are insufficient to accommodate the increased peacetime strengths proposed to be stationed at this post.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$37,614,100 is requested.

Fort Knox is essentially an Armored Force training and research and development center.



## FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Fort George G. Meade, Md., is located 18 miles south of Baltimore, Md., on 13,466 acres of Government-owned land and was initially occupied in 1918, and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is to serve as a station for Headquarters Second Army, an armored regiment and other General Reserve units, a Medical Training Center and an interim station for antiaircraft artillery units.

The Government has an investment at Fort Meade of \$39,785,293 and can accommodate an average military strength of 28,836 enlisted personnel at 60 square feet and 1,674 officers, with 1,965 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are presently on the post permanent-type barracks to accommodate 1,625 enlisted personnel at 72 square feet. Temporary barracks on the post can accommodate 26,886 enlisted personnel at 60 square feet. The temporary barracks were constructed in 1942 with an expectancy of a 10-year life. They are in a poor state of repair and are dangerous as a fire hazard to the personnel who occupy them. Maintenance costs are high. Training facilities to train personnel stationed at this installation are inadequate and additional training facilities are needed.

There are presently on the post 1,625 permanent type troop spaces to meet a permanent peacetime requirement of 8,500 enlisted personnel and 1,316 officers. Present buildings on the post of temporary type have outlived their economical usefulness, are hazardous to the occupants and are excessively expensive to maintain. Administrative, motor repair and warehouse-type buildings are either nonexistent or inadequate for the demands placed upon them by the permanent peacetime establishment. The existing paint shop, fire station, cold-storage plant, bakery, guardhouse, and training facilities are not sufficient to meet either peacetime or mobilization requirements.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$9,387,500 is requested.

Fort George G. Meade is essentially a station for Second Army Headquarters, Medical Replacement Training Center, an armored Cavalry Regiment and other general reserve units and antiaircraft artillery units.

## CAMP PICKETT, VA.

Camp Pickett, Va., is located near Blackstone, Va., on 46,000 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in continual use for military purposes since that time, except for a brief period when it was declared inactive. The mission of Camp Pickett is to serve as a training center for an Infantry division and other General Reserve units.

The Government has an investment at Camp Pickett of \$45,687,857 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,716 officers and 36,671 enlisted men, with 1,962 civilian personnel to aid in the program there. No permanent type barracks exist at this installation. The existing temporary barracks were constructed in 1942 with an expectancy of a 10-year life. Existing administrative and supply buildings are inadequate to meet unit requirements, and the existing stockade does not allow segregation of Class "C" prisoners. Training

facilities to train personnel stationed at this installation are inadequate and additional training facilities are needed.

There are presently on the post sufficient barracks to house assigned troops; however, because of changed Tables of Organization and Equipment, types of units assigned are not the same as those for which the camp was built and mess halls, administrative and motor repair buildings are inadequate. The existing post stockade is inadequate for the confinement of military prisoners.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$1,083,500, is requested.

Camp Pickett is a training center for the Transportation Corps and General Reserve units and is required for training of General Reserve units and an additional staging area facility in the event of national mobilization.

#### FORT BENNING, GA.

Fort Benning, Ga., is located 10 miles southeast of Columbus, Ga., on a reservation containing 182,632 acres of Government-owned land and 132 acres of leased land. The station has been in continuous operation since established in 1919. The present mission consists of the conduct and support of the Infantry School, the Airborne School, and the housing and support of Army Field Forces Board No. 3 and various General Reserve units.

The cost to the Government of existing land and buildings was \$43,155,144. The replacement value of all lands, buildings, and facilities would be over \$200,000,000. The post can accommodate 4,098 officers and 52,576 enlisted men if all spaces converted to family quarters and other uses were reconverted to their original use or 44,840 under present conditions. The permanent facilities were constructed between 1927 and 1936 and have been well maintained. They will accommodate 4,791 enlisted men. The temporary barracks to accommodate 52,576 enlisted men were constructed in 1940 and 1941, with a 10-year life expectancy. A rehabilitation program initiated in fiscal year 1951 has placed these facilities in an excellent condition.

The permanent peacetime Army requirement for permanent barracks at the station is 18,000 spaces. With 4,791 spaces existing, the deficit is 13,209 or 5,664 remaining after the proposed program is accomplished. The Engineer Shop and Classroom is to provide adequate training in the use of floating equipage by Engineer elements of Infantry divisions and to give Infantry personnel the essential training for their utilization of the equipment. The highway bridge is required to improve a serious traffic situation at the entrance to the main post, and the training facilities are required to provide for new weapons and training methods adopted since World War II and to replace facilities deteriorated since World War II.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$28,763,040, is requested.

Fort Benning is the center of all Infantry training and the home of The Infantry School.

#### FORT BRAGG, N. C.

Fort Bragg is located 10 miles northwest of Fayetteville, N. C., on a reservation consisting of 124,020 acres of Government-owned



land and 5,451 acres of leased land. The station was established in 1918 and has had continuous occupancy since that date. The present mission is to house, train, and support the Eighty-second Airborne Division, the Army Physical Training School, the Air Support Center, the Joint Airborne Troop Board, the Army Field Forces Board No. 1, and various General Reserve units.

The cost of land and existing buildings was \$67,122,567. The present replacement value of the land and all existing facilities is \$221,000,000. The station can accommodate 1,620 officers and 46,432 enlisted men. Permanent facilities, constructed prior to World War II, will accommodate 944 enlisted men. The temporary barracks constructed in 1940-41, with a 10-year life expectancy, will accommodate 45,299 enlisted men. These barracks were rehabilitated during fiscal year 1951 and are in good conditions.

The peacetime Army requirement for permanent barracks at the station is 25,000. With 944 existing, the deficit is 24,056 or 14,006 after proposed construction is accomplished. The existing tank repair and maintenance facilities will accommodate one battalion of tanks. Since there are two tank battalions in the Eighty-second Airborne Division, facilities for an additional battalion are required. The facilities for the distribution of rations require that all units send transportation to a central food-distribution area. This is wasteful of transportation and time. The construction of ration breakdown points conveniently distributed to serve troop-housing areas will result in substantial transportation and manpower savings. Approximately 5,520 acres of land were acquired from private owners during World War II. This land was acquired for duration of the emergency at a nominal cost. Continued indefinite use of this land is unfair to owners, and it is required to meet training requirements of the station. The existing training facilities were constructed to meet World War II requirements and, in many cases, were temporary and expedient. Additional training facilities are required to provide for requirements of new weapons and training methods developed late in World War II or after and to replace facilities deteriorated since World War II.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$39,843,560 is requested.

Fort Bragg is the Army's principal station for the training of airborne troops and the development of airborne doctrine and technique.

#### CAMP GORDON, GA.

Camp Gordon, Ga., is located 12 miles southwest of Augusta, Ga., on a reservation of 55,660 acres of Government-owned land. The station was established in World War II as an armored division training station. It was inactive from 1946 until 1950 but not disposed of. The post was reactivated in 1950 with the mission of housing and support of the Southeastern Signal School and the Provost Marshal General School. The Army Pilot Rehabilitation Training Center was added as a mission in July 1951.

The cost of land and existing structures was \$33,265,246. The replacement value of land and all facilities is in excess of \$100,000,000. There are no permanent facilities at the station. The temporary buildings as constructed would accommodate 42,010 enlisted men and

1,125 officers. Conversion of barracks to classrooms, family quarters, and disciplinary barracks has reduced the usable enlisted capacity to 27,853. These buildings were rehabilitated during fiscal year 1951 and are in excellent condition.

The fact that Camp Gordon is now used largely as a school post, a use for which it was not constructed, has necessitated the conversion of 8,342 troop housing spaces to classroom use. The present space requirement, including space required for classrooms and other uses, results in an existing deficit of 7,310 troop spaces. The construction of 3,375 temporary troop housing spaces and the construction of 178,290 square feet of classroom space, in order to return 3,935 barracks to their primary use, will satisfy the foregoing deficit. Construction of a meat-cutting plant in the World War II cold-storage plant reduced the cold-storage capacity below that required by present strength. Ammunition-storage facilities as constructed are not sufficient to meet present needs. The training facilities as constructed in World War II were adequate to serve an armored division but not of the type and quantity required at a school post where emphasis is on individual small-weapons training.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$5,782,600, is requested.

Camp Gordon is essentially a school for training of Signal specialists and military police. The increased amount and complexity of communications equipment and the importance of such equipment in modern war require greatly increased emphasis upon this training.

#### FORT JACKSON, S. C.

Fort Jackson is located 6 miles east of Columbia, S. C., on a reservation containing 52,887 acres of Government-owned land, 257 acres of land leased during World War II, and 17,267 acres of leased land recently acquired. The station was established in World War I, used as a National Guard camp between World War I and World War II, and greatly expanded during World War II. The present mission is the housing and support of the Eighth Training Division, the Thirty-first Infantry Division, and a 4,000-man Reception Center.

The cost of land and existing structures was \$32,599,511. The present replacement value of land and all facilities would be approximately \$85,000,000. There are no permanent facilities at the station. Mobilization-type construction will accommodate 25,928 enlisted men and 868 officers. There are site facilities (tent camp with mess halls and latrines) for 29,140 enlisted men and approximately 1,000 officers. All facilities have been rehabilitated during fiscal year 1951 and are in excellent condition. The present strength of the station is 48,989.

Since the site facility area now occupied by the Thirty-first Division was constructed for the World War II type division, the shop facilities for motor maintenance are inadequate in that since World War II there has been an increase of approximately 40 percent in the number of vehicles in an infantry division and a tank battalion and antiaircraft battalion have been added. Since World War II the division ordnance maintenance facilities that normally would be used by the Thirty-first Division have been used as a Maintenance Center for South Carolina National Guard equipment. Inasmuch

as a considerable amount of National Guard Bureau funds have been expended on the development of this Maintenance Center it was the decision of the Army that the facilities should be retained by the South Carolina National Guard. Therefore, a substitute facility is required by the Thirty-first Division. The area used by the Eighth Training Division was originally designed for use of an early World War II type motorized division. The use of this area by the Eighth Division requires classrooms that were not provided in the original construction.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$1,446,480 is requested.

#### CAMP RUCKER, ALA.

Camp Rucker is located approximately 20 miles northwest of Dothan, Ala., on a reservation consisting of 58,810 acres of Government-owned land. The mission of the station is to house, train, and support the Forty-seventh Infantry Division, the Three Hundred and First Logistical Command, and other General Reserve troops. The cost of land and existing structures at Camp Rucker was \$29,670,226. The station can accommodate 1,853 officers and 32,481 enlisted men. The present strength is 1,651 officers and 27,938 enlisted men. Camp Rucker was constructed during World War II to accommodate an infantry division and a field artillery replacement training center. The station was placed on stand-by status in 1946 and reopened in 1950 after the outbreak of the Korean operation. A rehabilitation program conducted during fiscal year 1951 has placed all facilities in an excellent condition with the exception of interior painting needed in all barracks.

The fact that the post was constructed to house an early World War II type infantry division and a field artillery replacement training center has resulted in a lack of necessary facilities for the units presently occupying the station. The increase in the number of company units in the division, from 83 early in World War II to 105 at present, has resulted in a serious deficit in company administrative facilities in the division area. An increase in vehicles of approximately 40 percent and the addition of the tank battalion and antiaircraft battalion to the infantry division since World War II have resulted in a shortage of maintenance facilities. The field artillery replacement training center was operated with administrative units of approximately 500 men each instead of the normal company administrative set-up. Since normal company-size units are now occupying the old replacement training center area a critical shortage of company administrative and maintenance facilities exists in that area.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$1,387,380, is requested.

Camp Rucker is a training station for General Reserve tactical and technical service troops.

#### FORT M'CLELLAN, ALA.

Fort McClellan is located approximately 6 miles north of Anniston, Ala., on a reservation consisting of 45,845 acres of Government-owned



land and maneuver rights to 55,534 acres of land owned by the Department of Agriculture in the Talladega National Forest. The mission of the station is to house and support the Chemical Corps School, the Chemical Corps Replacement Training Center, and the Chemical Corps Unit Training Center. In addition to this year round mission, the station is the only place in the Third Army Area available for National Guard summer training. During the summer of 1951, Fort McClellan accommodated an average of 12,000 National Guard trainees.

The cost of land and existing structures at Fort McClellan was \$17,187,636, and the replacement value is estimated to be approximately \$46,000,000. The station can accommodate 361 officers and 21,778 enlisted men. There are presently on the post permanent type barracks to accommodate 1,095 enlisted men, mobilization-type barracks to accommodate 1,865 enlisted men, and site facilities (tent camp with mess halls and latrines) for 18,818 enlisted men. All facilities at the station were rehabilitated during fiscal year 1951 and are in excellent condition.

There is a peacetime Army requirement for 5,950 permanent spaces at the station. With the existing permanent capacity of 1,095, the deficit in permanent housing is 4,855 spaces.

The present location of the Chemical Corps School, Replacement Training Center, and Unit Training Center at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland is inadequate from the standpoint of land available and interference from other activities in the area. Fort McClellan was determined to be the best location for these activities from the standpoint of climate, location, and facilities already available. To support the Chemical Corps activities at the station, permanent troop housing, classrooms, laboratories, warehouses, motor maintenance facilities, and additional training facilities are required. An additional 2,000 modified emergency-type spaces with associated supporting facilities are also required to meet the immediate emergency requirement for Chemical training. The peacetime strength of the Army will include a Women's Army Corps Center with 3,500 permanent housing spaces.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$23,333,250 is requested.

Fort McClellan will be the principal training center for troops of the Chemical Corps. All of the necessary training in chemical, biological and radiological warfare methods will be conducted at this station. In the future peacetime Army Establishment, Fort McClellan will also be the Army Training Center for the Women's Army Corps.

#### CAMP STEWART, GA.

Camp Stewart is located approximately 40 miles southwest of Savannah, Ga., on the reservation consisting of 280,566 acres of Government-owned land. The mission of the post is to house, train, and support antiaircraft artillery units for the entire Army.

The cost of land and facilities at the station was \$27,843,568 and the estimated replacement value of land and existing facilities is \$35,000,000. There are no permanent facilities at the station. Mobilization-type housing and supporting facilities for 41 officers and 769

enlisted men exists. Site facilities (tent camp with latrines and mess halls) for 16,943 enlisted men are presently located at the station. The present strength is 660 officers and 10,802 enlisted men. Most of the facilities were rehabilitated during fiscal year 1951 and are in good condition.

Present plans for the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Stewart require that the post be able to train, house, and support 18 antiaircraft battalions which will be organized into 6 groups, and 2 brigades of 3 groups each. The total housing requirement for the post, therefore, is 22,060 men, leaving a deficit of approximately 5,000 housing spaces. Since a large part of the World War II construction was of an extremely temporary mobilization type which has since been removed, there is a serious shortage of maintenance facilities. A service club which was destroyed by fire in 1946 and not replaced at that time is needed, since recreational facilities for enlisted men in surrounding communities are limited. Camp Stewart is one of the few posts in the United States where sufficient Government-owned land is available to permit the safe firing of antiaircraft artillery weapons of the large caliber.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$3,712,500 is requested.

#### CAMP BLANDING, FLA.

Camp Blanding is located 40 miles southwest of Jacksonville near the town of Starke, Fla. The Government now owns 40,465 acres of the former 160,900-acre reservation. During World War II the reservation consisted of 30,641 acres leased from the State of Florida, 40,465 acres purchased by the Army, 1,559 acres of public lands owned by the Department of the Interior, and 88,400 acres leased from private owners. The proposed mission for the construction programed during fiscal year 1952 at Camp Blanding is to provide a nucleus of basic utilities and station supporting facilities to enable rapid expansion to a camp with 40,000 capacity in the event of an emergency.

The cost of construction and land during World War II was \$43,406,753. The value of the land presently owned by the Government is \$447,181. There are at present 154 buildings remaining on the reservation. These buildings, however, are located on the part of the reservation owned by the State of Florida. No land acquisition by purchase will be required in order to construct the facilities proposed in the fiscal year 1952 program. However, a long-term lease similar to that negotiated with the State of Florida during World War II must be consummated. The 154 buildings remaining on the post contain a total of 581,000 square feet of floor space, and their value is estimated to be approximately \$3,000,000. Most of these buildings are now used for the National Guard activities of the State of Florida. However, they would be recaptured and used by the Army in the event of a national emergency. The construction programed for fiscal year 1952 will be so sited that it will not interfere with the present activities of the Florida National Guard.

The fiscal year 1952 program provides for the erection of the necessary troop housing and supporting facilities to accommodate a camp of 40,000 men. The buildings in the program are those necessary



to provide the basic utilities, such as the water supply and sewage disposal plants, and the necessary offices, warehouses, and maintenance facilities to take care of the initial stages of expansion. When the construction contemplated in this program is completed, the station could be used as an emergency tent camp for 30,000 to 40,000 men on 4 to 6 weeks' notice, and it could also be used as a temporary training area for Regular Army and Civilian Component troops.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$5,722,700, is requested.

Camp Blanding is proposed as a railhead facility camp to provide the basic utilities and a nucleus of administrative facilities to facilitate rapid expansion to a 40,000-man camp in the event of an emergency.

#### CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

Camp Shelby, Miss., is located 12 miles southeast of Hattiesburg. The World War II reservation consisted of 87,125 acres, of which 64,327 acres were lands belonging to the Department of Agriculture and transferred to the Department of the Army for the duration of World War II; 12,829 acres were purchased in fee by the Army; and 9,969 acres were leased. At present there are 64,327 acres of Department of Agriculture land available in the reservation, and 2,376 acres owned by General Services Administration.

Cost of land and construction in World War II amounted to \$29,934,395. The value of land and facilities remaining under Government control at the installation is \$2,390,523. These facilities consist of water supply facilities, such as wells, pumping station, and water storage tanks; sewage disposal plant; some sewage collection lines; and shops and warehouses which are now used by the Mississippi National Guard. The internal road net and the railroad subgrades also remain intact. A considerable portion of the land on which the cantonment area was built is not now owned by the Government and will have to be repurchased.

The fiscal year 1952 program provides for the acquisition of sufficient land which, when added to the present lands owned by the Government, will provide space for the erection of the necessary troop housing and supporting facilities to accommodate a camp of 42,500 men. In the event of the necessity for rapid expansion, the Construction Program could then proceed immediately without any delays incident to the acquisition of real estate. The buildings in the program are those necessary to provide the basic utilities, such as the water supply and sewage disposal plants, and the necessary offices, warehouses, and maintenance facilities to take care of the initial stages of expansion. When the construction contemplated in this program is completed, the station could be used as an emergency tent camp for 30,000 to 40,000 men on 4 to 6 weeks' notice, and it could also be used as a temporary training area for Regular Army or Civilian Component troops.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$7,355,450 is requested.

Camp Shelby is proposed as a railhead facility camp to provide the basic utilities and a nucleus of administrative facilities to facilitate rapid expansion to a 42,500-man camp in the event of an emer-

gency. Time is an essential element in case of national mobilization, and construction of facilities of this nature will save valuable months in the event of an emergency.

#### CAMP MCCAIN, MISS.

Camp McCain is located approximately 4 miles south of Grenada, Miss. During World War II, the reservation consisted of 42,073 acres of Government-owned land and had a maximum capacity of 41,986 men. After World War II, all buildings were removed and sold, and all but approximately 3,000 acres were disposed of. The proposed mission for the Construction Program during fiscal year 1952 at Camp McCain is to provide a nucleus of basic utilities and station supporting facilities to enable rapid expansion to a camp with 40,000 capacity, in the event of an emergency.

The cost of land acquired during 1940-41 was \$687,237, and the cost of buildings and improvements constructed during World War II amounted to \$23,526,286. The cost of land and facilities still under Government control at the station was \$208,657, consisting of 3,005 acres of land and 150 rifle firing points. However, if the World War II site of Camp McCain were reoccupied, the entire road net, a portion of the utilities systems, and the railroad sub-grades would be usable. It is estimated that \$2,741,150 would be saved by utilizing remaining existing facilities.

The fiscal year 1952 program provides for the acquisition of sufficient land which, when added to the present 3,005 acres owned by the Government, will provide space for the erection of the necessary troop housing and supporting facilities to accommodate a camp of 40,000 men. In the event of the necessity for rapid expansion, the Construction Program could then proceed immediately without any delays incident to the acquisition of real estate. Further real estate acquisition would be necessary, however, in order to provide required training areas. The buildings in the program are those necessary to provide the basic utilities, such as the water supply and sewage disposal plants, and the necessary offices, warehouses, and maintenance facilities to take care of the initial stages of expansion. When the construction contemplated in this program is completed, the station could be used as an emergency tent camp for 30,000 to 40,000 men on 4 to 6 weeks' notice, and it could also be used as a temporary training area for Regular Army or Civilian Component troops.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$5,400,200, is requested.

Camp McCain is proposed as a railhead facility camp to provide the basic utilities and a nucleus of administrative facilities to facilitate rapid expansion to a 40,000-man camp in the event of an emergency. Time is an essential element in case of national mobilization and construction of facilities of this nature will save valuable months, in the event of an emergency.

#### FORT BLISS, TEX.

The post of Fort Bliss is located adjacent to El Paso, Tex., at the south end of the large reservation of approximately 2,350,000 acres

which furnishes the ranges required for the antiaircraft troops stationed at Fort Bliss and for the research and development activities of White Sands Proving Ground. Of this area, 527,440 acres are Government-owned, and the remaining 1,821,444 acres are leased. Approximately 200,000 acres of this area are within the State of Texas, in El Paso County, with the remaining acreage being in the Counties of Dona Ana, Lincoln, Socorro, and Oter, N. Mex.

The initial Army post in this vicinity was established in 1848 but was not designated as Fort Bliss until 1854. Between the years 1848 and 1891, the Fort Bliss Reservation was relocated four times. In 1890, the present site of the post, initially consisting of 1,271.78 acres, was acquired.

Fort Bliss was constructed, initially, to accommodate Infantry with a small Cavalry contingent. However, in 1911 Fort Bliss became a large Cavalry post, which was its principal use until 1940 when the training of antiaircraft troops was added to its mission. In 1944, the Antiaircraft Branch of the Artillery School and Army Field Forces Board No. 4 were established at this installation. Fort Bliss is now designated as the Antiaircraft and Guided Missile Center.

The Government has an investment at Fort Bliss, exclusive of White Sands Proving Ground, of \$35,018,779 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,247 officers and 27,485 enlisted personnel, with 2,441 civilian personnel to aid in the operations of the program there. Permanent-type barracks are available for only 929 enlisted men. 3,668 hutments built during World War II, with life expectancy of 5 years, are available for 14,672, while the remaining housing is in temporary structures, generally of mobilization type. The hutments have all passed their economic life, are expensive to maintain, and are disagreeable to live in under local climatic conditions.

Fort Bliss has no facilities specifically designed for school use and has improvised to the maximum in utilizing stables, barracks, and miscellaneous buildings as school space. At present, school facilities occupy 802,545 square feet of floor space. A particular need is for facilities suitable for instruction in guided missiles; present buildings lack the necessary high ceiling and overhead cranes required for handling missiles. Several facilities, such as range and training facilities require expansion to keep up with the expanding mission of the school.

To supplement existing facilities which are either inadequate or nonexistent improvements are needed in the ammunition storage area, stockade, warehouses, commissary, and engineer field maintenance facilities.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$21,709,830 is requested.

#### CAMP BOWIE, TEX.

Camp Bowie, a World War II division training installation, is located about 2 miles south of the center of Brownwood, Tex. The camp was activated in December 1940 and first occupied as a tent camp. A mobilization-type camp housing approximately 40,000 was completed in July 1942, at which time the reservation had been expanded to 116,000 acres.

Camp Bowie was declared excess on August 31, 1946, and jurisdiction was assumed by WAA on May 23, 1947. Essentially, all build-



ings, utilities, and most of the real estate were disposed of, except that facilities which remained in the area were licensed to the State of Texas. Of the original reservation, only 6,064 acres remain under Government control or can be recaptured through revoking the existing leases.

The terrain in the vicinity of Camp Bowie is excellent for training of Infantry or Armor, and the existing reservation with minor changes can accommodate modern weapons up to and including 90-millimeter tank guns.

The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$8,382,300 will provide for the acquisition of the necessary military reservation and for the reconstruction or rehabilitation of existing utility systems and an industrial area capable of supporting a camp of 40,000 men in event of national emergency.

#### CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK.

Camp Chaffee is located 9 miles east of the city of Fort Smith, Ark., on a reservation of 72,341 acres, all Government-owned except for 954 acres which are leased. It was initially occupied in 1942. During World War II it was used for training of armored divisions but is now in use as a replacement training center. Its mission in event of mobilization will be an Infantry Division camp.

The Government has an investment at Camp Chaffee of \$35,591,834 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,264 officers and 19,334 enlisted men with 1,650 civilian personnel to aid in operations of the post. All troops are housed in temporary barracks. In addition, facilities are available for a tent camp, approximately 16,500.

A major training deficiency at Camp Chaffee is occasioned by the restrictions imposed on the firing of modern flat trajectory weapons. The proposed construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$1,800,000 is for the acquisition of approximately 3,000 acres to the east of the reservation to provide necessary safety distances required for modern weapons. Additional sum in the amount of \$133,000 is provided for provision of minor ranges and training facilities necessary to meet current Army training requirements. Funds in the amount of \$9,000 are also required for the expansion of the primary electrical distribution system to permit adjusting of loads between the east division camp and the camp facilities in the west division area.

#### CAMP GRUBER, OKLA.

Camp Gruber, a World War II Infantry division training installation, is located approximately 15 miles southeast of Muskogee, Okla. A mobilization-type camp was constructed for approximately 30,000 and opened in May 1942; the reservation consisted of approximately 65,000 acres.

Camp Gruber was declared excess on June 30, 1947. Practically all buildings and utilities were sold for off-site use. Approximately 28,000 acres of the area were returned to the Department of Agriculture, and 31,291 were licensed to the State of Oklahoma for use by the



Oklahoma A. and M. College. At this time, practically the entire reservation, a total of 65,620 acres, either remains under Government control or can be recaptured by revocation of existing leases.

The terrain in the vicinity of Camp Gruber is excellent for training of Infantry, but the existing reservation is inadequate to provide the required safety distances for modern weapons.

The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 bill of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$9,913,700 will provide for the acquisition of the necessary expansion of the military reservation and for the reconstruction or rehabilitation of existing utility systems and the industrial area capable of supporting a camp of 40,000 men in event of national emergency.

#### FORT HOOD, TEX.

Fort Hood is located 35 miles west of the city of Temple, Tex., adjacent to the town of Killeen on a Government-owned reservation of 153,969 acres.

The Government has an investment at Fort Hood of \$87,103,548 and can accommodate an average military strength of 3,019 officers and 28,153 enlisted men with 2,512 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the post. All housing for enlisted personnel is of temporary type constructed in 1941 and 1942. All this housing should be replaced progressively to reduce high maintenance cost and provide permanent facilities required by the assigned mission.

In addition to the permanent housing, Fort Hood requires the construction of supporting buildings in the tent camp area for 9,100 men already in use at North Fort Hood. At present these facilities are limited to concrete ten floors with wooden frames and masonry mess kitchens with the addition of few supporting buildings. The construction requested will give the minimum facilities needed by a tent camp suitable for year-around use. To supplement these facilities where they are inadequate or nonexistent, improvements are required on selected combat ranges, engineer maintenance facilities, and locomotive repair facilities.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$11,220,900 is requested.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Fort Sam Houston is located at San Antonio, Tex., on 2,237 acres of land all of which is owned by the Government. It was initially occupied in 1865 and has been in constant use since that time. Its present mission is Headquarters of the Fourth Army. The Government has an investment there of some \$38,263,933, and can accommodate a military strength of 1,101 officers, and 13,654 enlisted personnel, with supporting civilian personnel of approximately 3,327. There is presently on the post permanent-type barracks to accommodate 4,009 enlisted personnel, and temporary-type barracks to accommodate an additional 9,645. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 154 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$1,032,000, is to provide \$540,000 for the construction of a 225 enlisted men's barracks, \$102,000 for a telephone exchange build-

ing extension, \$350,000 for an addition to the cold-storage plant, and \$40,000 for a radio receiver building.

Present troop housing being insufficient to meet the increased strengths proposed for this station, funds authorized in the amount of \$540,000 are requested for appropriation.

The telephone exchange building to which the extension is proposed is of permanent-type construction, and has a present capacity of 2,400 lines to handle the requirements of Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio General Depot, and Fort Sam Houston proper, which is insufficient to accommodate the requirements of the three installations. It is proposed to erect a 30- by 50-foot two-story and basement permanent-type addition to the present building in order that 1,200 additional lines of dial equipment may be installed to carry the additional requirements. The amount of \$102,000 is recommended.

Present cold-storage facilities consist of one permanent building of approximately 6,300 square feet construction in 1945 at a cost of \$125,000. This space is inadequate to handle the load imposed by current military strength, and already 1,440 square feet of chill space in portable units is being used. The additional 7,500 square feet of cold storage space at an estimated cost of \$350,000, will bring available capacity to that needed by a military population of approximately 25,000.

The present radio receiver building is of temporary construction and does not provide security for installed equipment. The location of the antennae is being changed to avoid nearby interference, and for proper operation the building must also be relocated. A permanent building providing 2,400 square feet of space at an estimated cost of \$40,000 is more economical in the long run, rather than to attempt to move and modify the old building which already requires replacement.

#### CAMP ROBINSON, ARK.

Camp Robinson is located 7 miles north of Little Rock, Ark. The camp was originally activated in November 1940, and the reservation was expanded to approximately 48,000 acres. The camp was used during World War II, both for training of infantry divisions and as a replacement training center. Housing in hutments was available for approximately 25,000 troops. Other than housing, buildings were constructed either to mobilization standards or, subsequently, to theater-of-operations type.

Camp Robinson was declared excess in December 1946. Although some of the real estate was returned to original owners, the bulk of the reservation, including part of the industrial area and housing for approximately 5,000 troops, was transferred to the State of Arkansas. By reason of use by the Arkansas National Guard, most of the buildings in the industrial area and utility systems are in useable condition.

All buildings remaining, valued at \$10,868,278, and land, totaling in all, 33,499 acres, are available for reuse by the Department of the Army in event of national emergency.

Although used satisfactorily during World War II, the increased range of modern weapons renders available reservation at Robinson inadequate for use by divisional units, particularly Artillery and

tanks. Expansion of the available reservation is required to make it suitable both for initial mission as an Infantry Replacement Training Center and subsequent use by a division.

The proposed construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$4,321,300, will provide for the acquisition of the necessary real estate for expansion of the reservation and for the rehabilitation of the existing utility systems and industrial area capable of supporting a camp of 40,000 men in event of national emergency.

#### FORT SILL, OKLA.

Fort Sill is located 5 miles north of Lawton, Okla., on a reservation of 104,818 acres of Government-owned land; an additional 210 acres are leased. Fort Sill is a permanent installation, having been initially occupied in 1871. It is the home of the Artillery School, having been the center of Field Artillery activities since 1907 when the School of Fire was first established here. In addition, it has the mission of providing facilities for a Field Artillery Replacement Training Center.

The Government has an investment at Fort Sill of \$48,113,026 and can accommodate an average military strength of 2,597 officers and 20,726 enlisted personnel with 3,038 civilian personnel to aid in the operations of the Post. Permanent type barracks are available for 4,433 enlisted men, the remainder being housed in temporary facilities built during World War II or in a tent camp. In view of climatic conditions, it is desirable to provide facilities to replace the tent camp.

Although Fort Sill has been the site of the Artillery School for many years, adequate permanent instructional facilities have never been available. At present school facilities occupy 509,000 square feet of classroom and administrative space of which only 52,478 are in permanent facilities. The bulk of the school facilities are in temporary buildings, primarily converted barracks, mess halls, and stables. These buildings are scattered throughout the Post and are not conducive to efficient operation. A special need also exists for the facilities to permit expansion of the training in light aircraft. Fort Sill is the center of not only Army liaison training but for newly developed helicopter units. Minor increase in combat ranges is also necessary to afford facilities required by current training programs.

In addition to the school facilities, expansion of the existing station support and maintenance facilities are required. Funds for the proposed construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$19,147,730 are requested.

#### CAMP SWIFT, TEX.

Camp Swift is located approximately 7 miles north of Bastrop, Tex. The camp was activated in May 1942 and had a mobilization capacity of approximately 30,000.

Camp Swift was declared excess in January 1947. Essentially all buildings, utilities, and most of the real estate were sold, except for the facilities included in the area which were licensed to the State of Texas for National Guard use. At this time, of the original reservation only 17,978.26 acres remain under Government control or can be recaptured through revocation of existing leases.



The terrain in the vicinity of Camp Swift is suitable for training, and the previous reservation with minor changes will be satisfactory as a replacement training center.

The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$5,831,600, will provide for the acquisition of the military reservation necessary for a replacement training center and for reconstruction or rehabilitation of utility systems and industrial area capable of supporting 40,000 men in event of national emergency.

#### CAMP ATTERBURY, IND.

Camp Atterbury is located in Johnson County, Ind., about 30 miles south of Indianapolis, on 40,366 acres of land all of which is owned by the Government. It was initially occupied in 1941 and was in use during World War II until December 1946, at which time it was deactivated. The camp was reactivated in 1950. Its present mission is to house one Infantry division, one Corps headquarters, and supporting troops. The total Federal investment in this camp is approximately \$43,400,000. It can accommodate a military strength of 2,562 officers and 34,503 enlisted personnel in temporary type BOQ's and barracks. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$885,000, is to provide \$288,900 for the construction of one tank maintenance shop, \$153,600 for two service clubs, \$10,800 for two engineer equipment storage sheds, \$360,100 for six warehouses, \$24,000 for 10 POL storage buildings, and \$47,600 for seven ammunition storage magazines.

A standard motor repair shop is presently used as a tank maintenance shop. This building was designed for repair of motor vehicles and does not provide overhead crane facilities necessary in handling heavy components of a tank. The existing building does not have sufficient head room for the installation of a crane. It is also too small to handle maintenance of the 144 tanks in the division, and in addition, the existing building is needed for repair of motor vehicles.

There are at present two service clubs at this installation. Service clubs are desired on the basis of 1 per 10,000 enlisted personnel. The provision of two additional service clubs will provide necessary recreation facilities, centrally located, for enlisted personnel for which housing is available.

There are at present no covered storage facilities for engineer equipment on this post which has been assigned the mission of performing field maintenance for heavy equipment of seven other installations in addition to its own. These eight stations have approximately 500 major items of heavy equipment such as cranes, shovels, tractors, etc.

Present warehouse facilities provide 233,000 square feet of storage space which is insufficient to meet requirements of present and projected strengths. It is estimated that 8,000 square feet of warehouse space is required for each 1,000 personnel. Based upon a mobilization population of 36,080, including officers, additional warehouse space of 55,640 square feet is needed. The six additional warehouses requested will provide 55,400 square feet.

There are at present 56 POL storage buildings providing fire resistant storage for POL products in all but two areas of the post. The



ten additional POL buildings requested are needed to serve Armor and Engineer units located in the two areas which do not contain POL storage buildings.

These units are presently storing POL products in the open under canvas. This method of storage creates a fire hazard and does not provide proper security for the supplies.

Existing ammunition storage space at this station amounts to 28,115 cubic feet. It is estimated that the total storage space required for a 45-day supply of all types of ammunition is 42,115 cubic feet. The seven magazines included in this request will take care of the 14,000 cubic foot deficiency.

#### CAMP CARSON, COLO.

Camp Carson is located in El Paso County, approximately 4 miles south of Colorado Springs, Colo., on 60,053 acres of land of which 35,471 acres are Government-owned and 24,582 acres leased by the Government. It was initially constructed in 1942 and has been constantly in use since then except that from 1946 to 1950 it was only partially occupied. Its present mission is to house the following units:

- One Artillery Group with six Battalions
- One Engineer Group with four Battalions
- One Ordnance Battalion
- One Armored Cavalry Regiment
- A mountain Training Command
- A FECOM Separation Center

The Government has an investment of approximately \$43,400,000 in Camp Carson and can accommodate a military strength of 31,235 enlisted personnel and 1,280 officers, all in temporary barracks and BOQ's. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$561,700, is to provide \$299,100 for six vehicle maintenance shops, \$199,000 for Post headquarters, \$19,300 for an Ordnance Office Building, and \$44,300 for an addition to the tank maintenance shop.

The camp as originally constructed provided a total of 46 vehicle maintenance shops in the Regimental areas of the Infantry Division. With the assignment of Battalion sized Artillery and Engineer units, the number of shops is not adequate. Present facilities provide a total of 276 stalls. The construction of 6 additional shops will provide 36 additional stalls and allow 1 stall for each 11 vehicles assigned to units on the post.

There were two headquarters buildings provided in the original construction of the Camp, one Division headquarters, and one Post headquarters. These two buildings are presently occupied by the two assigned Group headquarters and the Mountain Training Command. The Post headquarters occupies space constructed as administrative offices for the Station Hospital. The hospital is now being rehabilitated and expanded as a 1600-bed Special Treatment Hospital. This work will be completed early in calendar year 1952 at which time the space now occupied by Post headquarters will be required for Hospital administration. The two existing headquarters buildings now utilized by the two Groups and Mountain Training Command are both located within the troop housing areas of the respective commands.

The building originally occupied by Post Ordnance was destroyed by fire in January 1950. The Post at that time was not completely occupied, therefore, no request was made for reconstruction. The Post Ordnance office is now located in a barracks and several small storage buildings. These buildings are now required for the purposes for which they were constructed.

The existing tank maintenance shop is too small to provide space for maintenance of tanks and guns assigned to the Armored Regiment and the six Artillery Battalions. Some maintenance is now being performed in the open space adjacent to the shop. This practice is very unsatisfactory due to extreme low temperatures in the winter and dust storms throughout the year. It is proposed that the existing shop be enlarged by addition thereto.

#### FORT CUSTER, MICH.

Fort Custer is located in Calhoun County, approximately 5 miles west of Battle Creek, Mich., on 14,282 acres of land, all of which is Government-owned. It was originally constructed in 1917. During the period of time from 1917 to the beginning of World War II it was used as a National Guard, ROTC, and CMTC training post. During World War II the post was utilized as a Military Police Training Center. The peak load handled during World War II was 22,869 enlisted men. The present mission of Fort Custer is a reception center. Future plans also provide for its use as a Highway Transportation Training Center. The Government has invested in Fort Custer approximately \$14,000,000, and has temporary-type barracks space to accommodate 18,156 men. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$3,082,000, is to provide \$226,000 for a clothing-issue building, \$201,000 for seven mobilization-type mess halls, and \$2,655,000 for highway transportation training facilities. Proposed mobilization strength of Fort Custer is 31,850 men.

The existing building used for clothing issue for the Reception Center is a converted Ordnance shop building located approximately 1½ miles from the reception center. This building has an area of 18,270 square feet. Issue building is overtaxed with reception center presently operating 50 percent over processing capacity. Due to the great distance between processing center and issue building, numerous trips are made in four passenger busses daily to meet processing schedules. Time studies indicate a loss of 2,700 man-hours per month for personnel working at existing issue building. Reception center is to process 800 inductees per day, a total of 24,000 per month, with a holding capacity of 5,000 inductees. The size of the proposed building is based on number of items of clothing of various sizes required, as well as space required for fittings and alterations of clothing. The required building is designed to provide better handling and storage of materials, including such facilities as receiving docks and ramps.

Three mess halls were previously converted to a 1,000-man mess which now houses the main Post Exchange. Four mess halls were dismantled and utilized for construction of a 1,000-man mess, which is now active. The proposed reconstruction of seven company-size mess halls is required to provide adequate messing facilities in the

various troop-housing blocks. Such reconstruction is necessary to allow maximum use of existing barracks space and to preserve the integrity of troop units. The existing 1,000-man mess will be utilized by the reception center.

The Army has no centralized facility for the training of highway transportation specialists. It is proposed to construct facilities for a Highway Transportation Training Center at Fort Custer, Mich. The site selected is centrally located in the industrial Middle West where qualified instructors are available. This construction will provide facilities for training in 27 enlisted men's and 24 Officer Military Occupational Specialties. Facilities required for this training center are as follows:

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Office space, 58,000 square feet..... | \$385, 600  |
| Classrooms, 60,000 square feet.....   | 267, 000    |
| Warehouse, 30,000 square feet.....    | 154, 500    |
| Shops, 100,000 square feet.....       | 1, 020, 000 |
| Hardstands, 111,100 square feet.....  | 540, 500    |
| Gasoline stations, 3 each.....        | 19, 800     |
| Grease racks, 36 each.....            | 129, 600    |
| Grease-rack sheds, 6 each.....        | 33, 000     |
| Driving ranges, 3 each.....           | 105, 000    |
| Total.....                            | 2, 655, 000 |

#### HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

Headquarters Fifth Army is located in Chicago, Ill., in the Government-owned building formerly occupied by Gardiner General Hospital. This headquarters was established in June 1946, taking over functions of the Sixth and Seventh Service Commands. The Government has an investment of approximately \$3,660,000 in this facility. Housing available to the headquarters can accommodate a military strength of 53 officers in temporary BOQ's and 365 enlisted personnel in permanent barracks. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$300,000 is to provide for the purchase and alteration of an existing garage building.

The present garage space operated by Headquarters Fifth Army is located in a building leased at an annual rental of \$24,000 with option to purchase. The lease on this building provides for maintenance and alteration by the Government. The building now needs maintenance and alteration in the approximate amount of \$87,500 in order to correct fire hazards and make it operationally sound. In view of the continued requirement for garage space, it is now proposed to purchase this building and make the necessary alterations.

#### FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

Fort Leonard Wood is located in Pulaski County, Mo., on 71,483 acres of land, all of which is Government owned. It was originally constructed in 1940 of mobilization design wood-frame construction. This Post was deactivated in March 1946 and reopened in August 1950. It is now being utilized as an Engineer Replacement Center. The Government investment in Fort Leonard Wood amounts to approximately \$47,000,000, and it can accommodate a military strength



of 2,165 officers and 34,094 enlisted personnel in temporary BOQ's and barracks. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$1,976,400, is to provide the following required facilities:

|                                            |            |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| Classrooms (27)-----                       | \$311, 300 |
| Company Day Rooms (44)-----                | 339, 000   |
| Supply Rooms (44)-----                     | 409, 900   |
| Service Club (1)-----                      | 180, 000   |
| Complete Company Areas (2)-----            | 393, 800   |
| Warehouses (3)-----                        | 151, 200   |
| Out Processing Bldg. for Trainees (1)----- | 57, 200    |
| Post Film Library (1)-----                 | 13, 000    |
| Battalion Headquarters Bldgs. (12)-----    | 121, 000   |

There are at present no classrooms at this Training Center. It is proposed to construct 27 wood-frame classrooms. Barracks buildings are now being used for this purpose. These barracks are needed to meet the increased troop strengths proposed for this station.

In 44 of the company areas no day rooms were provided. Barracks needed for proposed troop strengths are now being utilized as day rooms. It is proposed to construct 1 day room in each of these 44 company areas, thereby releasing barracks spaces.

Construction of 44 company supply rooms is being requested for that portion of the post occupied by T/O&E Engineer units. These units have storage requirements for a large quantity of tool and equipment sets. The lower floor of 44 barracks buildings is now being utilized for storage.

The 2 regimental areas on the post contain 15 company areas each. In order to facilitate training and unit control, 2 complete company areas, each consisting of 1 mess hall, 4 barracks, 1 supply room, and 1 day room, are required to provide housing for 4 battalions of 4 companies each per regiment.

Twelve battalion housing areas do not contain battalion headquarters buildings. These headquarters are now housed in barracks buildings which are required to meet the proposed troop strength. It is proposed to construct 12 wood-frame battalion headquarters buildings in the housing areas.

Existing barracks at Fort Leonard Wood provide space for 39,440 enlisted personnel. The proposed enlisted strength at this post is 48,750. The construction of classrooms, day rooms, supply rooms, battalion-headquarters buildings and the two complete company areas requested above will provide approximately 5,000 additional barracks spaces to partially eliminate the deficiency in troop-housing spaces.

There are at present four enlisted personnel recreational facilities on the post, three of which are Service Clubs and one NCO Club. Experience indicates the necessity for one service club for each 10,000 men. It is proposed to construct one additional service club to provide for the proposed strength of 48,750 enlisted personnel.

Existing warehouse space at Fort Leonard Wood amounts to 279,000 square feet. Based on a requirement of 8 square feet per man, an additional 150,000 square feet is required for the proposed strength of 53,550 officers and enlisted personnel. It is proposed to construct three additional wood-frame warehouses with a total area of 27,000 square feet to partially cover the deficit of warehouse space.

The Engineer Specialist School at Fort Leonard Wood will process approximately 1,000 enlisted personnel per week. There is no build-



ing on the post suitable for use as an out-processing station where trainees are given final checks prior to shipment from the post. It is proposed to construct a wood-frame building containing approximately 4,000 square feet for this purpose.

The film library, containing approximately 1,500 films, is now occupying a dispensary building which is much too small and is needed for the purpose for which it was originally constructed. The proposed film library building will be of wood-frame construction and have an area of 2,000 square feet.

#### CAMP LUCAS, MICH.

Camp Lucas is located at Sault Sainte Marie in Chippewa County, Mich., on 151 acres of land, all of which is owned by the Government except 1 acre which is leased. The camp is located in the facilities previously occupied by the hospital of Fort Brady. The existing hospital buildings were rehabilitated and new construction added in 1950 to provide facilities for an AAA Battalion. Camp Lucas was established for the purpose of protecting that portion of the United States from foreign air invasion and for the specific protection of the Sault Sainte Marie locks, a key point in a primary transportation life line of America. The Government has an investment there of approximately \$1,840,000. The facilities are mobilization type, frame construction. The present strength is 932 men. The proposed mobilization strength of the camp is 1,000 men. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155, of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$284,300, is to provide 96,000 for a warehouse and cold-storage building, \$25,000 for an extension to the boiler house, \$85,000 for an Ordnance Repair Shop, \$49,300 for a Utilities Shop, and \$29,000 for a Bachelor Officers' Quarters.

The present warehousing is in a former hospital ward building without loading dock or reinforced floor. It is located in the central portion of the camp proper. Present cold-storage facilities are off-post in a leased facility in the former warehouse area of World War II. Rental, including electricity and operation and maintenance of freezing units, is \$437.50. Total available warehouse area is 3,000 square feet. Total required warehouse area to support strength of post is 13,000 square feet. Proposed facility will provide the required additional area of 10,000 square feet. The rented facility for cold storage requires additional security measures and is located at some distance from the post.

The present heating (former hospital boiler plant) has three boilers, 175 horsepower each. Boilers were operated at peak loads during past winter and were inadequate to sustain heat when temperatures were +20 degrees. There is no allowance for shut-down of a single boiler for repair in the event of breakdown. Since the past winter, a mild one, additional buildings, including a kitchen with steam-operated equipment, have been completed and will be served by the existing boiler plant. Peak load operation is necessary for about six months each year. There is a critical need for another boiler to supply the newly constructed buildings consisting of the shop, communications buildings, wash and grease building, mess hall and one bar-

racks building. The proposed extension consists of an addition to the building and installation of one 175 horsepower boiler.

The present Ordnance repair facilities consist of two buildings, one of which is off-post. An Ordnance maintenance shop is required for maintenance and repair of 233 weapons and vehicles. Based on 12 vehicles in the shop at one time, the proposed building of 6,540 square feet will provide productive space, paint shop, supply and administrative space for the proper care of the AAA Battalion equipment.

One building of 2,000 square feet is used by Post Engineer as Utility Shop (plumbing and carpentry). Space for carpenter shop is shared with Quartermaster. An Engineer organization of 36 persons is required to maintain 190,000 square feet of existing buildings and 30,000 square feet of proposed buildings. On the basis of maintaining 220,000 square feet of post buildings in addition to roads, grounds, utilities, a building of approximately 11,000 square feet is required. Due to the isolated location of the station, the post must be self-sufficient so far as Engineer services are concerned. The proposed building will house carpenter, plumbing and steamfitting, electrical, paint and packing and crating shop activities. The proposed building will be emergency type construction.

Existing facilities for Bachelor Officers' Quarters include one building with eight rooms, and four other rooms located over the present theater. Thirty-two BOQ spaces are required to provide quarters for one-half the assigned strength. Existing space provides quarters for 12 officers. Space is, therefore, required for 20 officers. The proposed building is to be emergency-type wood construction with an area of 3,500 square feet.

#### CAMP M'Coy, WIS.

Camp McCoy is located in Monroe County, Wis., on 61,050 acres of land, all of which is Government-owned except 20 acres which are leased. The old post was constructed in 1925. During the period of time from 1925 to the beginning of World War II it was used as a National Guard, ROTC, and CMTC summer camp. In World War II the old post was used as a POW Camp. The facilities were cantonment-type frame construction. Approximately 30 percent of the old post was demolished in 1947. The new post was constructed in 1942 as a Triangular Division Camp. Approximately 100 percent of the facilities at this post are of mobilization construction. The peak load handled at Camp McCoy during World War II was approximately 13,206 enlisted men. The Government has invested in Camp McCoy \$31,787,810 and has temporary-type barracks to house 32,782 men. The present mission of Camp McCoy is an Artillery and Logistical Command Post and consists of training three Artillery Groups, an Engineer Group, and supporting battalions. In addition, Camp McCoy is to be used for summer training for National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Camp McCoy was inactivated in June 1947 and returned to active status August 1950. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$1,702,100, is to provide \$12,500 for construction of a Signal Cryptographic Building, \$73,500 for Pastry Shop, \$87,700 for new Hardstands, \$1,348,400 for 34 new

Motor Vehicle Maintenance Shops, and \$180,000 for a new Service Club.

Proposed mobilization strength of Camp McCoy is 36,200 men.

Existing Signal Cryptographic Operations are presently housed in a frame building and, therefore, require 24-hour armed guard. The proposed facilities are required for the needs of the expanded facilities necessitated by the mission of the post; to provide adequate working space, security against surreptitious entry, and fireproof storage for cryptographic materials. The proposed building will eliminate need of the guard.

There is no existing central pastry bakery; post bakery is not adequate to provide pastry-making facilities. A central pastry shop is required to train unit personnel in pastry making in order that when moved out of garrison into field these cooks will be able to provide pastry for troops. Pastry baking is not taught in present cooks and bakers' school. This facility will also provide pastry for post personnel.

There are 123,000 square yards of hardstands presently available. Existing hardstands were originally constructed to accommodate an Infantry division but now serve training center for units authorized large amounts of equipment which requires considerably more hardstand area. Additional area of hardstands required for vehicle parking, equipment storage and gun parks for 10,624 units of Ordnance and Engineer equipment is 124,385 square yards. Total required area is 247,373 square yards.

Existing shop facilities consist of 20 SP-2 shops providing 240 stalls. Maintenance of Ordnance and Engineer equipment must be provided for 10,624 vehicles. Present facilities provide only one stall per 28 vehicles. Additional facilities consisting of 34 maintenance shops are required. These additional facilities will provide one stall per 14 units of equipment.

There are two Service Clubs at this installation. A Service Club is required to replace one destroyed by fire December 1950. Rebuilding of this club will provide one club per each 12,000 men. Service Clubs at this station are urgently required due to the long cold winters and the isolated location of this camp.

#### FORT RILEY, KANS.

Fort Riley is located in Geary County, Kans., on 50,168 acres of land which is owned by the Government. Fort Riley was constructed in 1852 as a Cavalry post and has been active ever since then. During World War II, the post was used as a Cavalry Replacement Training Center. The post consists of Fort Riley Proper (Permanent); Camp Forsyth (Mobilization); Camp Funston (Mobilization), and Camp Whitside (Mobilization). Approximately 70 percent of the facilities at this post are mobilization type, frame construction, built in 1942. The peak load handled by Fort Riley during World War II was 19,386 enlisted men. The present mission of Fort Riley is an Infantry Training Center, Army General School, and Aggressor General Headquarters. Upon mobilization, the post will be used as an Infantry RCT and Reception Center. The Government has invested in Fort Riley approximately \$60,920,400 and can accommodate 40 officers in



permanent BOQ's and 19,490 enlisted men in permanent barracks, and 726 officers in temporary BOQ's and 19,490 enlisted men in temporary barracks.

The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$7,298,700 is to provide \$32,700 for a new Telephone Exchange Building, \$50,000 for a new Ammunition Storage Magazine, and \$7,216,000 for a new permanent 500-bed hospital.

Proposed mobilization strength of Fort Riley is 35,800 men.

The existing telephone exchange serving Camp Forsyth is manually operated. Existing facilities are not adequate to provide service to Camp Forsyth and the Wherry Housing Project (400 units). Commercial telephone companies cannot support the Wherry Housing Project, of which there are 160 units now occupied and a balance of 240 units which will be available October 1, 1951. The proposed facilities are required in connection with the expansion of Fort Riley for the support of training an Infantry division, the Army General School activities, and the necessary communications for the Wherry Housing Project.

Existing ammunition storage spaces consist of two permanent standard underground magazines providing 2,952 square feet; one standard underground magazine (under construction) providing 2,128 square feet; and various demountable and temporary magazines providing 8,893 square feet. Total available space is 13,973 square feet. Existing facilities are not adequate for a 45-day training supply. The existing temporary magazines are beyond repair and can only be used for class IV safety hazards (small-arms ammunition).

To adequately house ammunition requirements of this station, a minimum of four additional standard-type 80-foot concrete underground magazines are required at 2,130 square feet each. The proposed magazine of 2,500 square feet is urgently needed in connection with the expansion of facilities at Fort Riley to support the Infantry Training Division, Officer Candidate School, and the supporting troops.

#### CAMP COOKE, CALIF.

Camp Cooke is located about 8 miles north of Lompoc, Calif., on 86,501 acres of Government-owned land and was initially occupied in 1941, placed in an inactivated status in 1946 and reactivated in August 1950. The mission of the installation is to provide facilities for training an armored division plus an infantry division training center.

The Government has an investment of \$38,852,166 at Camp Cooke with an estimated replacement value of \$61,000,000, and can accommodate an average of 1,685 officers, 20,871 enlisted personnel, with 1,183 civilian supporting personnel. There are no permanent-type barracks or buildings on the post. There are 290 temporary frame-constructed barracks to accommodate 20,871 enlisted personnel and space for an additional 15,880 enlisted men in tents. The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$2,412,500 is to provide \$1,507,100 for tent floors and frames for 15,880 enlisted men and 1,188 officers in tents, plus three additional mess halls and nine latrines to round out the necessary sup-



porting facilities nonexistent and not rehabilitated at this time; \$529,400 for training-facilities support and \$376,000 for additional training-facilities support for the tent area and the carrier aircraft loading trainers.

The hanger for housing light planes for artillery-fire observation and the beach facilities for the amphibious training course and 20 classroom buildings for the barracks areas are deemed essential for the training program as carried on by the installation.

The additional 20 classrooms for the tent areas and the three aircraft carrier mock-up trainers are deemed essential for the training program as proposed to be carried on by the installation.

#### CAMP HANFORD, WASH.

Camp Hanford is located 4 miles north of North Richland, Wash., on 808 acres of Government-owned land. There are no permanent-type barracks at Camp Hanford but temporary-type dormitories constructed for contractor's personnel, with an expectancy of a 5-year life are to be converted and utilized for troop housing. Accommodations are planned for 4,475 troops, with the necessary supporting civilian personnel. It is estimated that the replacement value of the building and facilities, under control of the Army is approximately \$7,000,000. The proposed military construction in the amount of \$1,797,000 is to provide \$1,450,000 for new utilities and accesses, and \$561,000 for new construction, total \$3,808,000.

The extension of the utility system and the provision of walks and roads into new areas where new construction is contemplated and is deemed essential to the mission of the installation.

The construction of new facilities not now provided by or available, including the installation of a back-up radio system, is deemed essential to the mission of the station.

#### CAMP IRWIN, CALIF.

Camp Irwin is located 38 miles north of Barstow, Calif., on 637,799 acres of Government-owned land in the southeast section of the Mojave Desert. It was initially occupied in 1941 and in 1946 was placed in an inactive status. It was activated in August 1951. Its present mission is to train troops in tank and antiaircraft firing. The Government has an investment there of \$2,931,895, with an estimated replacement value of some \$7,000,000. There are no permanent-type barracks on the post, but the hutments of temporary-type barracks will accommodate 1,920 enlisted personnel, and tents will accommodate an additional 2,500. The proposed military construction in the amount of \$7,532,700 is to provide \$4,540,100 for construction of 3,000 enlisted emergency-type barracks with modified emergency-type supporting facilities: \$1,992,600 for emergency-type supporting facilities for an 8,700 enlisted-men tent camp; and \$1,000,000 for construction of classrooms and training facilities.

The present troop housing being insufficient to meet the increased strengths proposed for this station, the funds authorized in the amount of \$4,540,100 are requested for appropriation.

The supporting facilities for a tent camp being insufficient to meet the increased strengths proposed for this station, funds authorized in the amount of \$1,992,600 are requested for appropriation.

The present training facilities being insufficient to train the troops proposed to be rotated through this station, funds authorized in the amount of \$1,000,000 are requested for appropriation.

#### FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Fort Lewis is located 17 miles southwest of Tacoma, Wash., on 86,672 acres of land all of which is Government-owned except 2,236 acres which are leased. It was initially occupied in 1916. During World War II it was utilized as an infantry division training center and for the training of artillery, armored units, and engineers up to a strength of 69,800 troops. The mission of the post is to provide for the command, operation, administration, service, and supplies for an infantry division training center and such other troops such as artillery, anti-aircraft artillery and engineers as may be stationed there. It also provides for the operation of Yakima Training Center, the training, housing, and logistical support for ROTC, ORC, and two National Guard divisions, as well as direct logistical support for the Madigan Army Hospital and Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot.

A subpost of Fort Lewis, which Fort Lewis administers and has complete responsibility for its operation and logistical support, is the Yakima Firing Center, located 7 miles north of Yakima, Wash., on 273,000 acres of land, a part of which is now Government-owned and the remainder in the process of acquisition. Its mission is to provide firing facilities for artillery, tanks, and anti-aircraft artillery. It is one of the few locations in the country where relatively unrestricted firing of the present high-velocity, long-range large-caliber weapons of our Army can be conducted.

The Government has an investment at Fort Lewis of \$37,921,236 with an estimated replacement value of \$137,000,000. The replacement value of facilities at Yakima Firing Center is estimated at about \$18,000,000.

Fort Lewis has permanent barracks to accommodate 4,649 enlisted personnel and temporary barracks to accommodate 40,806, giving a total of 46,380 spaces. It also has 18 permanent BOQ spaces and 2,221 BOQ spaces in temporary buildings. In addition it has 472 permanent quarters for dependents and 834 temporary-type quarters.

All the temporary structures are now several years old and many are in a poor state of repair. Maintenance costs are high.

The buildings at Yakima Firing Center, except for a few old miscellaneous structures, consist of new temporary (modified emergency) barracks for 2,400 men, with supporting facilities. They were started in last fiscal year and are just reaching the final stages of construction, although they were occupied during summer training this year.

Fort Lewis, with its satellite post at the Yakima Firing Center, is a key installation in the Sixth Army area. It possesses the terrain, basic facilities, climate, and location for the year-round training of all arms, including units up to division size. It is so located in our Pacific Northwest as to support and back up the Seattle Port of Embarkation and the other installations such as depots, hospitals, and staging

areas in that region. It is the center for reserve and National Guard summer training and maneuvers. It operates a reception center and five technical schools. Approximately 50,000 troops per month have passed through the station. It has been designated as one of our permanent military installations.

#### FORT ORD, CALIF.

Fort Ord is located 6 miles northwest of Monterey, Calif., on the Pacific Ocean. It occupies 28,604 acres of land, all of which except 1 acre is owned by the Government. It was initially occupied in 1917. In 1933, it was established as an Artillery training center. It was expanded in 1941 and utilized in World War II as an Infantry division training center and for the general training of troops, with a capacity of 50,600 men. Its present and proposed mission is an Infantry Division Training Center.

The Government has an investment of \$20,239,778 at Fort Ord. The replacement value of the facilities now located there is estimated at \$54,000,000. It can accommodate an average military strength of 24,612 enlisted personnel, including 3,000 in tent camp spaces at East Fort Ord. There are presently on the post temporary-type barracks to accommodate 21,612 enlisted personnel. There are no permanent barracks. There are spaces for 566 bachelor officers and 797 family quarters for officers and enlisted personnel. Supporting civilian personnel numbers approximately 1,400. A 500-unit Wherry housing project is now under construction at the station.

In addition to its present and mobilization missions, Fort Ord is one of the permanent peacetime installations in the Sixth Army Area, with a planned permanent strength of 15,000.

An appropriation in the amount of \$29,236,400 is requested.

#### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The Presidio of San Francisco is located at San Francisco, Calif., on 825 acres of land, all of which is owned by the Government. It was originally established by the Spanish in 1776 and was occupied by the United States in 1847. In addition to the Presidio proper, the station now encompasses the San Francisco Bay installations of Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Miley, Fort Barry, Fort Baker, Fort Cronkhite, and Fort Funston which were Coast Artillery posts through World War II.

The present mission of the Presidio is to provide the housing and supporting facilities for Sixth Army Headquarters, which, in turn, provides administrative and logistical support for all Class I and II installations in the Sixth Army Area. The Presidio is also the station for four antiaircraft battalions and an engineer topographic battalion. The station provides logistical support to Letterman Army Hospital, the Army Medical Laboratory, Army Dental Laboratory, and the Golden Gate and San Francisco National Cemeteries. It also provides administration for some 2,000 Reserve officers in the San Francisco Bay area.

The Government has an investment in the Presidio of some \$11,830,000 with an estimated replacement value of perhaps six times that amount. The station can accommodate a strength of 6,521 enlisted



men and some 1,500 officers, with supporting civilian personnel of approximately 2,000. There are presently on the post sufficient permanent barracks to accommodate 4,188 enlisted personnel and temporary-type barracks for an additional 2,333.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$70,200 is for the purpose of constructing three classrooms required for chemical, radiological, and biological classes which are to be conducted for the Sixth Army Area and for the instruction of personnel of the antiaircraft battalions. No suitable buildings are available for the instruction since all other buildings are being utilized for other purposes.

#### CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

Camp San Luis Obispo is located 5 miles west of San Luis Obispo, Calif., on 19,096 acres of land, of which 5,880 are leased from the State of California and remainder Government-owned. It is camp and training site for the California National Guard. It was initially occupied by the Federal Government as an Infantry division training camp in 1942. It was inactivated after World War II and returned to the State of California for the use of its National Guard. It was reacquired by the Army and reactivated in 1951. The mission of the station is to provide facilities for a Signal Corps Training Center.

The Government has an investment at Camp San Luis Obispo of \$19,249,817.

The station is now being rehabilitated in order for it to be able to assume its mission. There are temporary barracks to accommodate approximately 10,000 enlisted men. Supporting facilities which are generally adequate will be available.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$601,100, is for the construction of classrooms and additional training facilities. There are no classrooms presently available for the Signal School, replacement training center and Signal units training center which are being established at Camp San Luis Obispo. Forty-two classrooms are required. Although ranges and outdoor training facilities will be generally adequate, a few additional ranges and specially prepared training areas will be necessary.

#### CAMP STONEMAN, CALIF.

Camp Stoneman is located on 1,009 acres of Government-owned land adjacent to Pittsburg, Calif., It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continuous use since that time. Its mission is to serve as a staging area for the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. As such, it serves both the Army and the Air Force. It operates a replacement center through which some 16,900 men per month are processed for shipment to the Pacific and a separation and reassignment center which handles approximately 12,700 reassignees and 1,500 separatees per month. It must provide for the command, operation, training, medical care, servicing, and supply for these casualties as well as for 1,034 General Reserve Troops and supporting post personnel.

The Government has an investment of \$16,933,787 at Camp Stoneman, and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,027 officers and 15,517 enlisted personnel, with supporting civilian per-



sonnel of approximately 715. There are presently on the post temporary-type barracks to accommodate 15,517 enlisted men. These barracks were constructed in 1942 with an expectancy of a 10-year life. They are expensive to maintain. They are not sufficient to handle the peak loads of the staging area. There are no permanent barracks.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$516,000, is for providing an emergency-type laundry of a 10,000-man capacity. There is no laundry at Camp Stoneman now. Civilian laundries have not kept pace with the increase in population so that laundry facilities in the civilian community are presently inadequate for civilians. Present laundry facilities at Letterman Army Hospital and McClellan Air Force Base require 10 days for processing whereas it is essential to provide 24-hour service at a staging area. Troops returning from Korea are required to be processed and out of the station within 48 hours. Four days only are allowed for processing individuals for overseas shipment. Laundries of the Navy and Air Force in this area have given notice that they cannot take the laundry load at Camp Stoneman after October 1951, due to the expansion of their installations.

#### CAMP WHITE, OREG.

Camp White is located 8 miles north of Medford, Oreg. Only 500 acres of the reservation remain under Army control at the present time. It was initially occupied in 1942 but was inactivated at the end of World War II and turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal. Aside from the station hospital which was taken over by the Veterans' Administration and a few buildings acquired by the Oregon National Guard, the balance of the camp was torn down and sold. The streets and utilities are, however, still in reasonably good condition. Building foundations are still in place. Although few of the facilities remaining are under Army control, they would, if reacquired, represent a considerable investment since their replacement value is estimated to be \$20,000,000. There are no barracks remaining and practically none of the supporting facilities are left other than utilities. The original construction was all of the temporary type. Small-arms ranges and artillery range are intact on privately owned property. A railroad runs through the camp area to the Sugar Pine White Lumber Co.

The proposed construction provides for the acquisition of 80,000 acres of land, the rehabilitations of utilities, roads, and rail spurs, and the construction of the offices, shops, warehouses, and such supporting facilities required for a station complement of approximately 1,000 so as to be prepared to expand in case of emergency to a 40,000-man camp with site facilities or emergency-type construction.

Camp White, under the proposed railhead-construction program, is considered an insurance camp, to broaden the mobilization base and provide for a more rapid expansion in time of emergency. An appropriation in the amount of \$11,285,300 is requested.

#### YUMA TEST STATION, ARIZ.

Yuma Test Station is located 35 miles northeast of Yuma, Ariz., on 13,917 acres of Government-owned land. It is planned to utilize eventually a total of about 1,000,000 acres of Government-owned des-

ert land. The station was constructed in 1943 as an Engineer research and development installation. It was inactivated in 1949 and reactivated again in 1951 as a hot desert test station for use by the Army Field Forces and the technical services.

The Government has an investment of \$367,402 at Yuma Test Station and the replacement value of buildings and facilities located there is estimated at \$2,300,000. There are presently on the post temporary-type barracks to accommodate 498 enlisted men. Tentage has been erected with floors and frames to accommodate 900 additional personnel engaged in work at the station. There are no permanent barracks. Twenty-eight sets of concrete quarters are available but they have to be used now as administration and test buildings. A headquarters and consolidated mess building are also in use.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,796,200, is for the purpose of constructing Research and Development testing facilities, including shop buildings, warehouses, magazines, laboratories, barracks, a recreation building, guardhouse, cold storage plant and for the necessary extension and expansion of the utilities. These facilities are necessary to house the personnel engaged in the research and testing programs to be conducted at the station, to administer the programs and for the repair and maintenance of the testing and administrative vehicles and equipment utilized in the difficult desert terrain in which the testing is being conducted. All construction will be of the modified emergency type.

#### ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

Aberdeen Proving Ground is located along the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, approximately 4 miles southeast of Aberdeen, Md., and approximately 30 miles northeast of Baltimore, Md., on 74,693 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1917 and has been in continuous use since that time. Aberdeen Proving Ground is the principal Ordnance Center for ballistic research and development; engineering testing of all classes of Ordnance material, except guided missiles and submarine mines; and for Ordnance Training Activities. The Ordnance Department Board, the Ordnance Training Command, and the Aberdeen Ordnance Depot are located at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

The Government has an investment at Aberdeen Proving Ground of \$117,889,164, and 902 officers, 11,927 enlisted men and 3,978 civilians are presently assigned.

The construction authorized by Public Law 154/82 in the amount of \$9,547,000, is requested.

These facilities are required by the Ballistic Research Laboratories, the Development and Proof Services in conducting engineering and development tests and for Ordnance Training Activities.

#### ANNISTON ORDNANCE DEPOT, ALA.

Anniston Ordnance Depot is located 10 miles west of Anniston, Ala., on 15,212 acres which are Government-owned, Coosa River, a Sub-Post, is on 3,006 acres, Government-owned and is an ammunition storage installation having 709 igloos and magazines. Anniston Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1941 and has been in constant use

since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$24,000,000 at the depot and approximately \$3,000,000 at Coosa River. The structures are in a good state of repair. The Depot has on duty 19 officers, 1 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 4,483. The mission of the depot is distribution of ordnance general supplies and ammunition, reserves, returned matériel, depot maintenance, fired brass processing and renovation of ammunition.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$11,182,000 is to provide facilities for the receipt, handling, warehousing and shipping of general supplies, \$6,192,000; shop extensions \$815,000; ammunition storage \$3,968,000 and miscellaneous operational requirements \$207,000.

Anniston is essentially a storage and distribution depot for general supplies and ammunition and due to the rapidly increasing receipt of critical Ordnance matériel, such as general supplies, ammunition, combat and transport vehicles, the present facilities are inadequate to protect the new matériel, repair the used vehicles and safely store the ammunition.

#### AUGUSTA ARSENAL, GA.

Augusta Arsenal is located in Augusta, Ga., on 71 acres of Government-owned land and an annex known as Hungerpillar (rail head) on 30 acres of leased land, about 6 miles south of the Arsenal. It is a reserve depot for general ordnance supplies; returned matériel and depot maintenance for fire control, vehicle assemblies, small arms, and mortars. Augusta Arsenal was constructed about 1819 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$1,782,000. The structures at the Arsenal are of permanent construction and at Hungerpillar are of the semipermanent type in good repair. The arsenal has on duty 15 officers, 9 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 1,879.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$50,000, is to provide for additional water supply and pressure for fire purposes to protect the increasing amount of critical matériel on hand and in the process of storage, repair, and shipping, including small arms and other firing equipment.

Augusta is essentially a reserve arsenal, receiving, storing, repairing and processing small arms, fire control equipment and mortars. An increase in the water supply is considered to be of prime importance to the installation.

#### BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIF.

Benicia Arsenal is located in Solano County, at the junction of the Carquinez Straits and the Suisun Bay, approximately 22 air miles north and east of the city of San Francisco. It occupies 2,191 acres of Government-owned land and 570 acres of leased lands. Benicia Arsenal was constructed in 1851 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$19,200,000, in permanent construction and it is in fair condition of repair. The arsenal accommodates a military strength of 28 officers, 95 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 6,586. The Arsenal has a mission to provide reserve storage, receive, inspect, process, reno-



vate and maintain general supplies, including general purpose vehicles for issue within that portion of the Sixth Army Area and to overseas designations through the San Francisco Port of Embarkation; to provide depot maintenance; to rebuild, modify, and reclaim combat vehicles, transport vehicles, antiaircraft and mobile artillery and fire-control equipment.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$5,045,000 is to provide facilities for the receipt, handling, storage, and processing of general supplies \$4,032,000, and for hardstanding for vehicles, artillery, and general supplies \$1,013,000.

Benicia is considered a highly essential ordnance installation in its mission to the Sixth Army Area and its importance to the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. It is apparent that its supplies, combat vehicles, and artillery be adequately protected for immediate use for overseas shipment.

#### BLACK HILLS ORDNANCE DEPOT, S. DAK.

Black Hills Ordnance Depot is located in the southwest portion of South Dakota in Fall River County (4 miles east of Wyoming State line and 9 miles north of Nebraska State line). The nearest town, Edgemont (1,000 population) is 7 miles from the depot. It is located on 21,096 acres of Government-owned land. Black Hills Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1942 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$26,700,000 in mobilization and T/O construction in only fair condition of repair. The mission of the depot is a reserve for general supplies and ammunition (801 magazines) including toxic ammunition for the Chemical Corps. The Depot has on duty 10 officers, 1 enlisted man, with a supporting civilian personnel of 1,260.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$425,300 is to provide adequate ammunition renovation facilities.

Black Hills is essentially an ammunition reserve depot and it is required to renovate and demilitarize old ammunition returned to the depot or that which has been in long time open storage, due to insufficient covered storage.

#### BLUE GRASS ORDNANCE DEPOT, KY.

Blue Grass Ordnance Depot is located 32 miles south of Lexington, Ky., 8 miles from Richmond on 14,640 acres of Government-owned land. Blue Grass Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1942 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$23,500,000, entirely for mobilization and T/O type of construction in fair condition of repairs. The depot has on duty 10 officers, 1 enlisted man, with a supporting civilian personnel of 2,682. The mission of the depot is distribution of ammunition for States of Ohio and Kentucky, reserve for general supplies and ammunition; returned matériel, brass processing and the renovation of ammunition. Also reclamation of spare parts and related items.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$5,427,100 is to provide hardstanding for vehicles; additions to water supply system, ammunition magazines (100) and ammunition renovation facilities; storage of flammable materials.



Blue Grass is an important ammunition storage installation and in its renovation of ammunition it is essential that additional storage and shop facilities be provided for the protection of the incoming shipments and for the ammunition awaiting renovation for its eventual use.

#### JET PROPULSION LABORATORY, CAL-TECH, PASADENA, CALIF.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology is located in the northeast quadrant of the County of Los Angeles, adjacent to the city of Pasadena. The property consists of 61 acres which is Government-owned and 4 acres of leased land. The present mission of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory is to obtain fundamental information to assist in the development of long-range, jet-propelled missiles, together with suitable launching equipment.

The Government has an investment of approximately \$10,000,000 and a total of 767 Civilians are employed. An appropriation authorized by Public Law 154 of the Eighty-second Congress in the amount of \$1,453,030 is requested.

All of the above referred to facilities are required in the research and development program in the field of guided missiles and jet propulsion.

#### DETROIT ARSENAL

Detroit Arsenal is located 13 miles north of downtown Detroit, Mich. The facilities contained therein were built in World War II for the manufacture and assembly of tanks and other combat vehicles and was operated by the Chrysler Corp. They have since been augmented in the intervening period to date. Detroit Arsenal has been established by the Department of the Army as the focal Government-owned facility for the production of these vehicles. The Arsenal has specific production matériel assignment for all combat and transport vehicles and also functions as the principal research, development and engineering agency for its matériel assignment. It acts as clearinghouse for the National Production and for all engineering designs for combat vehicles.

In close coordination with the above, the Tank-Automotive Center situated in the City of Detroit in a presently rented building is directly associated with commercial industry for the application of the most effective methods of policies to be used by industry and Army in the development, procurement, mass production, and stock control of all Ordnance Tank-Automotive matériel.

The Government has an investment in the Detroit Arsenal of approximately \$66,000,000, including buildings and equipment. Present employment at the Arsenal is 8,000 people and at the Tank-Automotive Center 1,651.

An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$7,859,000, is requested for the following projects:

- |                                                                                                                                                |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Completion of Laboratory and Engineering Building, authorized under Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress.....                             | \$6, 050, 000 |
| (b) Acquisition of land and buildings of the property known as the Detrola Building, in which is located the Tank-Automotive Center supra..... | 1, 309, 000   |
| (c) Controlled High Temperature Vehicular Test Cell.....                                                                                       | 500, 000      |

## ERIE ORDNANCE DEPOT, OHIO

Erie Ordnance Depot located on the south shore of Lake Erie, 7 miles from Port Clinton, Ohio, occupies 1,189 acres of Government-owned land, 47 acres State of Ohio (Camp Perry) land, and 153 acres of leased land; Plum Brook, a Sub-Post, is an ammunition storage installation on 2,840 acres of Government-owned land. Erie Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1918 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$11,500,000 at the Erie Ordnance Depot proper, and at Plum Brook \$1,900,000. The structures are of permanent, semipermanent, and mobilization type in good state of repair. The depot has on duty 19 Officers, 2 Enlisted Men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 2,785. The mission of the depot is distribution (overseas through New York Port of Embarkation) antiaircraft artillery and fire-control matériel; reserve for general supplies and ammunition; returned materials, depot maintenance of antiaircraft and mobile artillery and fire control; and it maintains and operates a proof or functional testing of antiaircraft and field artillery.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$3,015,800, is to provide additional facilities to existing shops, \$789,800; depot maintenance shops and facilities, \$210,000; and a warehouse for general supplies, \$2,016,000.

Erie Ordnance Depot is a highly essential ordnance installation performing precise and technical work on the repairs, assembly, and proof testing (Lake Erie firing range) for antiaircraft and mobile artillery. The facilities requested are for the increased load in safe storage for spare parts and additional space for repairs and assemblies.

## FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.

Frankford Arsenal, established in 1816, is located in the City of Philadelphia, Pa. It is the research and development and basic manufacturing installation for small arms ammunition, artillery ammunition, fire-control systems, and nonferrous metallurgy. It is also the central depot for receipt, repair, and issue of fire-control matériel. It is also responsible for Ordnance final inspection gage and measuring equipment. All of these factors contribute to the Arsenal's further mission of distribution of manufacturing "know-how" to industry.

The Government has an investment of over \$68,500,000 at Frankford Arsenal, with a present employment of 10,400 civilians. The Arsenal is a complete diversified manufacturing plant comprising the essential buildings, equipment, and utilities pertaining thereto. The construction requested is necessary to the augmentation of these facilities pursuant to the enhanced mission of the Arsenal as stated above. It comprises both improvements to existing facilities in order to further the production of the Arsenal and the construction of new facilities for the same purpose. An appropriation authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$3,233,700, is requested for the following projects:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Construction of a separate storm sewer system to handle industrial waste and sanitary sewage. The condition which this project will remedy has been recognized for some time and the remedial action is in conformance with directive of the Sanitary Water Board, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting under Public Laws of that Commonwealth----- | \$272, 700  |
| (b) Installation of additional oil capacity storage-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 44, 000     |
| (c) Facilities to provide expansion for the experimental cold extrusion of shells and cartridge cases. The cold extrusion of shells and cartridge cases is a distinct development since World War II-----                                                                                                                                               | 115, 000    |
| (d) Six items, as follows:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |             |
| Development Engineering Building-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 300, 000    |
| Receiving Building for Stock Service Division-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 750, 000    |
| Proof House for small arms-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1, 260, 000 |
| Floor system for the Shell Shop of Artillery Division-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 450, 000    |
| Roads, sidewalks, and minor improvements-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 17, 000     |
| Extension to Firehouse-----                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 25, 000     |

#### LETTERKENNY ORDNANCE DEPOT, PA.

Letterkenny Ordnance Depot is located 5 miles north of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., on 29,548 acres of Government-owned land. Letterkenny Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1942 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$36,300,000 in permanent, semipermanent and mobilization structures. Susquehanna Sub-Depot, 10 miles south of Williamsport, Pa., occupies 8,482 acres of Government-owned land. It was formerly the Pennsylvania Ordnance Works (now dismantled), the existing 241 ammunition magazines are retained in a stand-by status. The magazine area represents a cost of \$17,109,000. Also Curtis Bay Sub-Depot, South Baltimore, Md., on 826 acres of Government-owned land, comprised of warehouses and 107 ammunition magazines representing an investment of \$2,300,000. Letterkenny Ordnance Depot has on duty 38 Officers, 159 Enlisted Men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 6,983. Susquehanna Sub-Depot has two Caretakers.

The mission of the Depot is the distribution of general supplies to First Army Area, that portion of the Second Army Area in the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, Military District of Washington and those located in Dominion of Canada; also overseas through the New York Port of Embarkation, ammunition for states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Military District of Washington; depot maintenance combat and transport vehicles; returned matériel; renovation of ammunition and winterization of vehicles.

The proposed military construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$11,007,300 is to provide facilities for receipt, handling, and storage of critical material \$2,822,300; additional shop space \$1,254,000; additional ammunition storage \$3,350,000; hardstanding for combat vehicles \$354,000; additional land for ammunition safety distances \$150,000 and a deficiency of \$3,077,000 to complete the Depot Maintenance Shop, authorized in the fiscal year 1951 Budget \$3,077,000.

Letterkenny is one of the largest storage installations in the Ordnance Corps. Its mission is a wide and extremely important one. The receipt, handling, and shipping of general supplies and ammunition is one of its major functions, also the repair and processing of combat



and transport vehicles in critical need for the emergency, are both hampered by the lack of adequate storage space and shop facilities. The receipt of additional ammunition requires safe storage to permit its immediate use and additional land for safe distance areas.

#### MILAN ARSENAL, TENN.

Milan Arsenal is located on 25,090 acres of Government-owned land, 11 miles southeast of Milan, Tenn. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in continuous use since that time. Formerly the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant, which had the mission of loading shells and bombs, was a separate installation but subsequent to World War II, this plant has been combined with the depot which receives, stores, and issues ammunition and components.

The Government has an investment at the Milan Arsenal of \$57,086,163 and requires a military strength of 8 Officers and Enlisted Men, with approximately 2,864 Civilian Personnel to operate the arsenal.

The construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$116,000, is for the purpose of construction of one deep well, a 100,000-gallon storage tank, and the revamping of the present water system in Area K. At present, the area has one 250-gallon-per-minute well and an open reservoir for the storage of water for fire protection and sanitary facilities, but not potable water is available in the area. There are approximately 300 military and civilian personnel performing varied operations in the area daily. This project is to augment present water facilities as indicated, and to provide potable water for the area.

#### MOUNT RAINIER ORDNANCE DEPOT, WASH.

Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot is located adjacent to the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, 13 miles south of Tacoma, Wash., on 1,291 acres of Government-owned land. Mount Rainer Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1942, and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$12,000,000 on structures that are permanent, semipermanent and a large number of Mobilization types, which are in a fair condition of repair. The Depot has on duty 20 Officers, 4 Enlisted Men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 4,190. The mission of the depot is the distribution of general supplies to that portion of the Sixth Army in states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and overseas through the Seattle Port of Embarkation; reserve for general supplies; returned matériel; depot maintenance for fire control, antiaircraft and mobile artillery, combat vehicles, transport vehicles, small arms and tires, tubes, and components, also winterization of ordnance equipment.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$4,485,200 is to provide facilities for additional storage \$3,285,200, and shop facilities \$1,300,000.

Mount Rainier is an important ordnance installation located adjacent to the Seattle Port of Embarkation and Alaska. From it is shipped a considerable portion of ordnance supplies to the above-named Army activities. Its storage of tires and tubes is increasing and storage facilities to prevent rapid deterioration of this type of supplies is



essential. Shop facilities for the immediate repairs to antiaircraft and mobile artillery, combat and transport vehicles is lacking to the extent that there is a considerable back-log.

#### NAVAJO ORDNANCE DEPOT, ARIZ.

Navajo Ordnance Depot is located 10 miles east of Flagstaff, Ariz., on 28,426 acres of Government-owned land. Navajo Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1942 and has been in constant use since that time. The Government has invested approximately \$34,500,000 on permanent and semipermanent type of construction. The structures are in good state of repair. The Depot has on duty 7 Officers, 1 Enlisted Man, with a supporting civilian personnel of 1,250. The mission of the depot is a reserve for general supplies and ammunition (including toxic chemical ammunition for the Chemical Corps) and the renovation of ammunition.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$656,000 is to provide facilities for the storage of general supplies, and the renovation of ammunition.

Navajo Ordnance Depot is essentially an ammunition storage installation and the required facilities are for the renovation of faulty ammunition prior to its inside storage for future use and the replacement of dirt floors with concrete in the existing general supplies storage warehouses.

#### PICATINNY ARSENAL

Picatinny Arsenal, established in 1880, is located 6 miles north of Dover, N. J., on 4,817 acres, including Lake Denmark (174 acres) and Lake Picatinny (108 acres). Lake Picatinny contains the water so essential to explosives manufacture. It is fed by Lake Denmark. The combined water supply is approximately 500,000,000 gallons.

The Arsenal is the primary source of technical information on explosives and pyrotechnic material for the Ordnance Corps. It manufactures and processes such material in peacetime in pilot lots in order that manufacturing techniques may be perfected. This is an important factor as the development of explosives, except those of strictly commercial nature in private industry, is practically non-existent. It possesses facilities also for loading ammunition in emergencies and is the basic source for the production of this ammunition prior to the production adaptation of industry. This factor has been of particular importance in the present emergency. The Arsenal is the source for training industry in the highly technical aspects in the manufacture of explosives and their loading into ammunition. Implementing the production facilities, it initiates the essential research and development in all fields pertaining to the manufacture of new types of explosives.

The approximate Department of the Army investment is \$55,500,000, consisting of land, buildings, machinery, and equipment. Present number of persons employed is 7,044.

The construction authorized by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress, in the amount of \$926,000, is requested for the following projects:

|                                                                                                                                            |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Completion of experimental high-explosive plant-----                                                                                   | \$190,000 |
| (b) Pumping station at Lake Denmark and pipeline to the rocket-testing area-----                                                           | 171,000   |
| This area is for the static testing of double-base propellants for rockets and includes jet-propulsion take-off type (JATO) for airplanes. |           |
| (c) Reconstruction of the spillway of the Lake Denmark Dam-----                                                                            | 125,000   |
| (d) Additions to the fire-protection and water-distribution system-----                                                                    | 255,000   |
| (e) Reconstruction of time-fuze and assembly building-----                                                                                 | 140,000   |
| (f) Construction of change house-----                                                                                                      | 45,000    |

## PUEBLO ORDNANCE DEPOT, COLO.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot is located 15 miles east of Pueblo, Colo., on 20,536 acres of Government-owned land and 4,395 acres of leased land. Pueblo Ordnance Depot was constructed in 1942 and has been in constant use since that time. The Government has invested approximately \$21,000,000 in peacetime, semipermanent, and a great number of mobilization types of construction, which are in a fair state of repair. The Depot has on duty 22 officers, 6 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 5,900.

The mission of the depot is the distribution of ammunition to Fifth Army Area, less the states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana, a reserve for general supplies and ammunition, and depot maintenance for antiaircraft and mobile artillery, fire-control equipment, combat and transport vehicles, renovation of ammunition and winterization of ordnance equipment.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$4,500,000 is to provide facilities for the safe storage of ammunition in an additional 120 magazines and the storage of highly flammable matériel. Due to its location and favorable weather conditions the mission of this depot comprises practically all of the storage function of the Ordnance Corps. The increase of ammunition-storage facilities requested is to provide safe storage for new ammunition now in process of manufacture, so that it may be of immediate serviceable use when required.

## RARITAN ARSENAL, N. J.

Raritan Arsenal is located in Middlesex County, N. J., 3 miles from Metuchen, on 5,005 acres of Government-owned land. Raritan Arsenal was constructed in 1918 and has been in constant use since that date. The Government has invested approximately \$8,700,000 in permanent, semipermanent, and a considerable number of mobilization structures, many in poor repair. The Arsenal has on duty 99 officers, 419 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 4,305. Two Subdepots are a part of the Arsenal, namely—Carteret, Carteret, N. J., on 163 acres of Government land representing an investment of \$3,800,000, of mobilization construction and Delaware Subdepot, Pedricktown, N. J., on 1,532 acres of Government-owned land representing \$1,200,000 invested in 146 ammunition magazines and operation buildings of permanent construction.

The mission of the Arsenal and its subposts and Subdepot is the distribution (through New York Port of Embarkation) to overseas for general supplies and a reserve for general supplies and ammunition, returned matériel, depot maintenance for antiaircraft and mobile artillery, fire-control equipment, transport vehicles and small arms, national stock control, ammunition brass processing and reno-

vation; publications of Ordnance technical information, manuals, etc.; and many other Ordnance Corps functions. The Arsenal has 242 ammunition magazines.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$3,329,000 is to provide facilities for additional shop space; hardstanding for artillery and combat vehicles; ammunition renovation facilities; and a deficit to complete work authorized in fiscal year 1951 Construction Budget.

Raritan Arsenal with its subinstallations is the back-up Ordnance storage for the New York Port of Embarkation. It is essential that the general supplies artillery, vehicles, and ammunition be safely and adequately stored and ready for immediate shipment. The requested construction will greatly contribute to meeting this requirement.

#### RAVENNA ARSENAL, OHIO

Ravenna Arsenal is located at Apco, Ohio, on 21,711 acres of Government-owned land and represents a total investment of \$75,112,625. The arsenal was initially occupied in 1942. This arsenal is charged with the receipt, storage, and issue of ammunition, ammunition components, bombs and small arms, and with the maintenance, modification, renovation, and demilitarization of ammunition.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$425,000 is for the purpose of construction of an ammunition normal maintenance building. At the present time, normal maintenance and modification work at Ravenna is being performed under poor working conditions with lack of appropriate facilities for efficient workmanship. Many of the precautions against hazardous working conditions are lacking, or improvised and are not in accordance with the safety manual.

The construction of an ammunition normal maintenance building is needed for the arsenal to properly accomplish its assigned mission.

#### RED RIVER ARSENAL, TEX.

Red River Arsenal is located 18 miles west of Texarkana, Tex. on 38,123 acres of Government-owned land. Red River Arsenal was constructed in 1941 and has been in constant use since that date. The structures at Red River are in the majority of permanent construction, except those in the Training School Center which are of the mobilization type in fair repair. Red River Arsenal has on duty 76 officers, 1,369 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 11,192. There are at present 1,236 military personnel in the Ordnance Training Center. The mission of the Arsenal is the distribution of ammunition and general supplies (Fourth Army and overseas through the New Orleans Port of Embarkation); reserve general supplies and ammunition; returned matériel; depot maintenance for antiaircraft and mobile artillery; fire-control equipment, combat and transport vehicles, small arms, tires, tubes; renovation of ammunition and many other functions. There are 960 ammunition magazines on the Arsenal.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$10,193,900 is to provide facilities for the receipt, handling, storage and shipping of general supplies; additional administrative space; renovation of ammunition; troop housing (450 EM), and additional facilities for the Ordnance Training School and Center.



Red River Arsenal is the largest of all the storage installations of the Ordnance Corps. It performs practically all of the variable missions, including an Ordnance Training School Center. The storage facilities requested are to warehouse the new general supply materials now arriving at the Arsenal for future utilization; the administrative facilities to replace the buildings now turned back to the Lone Star Division for reactivation and the clearing of warehouses for critical storage space, the renovation of old ammunition to serviceable condition, the additional barracks for permanent troop assignment and the additional facilities required to house the troops in the Ordnance Training Center.

#### REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Redstone Arsenal is located 10 miles south of Huntsville, Ala., on approximately 39,537 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943. Its mission is research and development on rockets and guided missiles, jet-assist take-off units and fuels and propellants. The arsenal represents an investment of \$73,993,759.

The need for facilities to meet the requirements for the expanding guided-missile research and development program, under the greatly accelerated guided-missile program, requires facilities to house the various activities. A program in the amount of \$15,584,000 has been authorized.

#### ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

Rock Island Arsenal, established in 1869, is one of the "Old Line" arsenals. Its mission is the procurement and manufacture of field artillery carriages and mounts, small-arms mounts, rocket launchers, and assigned miscellaneous items. It serves as the principal research, development, and engineering agency for production of these items. It maintains over-all Nation-wide responsibility of assigned material and is the central procurement agency for all Ordnance metal-working machinery, parts, and appurtenances (machine tools).

The approximate Department of the Army investment is \$106,000,000. Present number of persons employed is 5,903.

The detail of items for construction authorized in the amount of \$404,900 may be summarized as follows:

|                                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Installation of firewalls in building 299----- | \$275,000 |
| (b) Proof room on the test range-----              | 50,000    |
| (c) Ground mount test room-----                    | 79,900    |

#### ROSSFORD ORDNANCE DEPOT, OHIO

Rossford Ordnance Depot is located 2 miles west of Toledo, Ohio, on 882 acres of Government-owned land. Lordstown Ordnance Depot, a Subdepot, is located 4 miles southwest of Warren, Ohio, on 525 acres of Government-owned land. Rossford Ordnance Depot and Lordstown Ordnance Depot were constructed in 1942 and have been in constant use since that time. The Government has invested in Rossford Ordnance Depot approximately \$7,500,000 and at Lordstown Ordnance Depot approximately \$9,995,000, consisting of permanent, semipermanent mobilization type construction. Both depots are in good state of repair. The Rossford Ordnance Depot has on duty 31 officers, 38 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel



of 4,877. The Lordstown Ordnance Depot has on duty 6 officers, 0 enlisted men, with a supporting civilian personnel of 1,066. The mission of the depots are similar to a large extent, acting as distributors of general supplies to that portion of the Second Army Area, in the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Military District of Washington, and installations in the Dominion of Canada and overseas through New York Port of Embarkation; reserve for general supplies, returned matériel, depot maintenance for transport vehicles, national maintenance and stock control, operates the Ordnance Packaging School and its special functions.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$8,313,533 is to provide facilities for the receipt, handling, storage, and shipment of general supplies, \$4,725,333; additional shop space for repairs to transport vehicles; administrative space to clear the use of critically required warehouse space; hardstanding for repaired transport vehicles; additional water supply for fire protection; and a deficiency in the fiscal year 1951 Construction Budget to complete work now under construction.

Rossford and Lordstown are both important and essential depots in the mission of the Ordnance Corps. Both lack sufficient facilities to accomplish their assigned mission. Additional storage space is required to store the spare parts for transport vehicles, the shop space to adequately perform the vehicle repairs, the hardstanding to store the repaired vehicles, the housing to provide administrative space for the increased personnel, and a sufficient water supply to safeguard the stored material and depot property from the damage of fire.

#### SAVANNA ORDNANCE DEPOT, ILL.

Savanna Ordnance Depot is located on 13,142 acres of Government-owned land, 12 miles north of Savanna, Ill. It was established in 1917 and has been in continuous use since that time. The mission of this depot is the receipt, storage, maintenance and issue of Ordnance supplies and equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Savanna Ordnance Depot of \$17,404,128, and requires a strength of 12 officers, 4 enlisted men and 2,582 civilians to operate the depot.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,430,000 provides for the construction of approximately 19,500 linear feet of cast iron water mains and a 500,000 gallon steel water storage tank which will provide sufficient capacity for operational and fire-fighting purposes, warehouses for storage of inflammable materials such as paints, solvents and chemicals, two 200,000 barrel underground fuel oil storage tanks for bulk storage, a brass reclamation plant for the recovery of metal which can be reused, and a battery charging station to keep materials handling equipment in operation.

#### SENECA ORDNANCE DEPOT, N. Y.

Seneca Ordnance Depot is located at Romulus, N. Y. on 9,993 acres of Government-owned land, and represents a total investment of \$27,602,317. The mission of this depot is that of receipt, storage and issue of Ordnance supplies and ammunition and ammunition renova-

tion. It was initially occupied in 1941. This installation requires a strength of 12 military personnel and 1,327 civilian employees.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$619,000 is for the construction of an ammunition normal maintenance building which is a vital and essential part of the operation of this depot and is needed to meet the expanded ammunition program.

#### SIERRA ORDNANCE DEPOT, CALIF.

Sierra Ordnance Depot is located 40 miles southeast of Susanville, Calif. on 32,465 acres, 396 of which are leased and 32,609 Government-owned. This depot was initially occupied in 1941 and represents a total investment of \$40,406,552. There are 28 officers, 8 enlisted men, and 1,269 civilian employees assigned to the installation at this time.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,293,000, is for the modification of 27 warehouses, construction of fire walls, and depot facilities. The warehouses on the installation are of adequate size and structurally sound, but of wood construction, thereby needing additional fire protection measures, as well as constant maintenance in protection against the weather.

Inasmuch as the mission of this installation includes the responsibility for ammunition renovation as well as receipt, storage, and issue of Ordnance equipment, it has been found necessary to increase and rehabilitate the depot facilities in the form of construction of an ammunition normal maintenance facility, earth coverings for the igloos and adequate rail service.

#### SIoux ORDNANCE DEPOT, NEBR.

Sioux Ordnance Depot is located 6 miles northwest of Sidney, Nebr., on 19,771 acres of Government-owned land, and represents a total investment of \$30,704,132. Present personnel includes 14 officers, 2 warrant officers, 1 enlisted man, and 1,516 civilian employees.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$809,100 is for the purpose of construction of an employment and security building with main guard gate, and ammunition service facilities. Increased workloads and expansion caused by the present emergency, and national defense policy, have indicated that additional facilities must be provided in order for the installation to efficiently and effectively complete its assigned mission.

#### SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, MASS.

This armory located at Springfield, Mass., was established in 1798. It is the principal procurement and manufacturing agency for small arms weapons, their components, accessories, and related equipment. In common with other "old line" arsenals, its mission is also the research and development necessary for new and improved small arms weapons and the adaptation for mass production of the designs and fabrication of the assigned items and planning for industrial production by preparing and maintaining current descriptions of manufacturing and production engineering and the furnishing of same to industry for war production.

The approximate Department of the Army investment is \$55,-700,000. The present employment is 6,708.

The proposed construction in the amount of \$310,000 is to provide the installation of a freight elevator, and the renovation of an existing building to create additional facilities for research and development of small arms.

#### TERRE HAUTE ORDNANCE DEPOT, IND.

Terre Haute Ordnance Depot is located 1 mile northeast of Terre Haute, Ind., on 472 acres of Government-owned land. This installation was initially occupied in 1942 and represents a total investment of \$6,231,777. The present personnel, at this depot, are 14 officers, 3 enlisted men, and 1,039 civilian employees.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$756,000 is for the purpose of construction of a vehicle storage building, storage building for inflammable materials, maintenance and storage facilities, and a central boiler plant and distribution line. At the time this depot was constructed, no facilities were provided for separate storage of vehicles. At this time, the maintenance of transport vehicles is a part of the mission of the depot.

With the increasing workload brought about by the present and proposed national defense policies, this phase of the mission has become extended to the point that additional facilities are needed.

#### TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT, UTAH

Tooele Ordnance Depot is located 5 miles south of Tooele, Utah, on 24,723 acres of Government-owned land, and represents a total investment of \$31,594,521.

The mission is that of receipt, reserve storage and issue of artillery, fire-control equipment, vehicles, tanks, tractors, and field maintenance of Ordnance items. The present personnel strengths are 16 officers, 19 enlisted men and 4,549 civilian employees. The installation was initially occupied in 1942.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$4,232,600 is for the construction of storage and maintenance facilities. The facilities consist of magazines, inflammable materials storehouse, relocation of motor fuel storage and distribution building with tanks, ammunition maintenance facilities, and surfacing and grading of storage areas.

The increased workload due to present and proposed policies of National Defense indicates that facilities should be provided for rebuilding, maintaining, and storing combat equipment and vehicles, including storage of operating supplies; for restoring ammunition to serviceable condition and maintaining it in such condition; for operations in connection with ammunition supply, and to provide storage space for increased stocks of ammunition which must be safeguarded from losses by deterioration, fire, and explosion.

#### UMATILLA ORDNANCE DEPOT, OREGON

Umatilla Ordnance Depot is located 9 miles north of Hermiston, Oreg., on 15,934 acres of Government-owned land, and represents an investment of \$35,000,000. The present mission is that of receipt,



storage, and issue of ammunition, explosives, and general supplies, including combat and transport vehicles. There are 15 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,168 civilian employees at the installation at the present time.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$407,000 is for construction of loading ramps for 14 magazines, and ammunition normal maintenance facilities.

The rapidly expanding munitions program has created a need for enlargement, and additions to ammunition normal maintenance facilities at this installation. The additional facilities requested would enable this arsenal to better keep abreast of this expanding program and to more efficiently accomplish the assigned mission.

#### WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y.

This arsenal, located at Watervliet, N. Y., was founded in 1813. It is the principal "old line" manufacturing arsenal for the production of guns, howitzers, recoilless rifles, mortars, and assigned miscellaneous items. It serves as the principal research, development, and engineering agency in connection with this matériel; conducting or directing research and development, process and production engineering, maintains Nation-wide responsibility for procurement of assigned matériel, including fire control for recoilless rifles and mortars.

The approximate Department of the Army investment is \$48,000,-000. The present employment is 4,959.

The military construction proposed is to provide for the installation of a 5-ton elevator, replace two 5-ton elevators with two 10-ton elevators, install one 15-ton elevator, and for the construction of a fourth track for gantry crane.

#### WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, N. MEX.

White Sands Proving Ground is a Government-owned, Government-operated developmental test facility for guided missiles located approximately 50 miles from El Paso, Tex., and approximately 30 miles from Las Cruces, N. Mex. It occupies approximately 815,172 acres of land extending over a distance of approximately 100 miles to the north of Las Cruces. The primary mission of this facility is concerned with the development and proof-testing of rockets and guided missiles. It is also engaged in gathering upper atmospheric scientific data as well as training activities connected with development and use of missiles and rocket weapons.

The Government has a total investment at White Sands Proving Ground approximating \$33,000,000. At the present time, it has a population of over 4,000 people broken down as follows:

|                            | Officers | Enlisted men | Civilians | Total |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Army.....                  | 90       | 1,300        | 700       | 2,090 |
| Navy.....                  | 45       | 100          | 100       | 245   |
| Supporting activities..... | 0        | 0            | 100       | 100   |
| Dependents.....            | 0        | 0            | 1,750     | 1,750 |
| Total.....                 | 135      | 1,400        | 2,650     | 4,185 |



There is presently on the post, permanent-type barracks to accommodate 50 officers and 85 enlisted men, and temporary type to accommodate approximately 900 personnel. Much of the temporary space is occupied by civilians, both Government and contractor employees connected with the installation's technical mission. These barracks were constructed in accordance with the standard military pattern and it is reported are far below the minimum suitable for civilian employees.

White Sands Proving Ground was established in 1945. Since that time a variety of construction, both permanent and temporary, has been provided. The permanent construction consists of structures ranging from family-type quarters to various technical and supporting facilities such as administration and laboratory buildings, a theater and enlisted men's service club, and so forth. Many facilities are of a temporary type. They consist chiefly of barracks, warehouses, post exchange buildings and other supporting facilities.

White Sands Proving Ground is the only Army research and development installation engaged in proof testing of guided missiles program. The committee is advised that the facilities requested are urgently needed if the mission assigned to the proving ground and the work which has been scheduled are to be achieved. An appropriation of \$6,893,500 is requested.

#### WINGATE ORDNANCE DEPOT, N. MEX.

Wingate Ordnance Depot is located on 63,977 acres of Government-owned land, 11 miles east of Gallup, N. Mex. It was initially occupied in 1860 and has been in continuous use since that time. The mission of this depot is the receipt, storage, and issue of ammunition, and the renovation and maintenance of ammunition.

The Government has an investment at this depot of \$14,679,255; 7 military personnel and 438 civilians are required to operate this depot.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$3,299,000 consists of a central heating plant required to replace a number of small separate heating units; the construction of 80 magazines for ammunition storage; and an ammunition normal maintenance building for the restoration of ammunition stocks to serviceable conditions; and miscellaneous depot facilities to increase operational efficiency. These facilities are essential to support the primary mission of the depot.

#### ATLANTA GENERAL DEPOT, ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta General Depot is located in Clayton County, Ga., approximately 12 miles southeast of Atlanta, Ga. The present reservation consists of 1,489 acres of Government-owned land, initially acquired and construction started in 1940. It has been in continual use for military depot purposes since. The mission of the depot is to receive and store Quartermaster, Engineer, Chemical, Ordnance, and Medical Services stocks in regular supply for issue to installations within the assigned area of distribution and for oversea distribution.

The Government has an investment at Atlanta General Depot of \$24,650,495 and has an average military strength of 115 officers, 481 enlisted personnel, with 3,153 civilian personnel to aid in the operation

of the program there. There are presently on the post no permanent-type barracks and 3,276 temporary barracks spaces. The temporary barracks were constructed in 1942-43, with an expectancy of a 10-year life.

There is now available and in use 3,136,000 square feet of warehouse space, 668,000 square feet shed space, and 3,085,000 square feet open storage space at this installation. The total occupancy is already at the critical point and is now filled to 85 percent capacity, well in excess of standard commercial practice. The remaining amount is insufficient to accommodate the increased approved supply program and efficiently perform the mission of this depot.

The military construction proposed in the amount of \$1,260,000 is to provide 150,000 square feet of warehouse space for the storage of regular supplies, subsistence, clothing and equipage.

#### AUBURN GENERAL DEPOT, AUBURN, WASH.

Auburn General Depot is located in King County, Wash., at the southern limit of the City of Auburn, 15 miles northeast of Tacoma, and 24 miles south of Seattle, Wash., and was initially occupied in 1943 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of the station is receipt, storage, and issue of all types of supplies and equipment used by the Quartermaster and certain items of Signal Corps supplies. The Chief Signal Officer is presently requesting an additional 800,000 square feet which is not available.

The Government has an investment at the Auburn General Depot of \$8,352,271, and requires a military strength of 4 officers, 9 enlisted personnel, with approximately 896 civilian personnel to operate the depot. No permanent barracks exist at this depot.

There is presently on the post, permanent-type covered storage space in the amount of 1,949,000 square feet (warehouse), 74,000 square feet (sheds), and 73,000 square feet (open storage). This space is being taxed to capacity and lack of additional space has reached the critical stage of 84 percent (84%) occupancy. This present rate of occupancy, steadily increasing, is already in excess of the economical and efficient standards of commercial warehouse practice.

The military construction proposed in the amount of \$6,720,000 is for the construction of four warehouses of 200,000 square feet each.

#### BELLE MEAD GENERAL DEPOT, SOMERVILLE, N. J.

The Belle Mead General Depot is located in Somerset County, N. J., 1 mile north of Belle Mead and 9 miles south of Somerville, N. J. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation of 793 acres is Government-owned land.

The mission of the station is maintenance of a reserve supply of Quartermaster items for back-up of the New York Port of Embarkation; receipt and storage of supplies for other Government agencies; depot maintenance of fourth and fifth echelon material-handling equipment; fifth echelon maintenance for New York Port of Embarkation storage and issuing of petroleum products; maintenance and repair of Ordnance and Engineer heavy equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Belle Mead General Depot of \$14,759,405, and requires a military strength of 5 officers and 30 enlisted personnel, with approximately 2,256 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are no permanent barracks on this depot.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$16,800,000 is for the purpose of constructing 10 warehouses to alleviate the critical shortage of much-needed space for the approved supply program. At present there is now in use 1,466,000 square feet of warehouse space; 687,000 square feet of shed space; and 5,947,000 square feet of open-storage space. These figures constitute a total occupancy of 83 percent. This present rate of occupancy, steadily increasing, is already in excess of the economical and efficient standards of commercial warehouse practice.

#### COLUMBUS GENERAL DEPOT, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Columbus General Depot is located in Franklin County, Ohio, 6 miles east of the business district of the City of Columbus, Ohio. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 576 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this depot is storage and issue of clothing, equipage, petroleum-handling equipment, and materials-handling equipment for the QMC as well as certain items for Engineer, Medical, Chemical, and Ordnance services.

The Government has an investment at the Columbus General Depot of \$41,023,180, and requires a military strength of 63 officers and 130 enlisted personnel, with approximately 2,928 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are no permanent barracks on this depot.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$328,000 is for the purpose of constructing 105-man-capacity barracks. At present there are no barracks at this installation. A vital element in the supply of Engineer Corps spare parts is the trained spare-parts technician. The training of enlisted and officer personnel in supply procedure and identification is a long and difficult process. An enlisted spare-parts technician course requires 6 weeks' to 26 weeks' training in Engineer Spare Parts procedures and techniques can best be accomplished at a location where a large volume of Engineer spare-parts activities occur. The Columbus General Depot is the only Engineer Spare Parts Supply Depot in the United States, and as such is the only suitable location for individual training.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$272,000 is for the purpose of constructing a Box and Crate Shop equipped with sawdust-removal systems. Present facilities for this type operation do not lend themselves to the desired economy and efficiency of operations and constitute an extreme fire hazard. The Box and Crate Shop at the Columbus General Depot is in a permanent-type warehouse building but does not have a sufficient working area nor is it properly located to obtain the desired economy and efficiency of operation. The storage space so utilized is critically needed for storage operations.

#### JEFFERSONVILLE QM DEPOT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

The Jeffersonville QM Depot is located in Clark County, Ind., partly outside the north boundary of the city. It was initially occupied in 1870 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 239 acres of Government-owned land.



The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, and issue of QM supplies and equipment; manufacture and repair of certain supplies and equipment, such as field ranges and stoves; maintenance, repair, and storage of parachutes and parts for parachutes for airborne troops.

The Government has an investment at the Jeffersonville Depot of \$9,757,365 and requires a military strength of 24 officers and 59 enlisted personnel, with approximately 2,499 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are temporary-type barracks on this installation for 50 enlisted men.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$670,000 is for construction of a Parachute Repair Shop which is required to fulfill the new Army mission of Maintenance for Airborne items. This facility will also house equipment and machinery incidental to the mission including washing and dry-cleaning equipment.

Construction of a Box and Crate Shop in the amount of \$272,000 is for the purpose of economical and efficient operations. The present facilities for this type operation cannot be economically converted and are a constant fire hazard to the entire depot. Depot Box and Crate Shops are an essential facility in the performance of the depot mission.

#### QUARTERMASTER CENTER, FORT LEE, VA.

The Fort Lee Quartermaster Center, located 3 miles east of Petersburg, Va., was initially occupied in 1919 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 7,808 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this facility is a Quartermaster Training Center, Quartermaster School, WAC Training Center, and the Quartermaster Board.

The Government has an investment at Fort Lee of \$42,355,667 and requires a military strength of 1,002 officers and 7,000 enlisted personnel, with approximately 1,213 civilian personnel to operate the Post. There are at present 900 permanent-type and 25,687 temporary barracks spaces at this facility.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,080,000 is for the purpose of constructing a 450-man barracks, permanent-type construction with connecting heating and messing facilities. Barracks presently constructed or under construction at this Post totals 1,125 men as compared with a planned permanent strength of 5,963 men. The proposed construction would provide for permanent housing of an additional 450 men.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,875,000 for training facilities is essential to the support of the increased training of personnel at the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center and the Quartermaster School. The training schedule at Fort Lee is based on 6 weeks of basic training with designated trainees arriving every week with a peak training load of 2,984 trainees. Three training companies will be undergoing the same phase of training simultaneously at the peak.

#### MEMPHIS GENERAL DEPOT, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Memphis General Depot is located in Shelby County, Tenn., one-half mile south of the City of Memphis. It was initially occupied



in 1941 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 642 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, and issue of all types of supplies; repair of Engineer, Chemical, and Ordnance items of equipment and storage of strategic materials.

The Government has an investment at the Memphis Depot of \$16,581,598 and requires a military strength of 32 officers, 33 enlisted personnel, and 1,158 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are no permanent type barracks on this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$11,705,000 is for construction of seven permanent warehouses for the storage of current troop requirements and war reserve included in approved Quartermaster Supply Programs. There now exists at this depot 2,950,000 square feet warehouse space; 977,000 square feet, covered shed space and 8,716,000 square feet open storage space.

#### NEW CUMBERLAND GENERAL DEPOT, NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

New Cumberland General Depot is located in York County, Pa.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of New Cumberland, Pa. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 855 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, and issue of all types of supplies for Engineer, Chemical, Ordnance, Signal, and Quartermaster items of equipment and storage of strategic materials.

The Government has an investment at the New Cumberland General Depot of \$7,702,976 and requires a military strength of 40 officers, 139 enlisted personnel, with approximately 967 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are 1,258 temporary type barracks on this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,680,000 is for construction of one permanent-type warehouse for the storage of current troop requirements and war reserves included in approved Quartermaster Supply Programs. There now exists at this depot 2,159,000 square feet covered warehouse space, 1,141,000 square feet covered sheds, and 1,477,000 square feet open storage space. Eighty-seven percent (87 percent) of the existing space is now occupied and presently vacant space is rapidly filling with supplies on procurement and total occupancy is forecast by December 1951. The warehouse space included in this project is the minimum essential for adequate preservation of Quartermaster stocks and uninterrupted, efficient troop supply.

#### QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, NATICK, MASS.

The Quartermaster Research and Development Laboratory is located in Natick, Mass. Initial date of occupancy is proposed for 1952. The reservation will occupy approximately 80 acres of land now being acquired with funds appropriated for the purpose and by gift to the United States Government.

The mission of this facility is to provide proper clothing and food for the Army through continuous tests and research and development

of every type item in order that this current research data can be converted into mass production with a minimum of delay.

The construction authorized by Public Law (424) of the Eighty-first Congress in the amount of \$11,000,000, of which \$250,000 has been appropriated, is for construction of a Research and Development Laboratory to provide facilities to consolidate the research and development activities of the Quartermaster Corps in one area. The research and development program now planned by the Quartermaster Corps should result in a savings to the Government, and will provide for the design of standard equipment to satisfy any geographic or climatic condition.

#### RICHMOND QUARTERMASTER DEPOT, RICHMOND, VA.

The Richmond Quartermaster Depot is located in Chesterfield County, Va., approximately 8 miles south of the City of Richmond, Va. The reservation occupies 665 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of this depot is receipt, storage and issue of Quartermaster items of equipment and storage of strategic materials and the receipt, inspection and storage of parachutes.

The Government has an investment at this depot of \$19,240,792 and requires a military strength of 13 officers, 15 enlisted personnel, and 1,018 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are no permanent-type barracks on this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$3,360,000 is for construction of two permanent warehouses for the storage of current troop requirements and war reserves included in approved Supply Programs. There now exists at this depot 3,529,000 square feet covered storage space; 407,000 square feet covered shed space; and 3,743,000 square feet open storage space.

#### SCHENECTADY GENERAL DEPOT, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

The Schenectady General Depot is located 3 miles south of Schenectady, N. Y., at two locations. Headquarters and major depot activities are located in an area adjacent to the City of Schenectady, N. Y., and an auxiliary facility is located near the Village of Voorheesville, 6 miles distant. The reservation occupies 936 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, and issue of all types of supplies and equipment used by the Army; in addition to the repair and maintenance of Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster equipment.

The Government has an investment of \$9,988,626 and requires a military strength of 71 officers, 8 enlisted personnel, and 2,505 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There is temporary barracks space for 10 enlisted men on this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$11,422,400 is for truck-loading docks in the amount of \$90,000; Engineer warehouse for inflammables (Voorheesville) in the amount of \$135,000; two permanent-type standard open warehouses (Voorheesville) in the amount

of \$1,384,000; and five permanent-type warehouses (Schenectady and Voorheesville) in the amount of \$9,813,400.

#### SHARPE GENERAL DEPOT, LATHROP, CALIF.

The Sharpe General Depot is located in San Joaquin County, Calif., at Lathrop, approximately 7 miles south of the center of the City of Stockton, Calif. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 1,172 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, and issue of all types of supplies and equipment used by the Army; and repair and maintenance of Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Sharpe General Depot of \$10,862,660 and requires a military strength of 35 officers, no enlisted personnel, and approximately 2,018 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are 1,535 temporary barracks spaces at this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$15,411,100 will provide for the enclosing of 12 warehouses with masonry walls (Tracy Annex) in the amount of \$1,360,000 to protect supplies which are stored in these buildings from deterioration by weather and to eliminate cost of handling and replacing tarpaulins used for partial protection; a box and crate shop in the amount of \$272,000 for the purpose of alleviating deficiencies in critical operations at this installation; eight permanent type warehouses in the amount of \$13,400,000 required to alleviate the critical shortage of much-needed space for the approved supply program; and hardstandings in the amount of \$163,000 to increase the operational capacity in this area.

Additional Authorization and Appropriation, fiscal year 1951 Project in the amount of \$216,100 is to provide funds to complete a project for an equipment-processing building. The original budget estimate for this project was prepared over a year ago, and \$184,900 has been appropriated.

#### UTAH GENERAL DEPOT, OGDEN, UTAH

The Utah General Depot is located in Weber County, 3 miles north of the City of Ogden, Utah. It was initially occupied in 1940 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 1,684 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this depot is receipt storage, and issue of all types of supplies and equipment used by the Army; and repair and maintenance of Engineer, Ordnance, Transportation, Signal, Chemical, and Quartermaster Corps equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Utah General Depot of \$51,609,331 and requires a military strength of 70 officers, 6 enlisted personnel, with approximately 2,617 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are 1,813 temporary-type barracks spaces at this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$12,229,000 will provide seven permanent warehouses in the amount of \$11,384,000 required to meet demands of the critical shortage of warehouse space for present supply program and supplies on procurement; three warehouses for



inflammable storage in the amount of \$675,000 to furnish approximately 50 percent of the immediate requirements of inflammable storage space; and the expansion of steam-generating facilities in the amount of \$170,000 to provide an additional 500 horsepower of steam-generating capacity to supplement facilities of existing central heating plant in North end of Building C-5, and installation of two 650 CFM-capacity air compressors.

#### FORT WORTH QUARTERMASTER DEPOT, FORT WORTH, TEX.

The Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot is located in Tarrant County, Tex., approximately 6 miles south of the center of the city of Fort Worth, Tex. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in continuous use since that time. The reservation occupies 368 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, and issue, classification and repair of Quartermaster supplies and equipment, and the storage of certain strategic materials.

The Government has an investment at the Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot of \$7,688,179, and requires a military strength of 26 officers and 13 enlisted personnel, with approximately 434 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are no permanent barracks at this installation.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,080,000, is for the purpose of constructing a Quartermaster Classification and Repair Shop at the installation to serve all of the Fourth Army Area and part of the Third Army Area; construction of a concrete apron to provide handstandings to accommodate vehicles and equipment waiting repair, and to expedite preliminary repair work on these items; construction of a box and crate shop to alleviate deficiency in critical operations at this installation; and the construction of two permanent warehouses for the storage of current troop requirements and war reserves included in approved Quartermaster supply programs.

#### ARMY CHEMICAL CENTER, MD.

The Army Chemical Center is located on 4,674 acres of Government-owned land 21 miles northeast of Baltimore, Md. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of this station is the performance of research and development in the fields of chemical warfare, radiological warfare, radiological defense, the conduct of medical research, and the manufacture of chemical warfare matériel and protective devices.

The Government has an investment of \$70,245,974 at the Army Chemical Center, and there is required for the operation of this post a military strength of 441 officers and 2,000 enlisted personnel, together with approximately 3,606 civilian personnel.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$4,270,915 is for the construction of a total of eleven items, among which are the following:

|                                          |               |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Research and Development Facilities..... | \$2, 680, 100 |
| Supporting Manufacturing Facilities..... | 866, 800      |
| Steam Distribution System.....           | 365, 000      |
| Post Facilities.....                     | 65, 000       |



These facilities are required to further the study and progress of research and development, to support manufacturing facilities, to permit uninterrupted operation of important work, and to comply with the approved master plan of this installation.

#### DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT, UTAH

Deseret Chemical Depot occupies 19,365 acres of land, of which 16,592 are Government-owned and 2,773 are leased. It is located approximately 15 miles south of Tooele, Utah. This installation was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of the station is the receipt, storage and issue of Chemical Corps supplies, ammunition and bulk toxics, and maintenance of Chemical Corps equipment.

The Government has an investment of \$7,853,384 at Deseret Chemical Depot, and requires a military strength of 42 officers and 458 civilian personnel to operate the depot; it is anticipated that 437 enlisted men will be in training in the permanent peacetime establishment.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,585,400 is primarily for the construction of buildings and barricades for renovation of ammunition, and 32 open warehouses.

Deseret Depot was assigned a depot maintenance mission covering the Sixth Army Area and the States of Wyoming and Colorado. The buildings and barricades for renovation of ammunition are required for these operations. At present, this operation is improvised outdoors and progress is dependent upon climatic conditions. The 32 open warehouses are necessary to protect \$28,800,000 worth of ammunition and equipment now stored outdoors, protected only by tarpaulins. This method of storage has been found to be unsatisfactory and uneconomical. Material deteriorates rapidly, requiring excessive cost for repairs, which would be nonexistent if the material were stored in the proposed open warehouses.

#### CAMP DETRICK, MD.

Camp Detrick is located on approximately 721 acres of Government-owned land contiguous to the western boundary of Frederick, Md. It was initially occupied by the Chemical Corps during the spring of 1943, and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of the station is the conduct of research and development work in all phases of biological warfare. The original facilities at this installation were intended for a National Guard Air Field, and included a small hangar and small headquarters building. Subsequent to occupation by the Chemical Corps, mobilization-type buildings, having a life span of 5 years, were erected.

The Government has an investment of \$17,732,673 at Camp Detrick, and requires a military strength of 131 officers and 460 enlisted personnel and 2,455 civilians to operate the post.

The present facilities are being occupied to the fullest extent possible. The requirements imposed upon this installation exceed by far its capacity. Progress, therefore, is being impeded by the lack of

suitable facilities required to satisfy the mission and requirements of the post.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$29,603,750, is for the construction of permanent facilities for research and development projects in the field of biological warfare. The following general breakdown indicates facilities authorized in the amount of \$29,603,750 and facilities being requested in this appropriation totaling \$20,795,550:

|                                  | Authorized projects | Appropriation request |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Laboratories and P. P.....       | \$16,062,000        | \$10,921,000          |
| Utilities.....                   | 2,045,000           | 2,045,000             |
| Storage.....                     | 1,036,000           | 884,800               |
| Post facilities.....             | 3,550,500           | 1,020,000             |
| Barracks.....                    | 985,500             | 0                     |
| Fiscal year 1951 deficiency..... | 5,924,750           | 5,924,750             |
| Total.....                       | 29,603,750          | 20,795,550            |

These projects have been approved and placed in high order of priority by the Research and Development Board and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

FHA has recently approved construction of 225 Wherry housing units for installation.

#### EASTERN CHEMICAL DEPOT, MD.

Eastern Chemical Depot is located within the boundaries of the Army Chemical Center at Edgewood, Md., and occupies an area of 480 acres of Government-owned land. This installation was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of the Depot is the receipt, storage and issue of Chemical Corps supplies, ammunition and bulk toxics, and maintenance of Chemical Corps equipment.

The Government has an investment of \$8,000,000 at Eastern Chemical Depot, and requires a military strength of 5 officers and 155 civilian personnel to operate the Depot.

The facilities being requested are required to store large quantities of ammunition. Safety regulations specify magazine-type warehouses or igloos for storage of these munitions.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$79,500 is for construction of three igloos needed to comply with safety regulations and to relieve storage space in warehouses required for storage of compatible munitions.

#### MIDWEST CHEMICAL DEPOT, ARK.

Midwest Chemical Depot occupies approximately 2,000 acres of land, and is a part of Pine Bluff Arsenal, which occupies a total of 15,000 acres of Government-owned land. The Arsenal and Depot are located 10 miles northwest of Pine Bluff, Ark., and were initially established in 1941 and have been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of Midwest Chemical Depot is to receive, store and issue chemical supplies, ammunition and bulk toxics, and to carry out maintenance activities relative to Chemical Corps equipment.

The Government has an investment of \$7,207,891 at Midwest Chemical Depot, and requires a personnel strength of 13 officers and 269 civilians to operate the depot; it is anticipated that 55 enlisted men will be in training in the permanent peacetime establishment.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$640,000 is for the construction of a total of 16 open warehouses. These facilities are required to provide covered storage for stocks of ammunition and equipment valued at \$16,500,000 which is now being stored in the open and protected only by tarpaulins. Experience has shown that the present method of storage is uneconomical and unsatisfactory in that the materials deteriorate rapidly and maintenance costs are excessive.

The 16 open warehouses being requested will provide adequate protection for 80 percent of the above materials and will considerably reduce the cost of maintenance, thereby effecting a saving to the Government on a long-range basis.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL, COLO.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal occupies 18,062 acres of Government-owned land and 1,890 acres of leased land. The Arsenal is located 6 miles northeast of Denver, Colo., and was initially occupied in 1943; it has been in continuous use since that time. The project for which funds are being requested is located in the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Storage Area, a depot activity located within the boundaries of the Arsenal and occupying approximately 2,000 acres.

The mission of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Storage Area is to receive, store and issue Chemical Corps supplies, ammunition and bulk toxics, and to carry out maintenance activities relative to Chemical Corps equipment, and to renovate ammunition.

The Government has an investment of \$125,000 at this storage area. (The investment at the Arsenal proper totals \$35,315,827.) Personnel strength consisting of 1 officer and 45 civilians are required to operate this activity.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$600,000 is for the construction of a total of 15 open warehouses. These facilities are required to provide covered storage for stocks of ammunition and equipment valued at \$14,000,000, now being stored in the open and protected only by tarpaulins. Experience has shown that the present method of storage is uneconomical and unsatisfactory in that the materials deteriorate rapidly and maintenance costs are excessive.

The open warehouse being requested will provide adequate protection for 85 percent of the above materials and will reduce the cost of maintenance considerably, thereby effecting a saving to the Government on a long-range basis.

#### DECATUR SIGNAL DEPOT, DECATUR, ILL.

Decatur Signal Depot is located 6½ miles North of Decatur, Ill., on 212 acres of Government-owned land which was initially converted from the Old Victory Ordnance Plant for use by the Signal Corps in



1946, and has since been in continual use as the Decatur Signal Depot. The mission of this depot is the receipt, storage, and issue of Signal Corps supplies and equipment, and repair and maintenance of Signal items.

The Government has an investment at Decatur Signal Depot of \$14,759,183, and requires a current military strength of 25 officers and 1 enlisted man, with approximately 2,500 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are presently at the depot only two permanent family quarters, to accommodate the personnel required.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$3,424,000 provides for the construction of one salvage building, which will take the salvage operation out of the warehouse and will provide covered space for equipment presently located outside due to inadequacy of present salvage space; one storage building for inflammables which will provide sufficient space for highly inflammable items, central storage of all inflammables and a fireproof building designed for this purpose. One maintenance repair shop to make available adequate space for the maintenance operations which are now occupying 82,000 square feet, but which require 200,000 square feet; one receiving building to segregate the receiving and shipping activities; a hardstand, 386,000 square feet for storage of heavy equipment, a new fire station to provide centrally located fire protection in the immediate vicinity of the supply area; and a parking lot.

#### LEXINGTON SIGNAL DEPOT, LEXINGTON, KY.

The Lexington Signal Depot is located 15 miles east of Lexington, Ky., on 798 acres of Government-owned land, and was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in continuous use since that time. The mission of the depot is the receipt, storage and issue of Signal Corps supplies and equipment, and repair and maintenance of Signal Corps items.

The Government has an investment at the Lexington Signal Depot of \$6,576,415, and requires a military strength of 21 officers, with approximately 2,400 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are presently on the post, two temporary bachelor officer quarters, and five temporary family quarters.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$4,595,000 will provide two warehouses of 250,000 square feet each which are part of the overall storage requirement for the Signal Corps; one salvage building to make possible more economical and efficient salvage operations by removing salvage activities from uncovered areas thereby permitting operations regardless of weather, and effecting a reduction in the loss of salvage equipment; one three-stall fire station centrally located which will provide more dependable and satisfactory fire protection and will remove existing fire station facilities from areas intended and presently required for administration; and one cable processing building to provide a heated facility for the inspection, testing, repairing, measuring and rewinding of cable.

The Lexington Signal Depot is one of four permanent Signal Corps depots. The construction which has been authorized and for which appropriation is requested will provide essential facilities required by the depot to accomplish its mission efficiently.

## FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.

Fort Monmouth is located two miles south of Red Bank, N. J., on 623 acres of Government-owned land and was initially occupied in 1919 and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is to provide facilities for The Signal Corps School and research and development activities at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories.

The Government has an investment at Fort Monmouth of \$14,672,-572, and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,150 officers, 10,709 enlisted personnel, with approximately 6,100 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the program there. There are presently on the post permanent-type barracks to accommodate 2,364 enlisted men, and temporary type-barracks to accommodate 9,344 enlisted personnel. The majority of temporary-type barracks were constructed in 1941-42, with an expectancy of a 10-year life. Due to the normal deterioration of the temporary buildings, maintenance costs are excessive.

There are presently on the post, permanent and temporary-type buildings which provide approximately 598,400 square feet of laboratory space. This space is taxed beyond its capacity in the expanded research and development program. Existing buildings utilized by The Signal School for classrooms are all of a temporary-type, are excessively expensive to maintain, and are a potential fire hazard due to the necessary crowding of temporary buildings into the available land area when they were constructed. Present facilities which provide for warehousing, guardhouse, cold storage, and post communications have deteriorated since construction and are insufficient to accommodate the increased strengths proposed for this installation.

The committee is advised that the permanent facilities for which appropriation is requested are the minimum essential structures required for the permanent and current technical training and research and development activities at this installation.

## SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Signal Corps Procurement Office, which includes the Signal Corps Procurement Agency and the Signal Corps Stock Control Agency, is to be located in the recently acquired Penn Athletic Club Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The mission of the Signal Corps Procurement Agency includes the procurement, inspection, and acceptance of Signal Corps equipment and the associated contract negotiations and arrangements. The mission of the Signal Corps Stock Control Agency involves the centralized stock control for the entire Signal Corps supply system. The operation of the Signal Corps Procurement Office requires a military strength of 91 officers, with approximately 3,400 civilian personnel to carry out the mission assigned.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$4,000,000 will provide essential office space for the aforesaid activities, thereby relieving inadequate space recently occupied in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot which is required for Quartermaster activities.

Due to greatly expanded procurement activities and the immediate need for release of space in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot,

initial action was taken on this project utilizing fiscal year 1951 funds. The requested appropriation will cover the deficiency due to the use of fiscal year 1951 funds. Of the amount requested, approximately \$1,250,000 is for the acquisition of the building, and the remainder for necessary construction and rehabilitation.

SACRAMENTO SIGNAL DEPOT, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

The Sacramento Signal Depot is located on 485 acres of Government-owned land 1½ miles southeast of Sacramento, Calif. It was initially occupied in 1945 and has been in continuous use since that time. The mission of the depot is the receipt, storage, and issue of Signal Corps supplies and equipment and repair and maintenance of Signal items.

The Government has an investment at the Sacramento Signal Depot of \$8,075,971. Depot operation and training require a current military strength of 41 officers and 254 enlisted men, with approximately 2,900 civilian personnel to operate the depot. There are presently on the post permanent bachelor officers quarters to accommodate 16 officers, 1 permanent and 18 temporary family quarters, and temporary barracks to accommodate 264 enlisted men.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$7,066,000 provides three warehouses (250,000 sq. ft. each) which are a part of the over-all Signal Corps warehouse requirement; one cable processing building (8,000 sq. ft.) which will provide heated space for the inspection, testing, repairing, measuring, and rewinding of cable; one salvage operations building (9,600 sq. ft.) which will provide protection against the elements, thereby greatly reducing operation costs; one refrigerated storage building for storage of photographic film and paper and dry batteries; one vehicular equipment and repair building so as to remove operations from a deteriorated wood theater-of-operations-type building in which highly inflammable supplies are used in the repair process of Signal Corps radar, radio, telephone, and other vehicular equipment which is a fire hazard; one freight loading ramp to serve the open-storage area and thereby eliminate the present condition wherein heavy and bulky equipment has to be hauled 1 mile to the storage area.

SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTER, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

The Signal Corps Photographic Center is located at Long Island City, N. Y., on 5 acres of land all of which is owned by the Government except 1 acre which is leased. It was initially occupied for military purposes in 1941 and has been in constant use since that time. Its present mission is the production and distribution of training films, documentaries, and so forth, and maintenance of the Army Film Library.

The Government has an investment at the Signal Corps Photographic Center of \$1,280,705. A military strength of 88 officers and 252 enlisted personnel, and approximately 822 civilian personnel now carry out the mission assigned. There are now available 177 spaces for enlisted men in temporary barracks buildings at the Center. An additional 225 barracks spaces is necessary to meet the requirement of the expanded Army.



The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,034,000 provides for the acquisition of presently leased Building No. 6, which is essential for the current and peacetime operation of the center; the acquisition of land on which to construct a barracks; a 225-man barracks to provide for the peacetime strength and meet mobilization requirements; a film salvage building (10,000 sq. ft.) to salvage the unserviceable film which has proved to be a profitable undertaking.

#### TOBYHANNA SIGNAL DEPOT, TOBYHANNA, PA.

The Tobyhanna Signal Depot, is to be located on 1,400 acres of Government-owned land one-fourth mile north of the village of Tobyhanna, or 20 miles East of Scranton, Pa., and will initially be occupied in January 1953. The mission of the depot is the receipt, issue, and storage of Signal Corps items of equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Tobyhanna Signal Depot of \$16,308,000, of which \$300,000 was for the acquisition of land. The proposed military strength is 45 officers, 508 enlisted personnel, with 3,500 to 5,000 civilian personnel to operate the depot. (The depot is presently being constructed.)

The construction proposed in the amount of \$29,408,000 was for the construction of a new Signal Corps Depot; a readjustment estimate of \$3,872,600 was authorized by Public Law 155 making the total authorization for the construction of the depot \$33,280,600; Public Law 911, of the Eighty-first Congress appropriated \$16,308,000, leaving an outstanding authorization of \$16,972,600, of which \$14,572,000, appropriation is here requested. This additional appropriation is to continue construction of urgently required depot facilities so that occupancy can be effected as planned.

#### TWO ROCK RANCH STATION, CALIF.

Two Rock Ranch is located 10 miles west of Petaluma, Calif., on 841 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in use since that time. The mission of this station is classified.

#### VINT HILL FARMS STATION, WARRENTON, VA.

Vint Hill Farms Station is located 10 miles east of Warrenton, Va., on 720.88 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in constant use since that time. Its present mission is classified.

#### ARMY MAP SERVICE, OMAHA, NEBR.

The Army Map Service Depository is presently located at the Quartermaster Depot, Omaha, Nebr., on 1 acre of Government-owned land, was initially occupied in 1947, and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the depository is to store maps and mapping and intelligence data for safe keeping.

The Government has invested \$29,241 since 1947, largely for reconstruction of the present building. This building is of tile and wood construction, is in a poor state of repair, and is dangerous as a fire

hazard to personnel working there and to the maps and data stored therein. It is reported that maintenance costs are excessive.

There is no suitable or available building at the Quartermaster Depot or at Fort Omaha. The present building is being taxed beyond capacity in storage of newly acquired maps and data.

#### BATON ROUGE ENGINEER DEPOT, LA.

Baton Rouge Engineer Depot is located about 3 miles east of the city of Baton Rouge, La., and consists of 530.51 acres of fenced area. The depot was originally constructed in 1942 for the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, at a cost of \$2,883,000. At peak operation the depot employed 1,850 civilian personnel. The installation was declared surplus and sold after the war, but was reactivated in July 1951. The property was obtained at that time by condemnation and leased from its present owners, the Baton Rouge Warehouse Corp.

There are 520,000 square feet of warehouse, 250,000 square feet of enclosed shed space, and 2,727,000 square feet of mostly paved open storage area. With minor exceptions, warehouse buildings are intact and in fair condition. Adequate electric power, water supply, sewage disposal, etc., are presently available. Continued requirement for these facilities for at least 10 years is expected. Public Law 155 permits purchase of this installation at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 and construction of necessary operating facilities not now available, at a cost of \$1,500,000. Purchase, in lieu of continued leasing, appears advisable on the basis of planned tenure and necessity of constructing operating facilities.

The designated mission of the depot is the receipt, storage, and issue of Engineer matériel and supplies for the zone of interior and overseas through New Orleans Port of Embarkation.

#### FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Fort Belvoir is located approximately 20 miles southwest of Washington, D. C., on 9,220 acres of Government-owned land, was initially occupied in 1912 and has been in continual use for military purposes since that date. The mission of the permanent post is to provide facilities for the Engineer School and the Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, with the added responsibility of directing and supporting operation of the Engineer Replacement Training Center in times of emergency.

The Government has an investment at Fort Belvoir of \$38,773,786 and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,074 officers; 172 nurses; and 19,490 enlisted personnel, with 3,810 civilian personnel to aid in the operation of the programs. There is presently on the post permanent type barracks available to accommodate 1,034 enlisted men and temporary type barracks available to accommodate 18,248 enlisted men. Temporary barracks were constructed in 1942 with an expectancy of a 10-year life. These barracks are in a poor state of repair and are dangerous as a fire hazard to the personnel occupying them, and the maintenance costs are high.

There are presently on the post permanent type buildings providing laboratory space of some 422,136 square feet, which is being taxed

beyond capacity in the expanding Research and Development program. The present permanent buildings on the post being used as classrooms are now utilized to the optimum. The temporary classroom buildings presently in use have outlived their economical usefulness and are hazardous buildings in which to conduct classes; also, they are excessively expensive with regard to maintenance.

The present land acreage is insufficient to provide required safe storage of ammunition, safety and security area for Research and Development testing and tactical training area essential for the combat training of assigned troops.

Fort Belvoir is essentially a technical training and Research and Development Center.

#### CASAD ENGINEER DEPOT, IND.

Casad Engineer Depot is located 12 miles east of Fort Wayne, Ind., on 630 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 as an Ordnance Depot and was established as an Engineer Depot in April 1948 for the receipt and storage of strategic and critical raw materials under the National Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress. A military mission involving the receipt and processing of components and assembly into sets of Engineer equipment for issue was assigned to this installation in February 1951. This is a "key" mission and is an integral part of the Army supply system.

The Government has an investment at Casad Engineer Depot of \$1,992,730 and utilizes a force of 431 civilian personnel to operate the depot and perform its mission.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$2,268,000 is for the construction of one equipment processing building, and one warehouse building for the preservation, processing, and assembly of sets of Engineer equipment. The set assembly mission having been recently assigned to this depot, adequate facilities are not presently available for accomplishment of this function.

#### GRANITE CITY ENGINEER DEPOT, ILL.

The Granite City Engineer Depot is located on 1,185 acres of Government-owned land on the outskirts of Granite City, Ill. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continuous use since that time. The mission of the depot is the receipt, storage and issue of Engineer matériel; the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of mechanical and nonmechanical equipment; and provision of on-the-job training to service troops. The area of distribution of Engineer matériel assigned to Granite City Engineer Depot includes 16 States, namely Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The Government has an investment at the Granite City Engineer Depot of \$12,315,538 and a military strength of 50 officers and 688 enlisted personnel, with approximately 2,353 civilian personnel to operate the depot. Permanent barracks are presently under construction to accommodate enlisted personnel.



The construction proposed in the amount of \$1,431,700 is for the purpose of construction of two warehouse buildings. This construction will alleviate crowded conditions in five existing warehouses and make space available for receipt of items required and thereby reduce maintenance and repair costs for material now stored in the open.

#### MARION ENGINEER DEPOT, OHIO

The Marion Engineer Depot is located on 646 acres of Government-owned land 4 miles east of Marion, Ohio, and was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the depot is the receipt, storage and issue of Engineer matériel and the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of Engineer equipment. This mission is not restricted to a specific area but is performed in connection with certain selected items and to maintain reserve stocks of bulk Engineer matériel for issue as required.

The Government has an investment at Marion Engineer Depot of \$5,841,955. It is presently staffed by 11 officers and 1,384 civilians.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$2,456,000 is for the construction of an equipment-processing building, and one warehouse building. The equipment-processing building is required to relieve a critical inadequacy of space and equipment in the processing and maintenance of supplies and equipment. The warehouse building will provide needed additional covered storage space which will effect a considerable savings by reduction of deterioration of items and frequency of preventive maintenance of equipment.

#### BOSTON STAGING AREA, MASSACHUSETTS

The former Camp Myles Standish, located in Taunton, Mass., 36 miles south of Boston, is to be recaptured from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and reactivated as a Staging Area to serve the Boston Port of Embarkation in the event of National Mobilization. Informal negotiations with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts indicate their agreement to the occupancy by the United States Government of this site for use as a Staging Area at a nominal fee.

The camp is now being operated by the Commonwealth as a hospital for feeble-minded civilians, taking care of approximately 500 patients. The economy and advantages in the use of Camp Myles Standish as a staging area site are:

1. The Camp was built and used most successfully during the last war as a staging area for the Boston Port of Embarkation.

2. Under the conditional conveyance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts without consideration, its reacquisition would be more economical and expeditious than would the acquisition of a comparable site from civilian owners.

3. The underground utilities, water and sewage mains, etc., are generally still in place, and some of them are now being used.

A Staging Area is primarily an installation where troops are assembled and processed before being embarked for overseas destination and where returning troops can be accommodated between debarkation and departure for interior destination.

The amount of \$4,181,000 authorized for this installation will provide the funds necessary for the construction of railhead facilities.

These facilities will provide only the minimum requirements for reactivation of the installation and its operation during the period when additional construction is in progress. Facilities requested will permit the processing of approximately 10,000 troops.

#### FORT EUSTIS, VA.

Fort Eustis is located 15 miles northwest of Newport News, Va., on 8,050 acres of Government-owned land. It has been in constant use since it was initially occupied in 1918. It was utilized during World War II as an antiaircraft replacement training center. During 1946 this installation was transferred to the Transportation Corps. Its present mission is the Transportation Center comprising the Transportation School, Transportation Replacement Training Center, Unit Training Center, Transportation Research and Development Station, and the Transportation Board.

The Government has an investment at this installation of approximately \$15,500,000 and can accommodate in temporary-type facilities a military strength of 700 officers and 16,500 enlisted personnel. There are approximately 2,000 civilians employed to aid in the operation of Fort Eustis. There are at present no permanent facilities at this station.

The temporary barracks were constructed in 1941 with a 10-year life expectancy. It is reported they are in a poor state of repair and dangerous as a fire hazard to the personnel who occupy them. Maintenance costs are high. There are presently no permanent-type barracks or BOQ's available. However, permanent barracks for 900 enlisted men are currently being constructed from fiscal year 1951 appropriated funds. The amount of \$7,237,000 is requested for the purpose of constructing permanent-type barracks for 2,900 enlisted personnel and quarters for 48 bachelor officers.

Present engineer equipment maintenance shop facilities, ammunition storage buildings, warehouses, coal yard, post engineer facilities, post motor pool, regimental headquarters building, automotive shop, and shop area classrooms are of temporary construction, improperly located, and insufficient and inadequate to properly and economically perform the mission of Fort Eustis. The amount of \$3,354,500 is requested in order to correct these deficiencies and provide suitable permanent facilities.

The present area of Fort Eustis does not contain sufficient land to permit the construction of essential training facilities, additional modified emergency housing and troop support facilities, and development of maneuver areas. Funds in the amount of \$2,150,000 to acquire 14,150 acres of land, to meet the requirements listed above are requested.

Training facilities at this installation either do not exist or are insufficient to properly accomplish its assigned mission which is to primarily provide the training for all Transportation Corps individuals and units. The requested amount of \$14,712,600 is to provide the first increment of the most essential facilities for training in rail and water operations and maintenance of equipment.

Present troop housing and supporting facilities are insufficient to meet the increased strengths for this installation in the event of Na-

tional Mobilization. The amount of \$7,105,400 requested is for the purpose of constructing modified emergency-type barracks and supporting facilities for 3,000 enlisted personnel in order to provide a mobilization base at this location.

#### HAMPTON ROADS STAGING AREA, VIRGINIA

The proposed Hampton Roads Staging Area is a new installation. An area comprising 850 acres located near Fort Eustis, Va., will be acquired for use as the site of this Staging Area to serve the Hampton Roads, Va., and Charleston, S. C., Ports of Embarkation in the event of National Mobilization. The area is to be acquired at a cost of \$100,000.

The area used during World War II for this purpose contained a total of 1,613 acres with facilities for housing approximately 35,900 enlisted men and 1,370 officers, and a hospital with a capacity of approximately 1,050 beds. All buildings were of temporary-type construction. At the time disposition of land was made approximately 1,300 acres were sold to the Peninsula Airport Commission for use as an airport and approximately 78 acres were transferred to Warwick County, Va., for use as a hospital for the chronically ill of the County. The balance of this area is at Camp Patrick Henry, Va., is Government-owned and under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Fort Eustis, Va. The Government-owned area includes a railroad yard, warehouse area, open storage area, repair shop area, fire station, water pumping station, and 100 family units, all of which are currently being utilized.

The amount of \$7,470,800 requested will provide the funds for acquisition of 850 acres of land and for the construction of railhead facilities. These facilities will provide only the requirements for activation of the installation and its operation during the period when additional construction is in progress. Facilities requested will meet the initial phases of mobilization for the processing of approximately 10,000 troops.

#### MARIETTA TRANSPORTATION CORPS DEPOT, PA.

The Marietta Transportation Corps Depot is located at Marietta, Pa., 35 miles southeast of Harrisburg, on 410 acres of land, all of which are Government-owned except 1 acre which is leased. It was initially occupied in 1941 as a Holding and Reconsignment Point and continued as such during World War II. After World War II it was redesignated and utilized as a Transportation Corps Depot. The mission of this station is the receipt, storage, and issue of Transportation supplies and equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot of \$10,873,710, and requires a current military strength of 35 officers and 2 enlisted personnel, with approximately 1,140 civilian personnel to operate the depot. In addition to this strength, it is planned to utilize this depot for the training in depot operations of units comprising 155 enlisted men and 7 officers.

The amount of \$3,010,200 requested is for the purpose of constructing an open warehouse and storage facilities, and the acquisition of



110 acres of land. The open warehouse will provide facilities for undercover storage of supplies and equipment, presently stored in open areas, which are subject to rapid deterioration if left out in the open. The present facilities comprising the Marietta Depot are utilized for storage of current items of supply and equipment. The area is inadequate to store the increased amount of items of supply planned to be stored at this Depot. The 110 acres of land is to be acquired in order to provide an area for the construction of storage facilities such as warehouse space, and hardstand for open-storage purposes required for the storage of supplies and equipment currently being procured under the Defense Procurement Program.

#### OAKLAND ARMY BASE, CALIF.

The Oakland Army Base is located in Oakland, Calif. on 767 acres of land, of which 600 acres are Government-owned and 167 acres are leased. This installation was initially occupied in 1940 and has been continually utilized since that time. This base is an integral part of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and its mission is as the cargo terminal for the port.

At Oakland Army Base, the Government has an investment of approximately \$35,500,000, and can accommodate 119 officers and 3,214 enlisted men in barracks and family quarters, with approximately 3,200 civilian employees to aid in the cargo terminal operations. There are presently on this post, permanent-type barracks to accommodate 225 enlisted men, and temporary barracks for 1,879 enlisted personnel with additional space for 1,110 enlisted men in barracks that have been converted to family housing. The temporary barracks were constructed during 1940 and 1941 with a life expectancy of 10 years. The maintenance costs on these buildings are excessive due to their poor state of repair and are considered to be a fire hazard to the troops housed therein.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$1,814,500 is to provide \$194,500 for the modification of the present water distribution system and \$1,620,000 for the construction of three-225 enlisted men's barracks.

The present water system is entirely inadequate to provide the necessary volume and pressure for domestic use and fire protection. It is proposed to install additional pipe, manholes, valves and appurtenant facilities and connect to an existing 36-inch supply main. This project will provide adequate water supply for the protection against fire of several million dollars worth of buildings and property in the wharf area, all on Government-owned land.

The permanent barracks for 675 enlisted men are to house the planned strength at Oakland Army Base on Government-owned land since most of the existing temporary barracks are located on leased land which, under the terms of the lease, is to be returned to the owners within 6 months after the end of the national emergency or by 1956, whichever is earlier.

#### FORT STORY, VA.

Fort Story, Va., is located on the Atlantic Ocean, 11 miles south of Norfolk, Va., and contains 1,422 acres of Government-owned land. It

was initially occupied in 1942 and utilized during World War II for antiaircraft artillery training. Due to the decrease of antiaircraft artillery activities after World War II and the need for additional facilities to support Fort Eustis, Va., this installation was transferred to the Transportation Corps in 1948. The mission of Fort Story is as a subpost of Fort Eustis for the training of Transportation Corps personnel in amphibious operations, cargo handling and other phases of transportation.

The investment by the Government at Fort Story amounts to more than \$12,300,000, and it has a military strength of 201 officers and 2,019 enlisted personnel, and approximately 15 civilians. There are presently on the post, temporary type facilities to house the military personnel.

The proposed military construction in the amount of \$2,344,900 is for the construction of additional training facilities. Present training facilities are insufficient to meet the requirements of and to properly accomplish the assigned mission of this installation. Requested training facilities will enable Fort Story to have available necessary facilities to train Transportation Corps personnel in amphibious landing, and beach operation and clearance, and permit proper storage and maintenance of unit and training equipment.

#### WILMINGTON AMMUNITION LOADING TERMINAL, NORTH CAROLINA

The Wilmington Ammunition Loading Terminal is a new installation to be located on 20,200 acres of land 20 miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C., on the south bank of the Cape Fear River. The mission of this terminal will be to load vessels with hazardous Army and Air Force cargo. Ammunition and aerial bombs will form the bulk of the cargo to be shipped.

A total of approximately 50 officers and 1,800 civilians will be required to operate this facility.

The construction proposed in the amount of \$22,805,000 is for the purpose of acquiring 20,200 acres of land and for constructing an ammunition loading terminal for loading ocean-going vessels with cargo which, when assembled in large quantities is potentially mass detonating. The facility will consist of three concrete piers separated by a distance of 3,000 feet and the necessary rail and fire resistant, modified emergency type, administrative structures to handle 90,000 long tons of cargo each month. These buildings consist of 5,592 square feet for office and emergency first aid; 806 square feet, guard buildings; 6,250 square feet BOQ, Fire Station; 3,979 square feet, cafeteria; 13,824 square feet, equipment storage building; 5,710 square feet Post Engineer; 3,880 square feet, automotive repair; 16,388 square feet, locomotive engine house; 6,000 square feet, rail crew employees building; 3,000 square feet of carpenter shops and miscellaneous small structures. This facility is to augment present service and commercial explosives handling facilities which presently have a combined capacity of less than that required for handling Army ammunition alone. It is for mobilization requirements which cannot be met by construction initiated on M-day.

## MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The proposed Military Personnel Records Center will be located in the northwest St. Louis, Mo., area on a site of approximately 60 acres which has been selected for acquisition by the Department of the Army. The planned date of initial occupancy is July 1953. The mission of the records center will be the maintenance and administration of the individual personnel files of all former members of the Armed Forces.

A strength of approximately 18 officers, 21 enlisted personnel, and 2,159 civilian personnel will be required to operate the Military Personnel Records Center. No barracks or living quarters will be required, since no personnel will be housed at the installation.

Approximately 18,000,000 individual files of former Army and Air Force military personnel are now maintained in a former small arms and ammunition plant which was built and operated during World War II as the St. Louis Ordnance Plant. This plant is being reactivated, and it is of the utmost importance that the files in the ordnance plant buildings be moved from those buildings at the earliest practicable date. A portion of the plant has already been reactivated for ordnance use.

Space at the Navy Department facility in which approximately 7,000,000 individual personnel files of former Navy and Marine Corps personnel are maintained is almost completely filled with records, and there is virtually no room for further expansion of files. This will necessitate relocating the records to a larger facility with expansion space or the building of an annex to the existing building in order to continue to receive the files of Navy and Marine Corps personnel who are separated from service in the future.

The proposed military construction will provide adequate facilities for maintaining and administering the personnel files of all former members of the Armed Forces.

## MADIGAN ARMY HOSPITAL, FORT LEWIS, WASH.

This installation occupies about 120 acres on the permanent Army installation, Fort Lewis, Wash., which is about 15 miles southwest of the city of Tacoma. The present and future mission of Madigan Army Hospital provides for the specialized treatment of authorized personnel as well as a professional teaching program covering the principal fields of medicine and surgery, with emphasis on the military aspects required for national defense.

In order that this hospital will meet the present and proposed permanent requirements for patient bed capacity, 366 additional beds on a normal basis of 100 square feet per bed are necessary, thus increasing the present capacity from 1,209 normal beds to 1,575 normal beds. It is proposed to construct three type J-H wards, three type D-H wards and convert four existing detachment barracks to ward use in order to obtain the additional 366 beds. Conversion of detachment barracks to ward use results in the displacement of 216 enlisted personnel, and there exists a shortage of 291 permanent barracks spaces for enlisted personnel.



## FITZSIMONS ARMY HOSPITAL, DENVER, COLO.

Located in Adams County, approximately 6 miles east of Denver, Fitzsimons Army Hospital is situated on approximately 600 acres of Government-owned land. Cost to date of buildings and land amounts to \$15,122,250. The main hospital building, occupied in December 1941, is a multistory, permanent structure surrounded by many two-story buildings of tile and stucco as well as wood frame construction. These surrounding structures, erected at various times from 1918, when the hospital was officially opened, to 1943, consist of ward buildings and supporting facilities.

Ideally situated for the treatment of tuberculosis, the mission of Fitzsimons Army Hospital also includes specialized-type treatment for authorized personnel and operation of a professional teaching program and special research facilities. The current installation population, including patients, staff, personnel, and civilians, is about 5,500, whereas in the last emergency it approximated 7,500.

Of the total of 605 acres, about 190 acres require surface drainage by means of a comprehensive storm-sewer system. About 79 acres are presently drained with a permanent system. The remaining 111 acres are entirely without benefit of proper surface drainage. The result is pounding of storm water causing (a) disintegration of paved streets through subgrade saturation, and (b) health and safety hazards due to stagnant pools in summer and icy areas in the winter. Correction of this condition is proposed by the construction of a comprehensive storm-sewer system for the above 111 acres. Funds authorized in the amount of \$324,000 for the Storm-Sewer System are requested.

The Korean Conflict and the expanded Army require additional neuropsychiatric facilities. A portion of this need can be met by increasing neuropsychiatric facilities at Fitzsimons from a capacity of 114 to 162 NP patient beds through the alteration and conversion of existing Building 420 (Ward D-7) into such facilities to accommodate 48 NP patients. Funds authorized in the amount of \$150,000 for an NP Ward are requested.

## BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Located on Fort Sam Houston, Tex., within the northeast boundary of the city of San Antonio, Brooke Army Medical Center is situated on approximately 870 acres of land, Government-owned. The main hospital building of permanent multistory construction was completed in 1937. Both during and since World War II, this medical installation has acquired buildings released by Fort Sam Houston because of the latter's changing mission. These facilities, lying in large groups, vary in distance from 1 to 2½ miles from the main hospital building. Current Brooke Army Medical Center population, including patients, students, internes, staff, personnel, and civilians, is approximately 13,000, whereas during an emergency it approximates 17,000.

At present, only one power substation located on the southern edge of the post 1½ miles from the main hospital building, serves the entire post of Fort Sam Houston. In order to obviate possibility of one power outage crippling the entire post (including the Brooke Army Medical Center), as well as to balance the electrical loads of the dis-

tribution system, additional electrical substations are needed. The installation of a new substation of 3,000-kilovolt-ampere capacity, with necessary appurtenances and interconnected with the existing 4,169-volt circuits, is proposed in the vicinity of Building 2792, Annex II, Brooke Army Medical Center. The amount of \$192,000, authorized for electrical Facilities, is requested.

Present storage facilities for medical supplies is effected in nine miscellaneous buildings scattered over a wide area, thus creating a costly and inefficient operation. Only one of these buildings is suitable for warehouse space, but the loaning agent, San Antonio General Depot, has requested its immediate return. It is proposed to consolidate medical supply storage into one central, fireproof warehouse having a capacity of 48,000 square feet and serviced with railroad siding, truck-loading platform, and security vault for narcotics, etc. Present scattered facilities total about 47,500 square feet. The amount of \$410,000, authorized for the medical supply warehouse, is requested.

#### ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL HOSPITAL, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

This hospital is located within the city limits of Hot Springs, Ark., on 322 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1933 as a replacement of the original hospital occupied in 1883. Exclusive of facilities acquired during World War II, the Government has an investment there of \$3,688,714.

The impact of World War II required the immediate construction or acquisition of additional patient bed spaces and supporting facilities. This was done through the acquisition of Eastman Hotel, now designated as Eastman Annex, and the construction of mobilization-type wood frame buildings.

Present water-storage facilities for Army and Navy General Hospital amount to 200,000 gallons in contrast to the 550,000 to 600,000 gallons required. Current post population, including patients, staff personnel, and civilians, is approximately 1,300, whereas during period of emergency it approximates 2,700. To provide sufficient water-storage capacity for fire protection and domestic consumption, funds in the amount of \$65,000, authorized by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, are requested.

#### WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND FOREST GLEN, MD.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center is located in Washington, D. C., and Forest Glen, Md., on approximately 295 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1908. Its present mission provides specialized treatment, teaching, and research covering practically every field of medicine and surgery, with emphasis still being on the military aspects required for National Defense.

The Government has an investment here of approximately \$15,-800,000 where current operations require a military strength of 700 officers and 900 enlisted personnel with supporting civilian personnel of approximately 1,500 to fulfill the assigned mission.

Military Construction authorized in the amount of \$890,800 is to provide for the construction of a Central Dental Laboratory, for site improvements and utilities to support research and development projects, and for additions and alterations to provide a group of miscellaneous medical facilities.

#### ALASKA—GENERAL

An appropriation of \$31,223,800 is requested under this heading for three purposes. The first proposed expenditure in the amount of \$20,000,000, which is only one-half of the cost of the proposed project, is for the construction of a pipeline from Haynes, Alaska, to the Ladd Air Force Base area. The committee was informed that such a pipeline is essential to the defense of Alaska since it provides the only practical means for transporting the large amount of petroleum products to the important Army and Air Force stations in the interior of Alaska. In the case of an emergency it was pointed out that use of the ports of Whittier and Fort Richardson would be extremely doubtful because of the vulnerability of the water route across the Gulf of Alaska. A receiving terminal at Haynes would eliminate this vulnerable portion of the water route. It is represented that a pipeline is the only economical means of transporting the large amount of petroleum products which will be required during a period of active military operations in the interior. The only other possible means would be tank trucks which would require an even greater investment in equipment while providing a much more expensive operation. It is proposed to construct a receiving terminal at Haynes, Alaska, for transshipment of petroleum products to the Ladd Air Force base.

The terminal at Haynes will consist of a dock capable of serving the largest tankers used by the Military Sea Transport Service, a terminal storage tank farm capable of receiving and storing not less than a full tanker load of each of the principal fuels and the necessary pumps and piping. The pipeline itself is to be installed approximately parallel to the Haynes cut-off Alcan and Alaskan highways to a terminus at Ladd Air Force Base. En route this line will serve all Army and Air Force installations adjacent to it such as Northway, Big Delta, and Eielson Air Force Base. The pipeline is to be complete with all necessary pumping stations which will be complete with storage suitable to handle short-time variations between the rate of receipt and rate of forwarding, housing for the operating crew, warehousing for essential supplies, utilities, and so forth.

The second proposed expenditure of \$9,790,400 is to provide immediate housing and support of the balance of Army troops to be stationed in Alaska under the minimum authorized Army troop strength. The committee was advised that the proposed facilities will be the absolute minimum necessary for troops which are assigned in Alaska. Winter climatic conditions at Alaskan sites prohibit the housing of troops in tents, which requires that these facilities should be provided without delay.

The third item of requested expenditure in the amount of \$1,433,400 is to replace funds borrowed from fiscal year 1951 appropriations to meet an emergency requirement for flood control to protect the Army POL Tank Farm at Skagway, Alaska, and to provide the minimum protection for personnel and electronics equipment which became so



urgent that it was found necessary to use fiscal year 1951 funds for such construction. The advance expenditure of these funds was cleared with members of the appropriate committees before the transfer was made.

#### BIG DELTA, ALASKA

This base is 13 miles south of Big Delta, Alaska, and was initially occupied on June 24, 1942. The initial strength was 4 officers and 74 enlisted men, the maximum World War II strength being 267 military personnel and 197 civilian personnel. During World War II this base served as a ferry base for ferrying lend-lease aircraft to Russia. It is currently used by the Army under temporary permit from the Air Force as a home for the Arctic Test Branch and the Army Arctic Indoctrination Center. The hutnests are used for troop housing and the H-type barracks converted to substandard family quarters. An appropriation of \$13,851,000 is requested herein for barracks, BOQ's, field maintenance shops, warehousing, central heating and power plant and supporting facilities. The facilities are to provide a permanent integrated home station necessary to permit the Arctic Test Branch of the Army Field Forces Board and the Arctic Indoctrination School to function on a year-round permanent basis to conduct, supervise, and coordinate development and service tests on all types of Army equipment and to train personnel in the problems peculiar to Arctic warfare.

#### LADD AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

This station is located near Fairbanks, Alaska, and was initially occupied prior to the outbreak of World War II as an Alaskan experimental air base. The reservation consists of 686 acres of Government-owned land of which the Army occupies 620 acres exclusively and is a joint tenant on 66 acres. The mission of the Army is ground and antiaircraft defense of the area. There is under construction permanent barracks for 1,700 military personnel, and a Quonset camp for 176 exists. The proposed construction of facilities in the amount of \$4,577,300 is to provide for 1,512 wooden mobilization type barracks, spaces, and supporting facilities.

#### FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

This station is located northeast of Anchorage, Alaska, on 47,800 acres of Government-owned land and is a new installation. It is adjacent to an Air Force installation initially called Fort Richardson, but renamed Elmendorf Air Force Base. The area has been in continual use for military purposes since its initial occupancy in 1940.

The mission of Fort Richardson is to provide facilities for a supply depot for Army operations in Alaska, and to house a ground defense garrison for the southern portion of Alaska. The Government has an investment at this fort of \$98,000,000. At the present time there is stationed there 3,200 military personnel lodged temporarily in tents pending completion of permanent barracks now under construction. There is a rather large construction program under way at Fort Richardson which is more than half completed.

The present request for Fort Richardson of \$900,000 is divided into two items. First, for outside utilities at a cost of \$600,000 to provide

5 miles of water systems and 5 miles of sewer systems in order to integrate the existing temporary construction into a permanent utility system; and second an item of \$300,000 for roads, streets, and walks to provide the initial increment of road paving in the Alaska general depot area. There are no paved roads at the present time in the Alaska general depot area which extends for some 5 miles.

#### SKAGWAY, ALASKA

The request for \$84,000 for this base is intended to recoup funds which were diverted to permit the construction of flood-control structures to protect the Army POL Tank Farm at Skagway. These funds were made available by the postponement of certain roads and street construction at Fort Richardson.

#### OKINAWA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Army installations on Okinawa are located on the southern end of the island on 20,514 acres of commandeered land. Initial occupancy was in 1945 following its capture from the Japanese. Its mission is to carry out the responsibilities of the United States in the Ryukyus as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to protect the interest of the United States in the Far Eastern areas.

The Army has an investment of approximately \$84,545,668 in Okinawa and can accommodate an average military strength of 1,700 officers and 15,000 enlisted personnel, with 1,509 civilian personnel to aid in the maintenance and operation of the installations. There are presently available or under construction permanent-type barracks to accommodate 6,105 enlisted men and temporary type to accommodate 9,360.

The temporary barracks, as well as all other temporary facilities, are wartime-constructed Quonset and other prefabricated structures, for the most part, in poor condition, not typhoon resistant, and require an excessive amount of money for maintenance and repair since their useful life expectancy has long since passed. In addition, they are in danger of complete destruction by typhoons with consequent loss or damage to life and property.

There is requested for appropriation \$17,393,000 to provide for 2,145 permanent barracks bases; 250 hospital beds in a permanent building to serve Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel; 400,000 square feet of permanent housing; an elementary school for approximately 900 pupils; an administrative building for the Machinato General Depot; and for a dispensary at the port of Naha.

#### UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

Of the request for \$1,678,000 for the Military Academy, \$1,500,000 is to provide for the construction of permanent-type laundry and dry-cleaning plant boiler-house extension of a floor area of approximately 68,000 square feet. The construction is to be of permanent type and designed to harmonize with the other facilities at the station. The capacity of the laundry will be approximately 125,000 pounds per week. The remaining \$178,000 of the request is for the construction of a new intake well, a frostproof pumping station, adequate filtering

equipment, 10- by 6-inch fire hydrant, and an underground water-distribution system, including the installation of 8,800 linear feet of cement-lined, wrought-iron pipe for Camp Buckner, the summer-training facility. The existing water-supply system was constructed during World War II with such material as was available at that time. It does not provide adequate water for fire protection or domestic use and drinking water for the post is now hauled in tank trailers.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The budget request for the Department of the Navy as carried in House Documents 185 and 236 total \$915,024,460. To this amount the House had added an item of \$18,000,000 for facilities to increase the capacity of the San Diego, Calif., Water Supply System, in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 5102, Eighty-second Congress, making an over-all total of \$933,024,460. After the hearings and upon full consideration of the information presented to the committee it was determined to eliminate some funds for classified projects in the amount of \$6,000,000, thus leaving as recommended for appropriation \$927,024,460.

The Navy public works program was formulated in accordance with a directive to determine what was necessary to place the Naval shore facilities in proper condition to meet current and future events in the light of the present world situation.

Lengthy hearings were recently held by the Armed Services Committees of both the House and the Senate in considering for authorization locations and amounts to be utilized in public works where needed in support of the Armed Forces of the United States and the action inaugurated by those committees was approved in Public Law 155 on September 28, 1951. A major portion of the funds requested in this bill are to augment the authorizations provided in that bill.

The following pages contain brief statements concerning the projects for which funds are provided in this bill; additional information may be obtained by reference to the hearings.

#### NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO, CALIF.

The Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif., is located at that City. It occupies 147.7 acres of leased property. It has a plant account value of \$6,490,770. The land is currently leased from the City of Coronado and Nordbloom Associates at annual rentals of \$28,500 and \$9,600, respectively. The lease on the portion of land owned by the City expires in 1957. That portion owned by Nordbloom Associates is leased on a year-to-year basis; 52.3 acres of submerged land, 82.75 acres of adjacent land are used. The Base was initially occupied in June 1943 and has remained in an active status. During World War II, it supported all the operations of the Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet. The mission of the Base is to provide logistic and other support to the Amphibious Training Command, the Naval Amphibious Training Unit, and the Troop Training Unit together with the schools associated with them in providing amphibious training requirements of the Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force. This Base is the only amphibious base on the West Coast and is the only base providing the above support to Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet. The pro-



posed project provides for acquisition of 291.4 acres of land by the Government at the site upon which the Base is constructed, so that the construction of permanent facilities to replace the existing temporary structures can be initiated. An appropriation of \$825,000 is requested for this purpose.

FLEET AIR DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

The Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Va., is located 25 miles east of Norfolk, Va. It occupies 1,068.3 acres of Government-owned land. It has a plant account value of \$5,409,425. The station was initially occupied in April 1942 and has been in active use ever since. During World War II it was used as an antiaircraft training and technical center. The mission is to provide antiaircraft gunnery training for forces afloat. The Fleet Air Defense Training Center is a completely new concept of a training activity, made necessary by the emphasis which must be placed in modern warfare on defense against enemy attack by air. The Center will provide realistic training in which all elements of shipboard air defense systems are coordinated and utilized to improve ability to fight a ship and to direct its offensive and defensive measures. A secondary mission is to test and develop new materials and equipment for air defense.

The proposed project provides for the expansion of present facilities to encompass components of a Fleet Air Defense Training Center. It includes a Public Works Building and Garage. An appropriation of \$5,371,150 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 564 of the Eighty-first Congress. Eighteen million five hundred and forty-two thousand dollars has been authorized, and \$6,098,250 is still unfinanced. This location was picked for expansion of facilities to encompass additional components of a Fleet Air Defense Training Center because of the training installations already located there. New types of guns are being installed and planned for as they are developed with the intention of having at least one each available for training purposes. This project is based upon the supporting plans set forth by the Chief of Naval Operations for prosecuting the United States Naval Policy for Fleet Air Defense. It is based on the support of planned Fiscal Year 1952 end strength.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

The Naval Station, Key West, Fla., is located at that city. It occupies 175 acres of Government-owned land. It has a plant account value of \$30,081,938. The station was initially occupied in 1822. In 1853 it was designated a Coaling Station. In 1919 a parcel of land was acquired from the Army adjacent to the Coaling Station which was a part of the original Fort Taylor and the activity designated a submarine base. In 1939 the activity was redesignated the Naval Station, Key West. During World War II it was used as a submarine base and for logistic support to a considerable number of destroyers, escort vessels, and other craft operating in that area. The mission of the station is to maintain and operate facilities for repair and overhaul of locally assigned fleet and district craft; emergency repairs to fleet vessels and small craft engaged in training, experimental, and development operations in the Key West area, and to provide logistic sup-

port and services to other components on the Naval Base, Key West, and fleet units and district craft operating in the Key West area. There has been no basic change in the mission.

The proposed project provides for dredging, construction of five new finger piers, reconstruction of outboard end of Naval Station mole, construction of marginal wharf at outboard end of mole, reconstruction of five finger piers, and rehabilitation of certain piers. This work is required to meet the continued expansion of Naval activities. Experimental work makes it essential that additional dredging and pier construction be accomplished. The shallow water and lack of adequate berthing space has limited the ship repair and experimental work at the Naval Base. The areas where additional depths are proposed cannot be used satisfactorily by ships for any purpose due to the danger of damaging propellers. To provide adequate berthing facilities in the basin, it is necessary that the existing finger piers be replaced with piers constructed to permit adequate protection for service lines. Existing service lines extending beneath the deck along finger piers are exposed to extreme corrosive action and also to damage by wave action during a hurricane. It is therefore considered necessary that all service lines on piers be placed in protective trenches. An appropriation of \$2,347,250, the total amount authorized, is being requested.

#### NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

The Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va., is located 8 miles northeast of Norfolk, Va., on Chesapeake Bay. It occupies 8,342.41 acres of land of which 482.59 acres are leased and 7,859.2 acres are Government-owned. It has a plant value of \$25,006,774. The station was initially occupied in July 1945 and has remained in active use since that date. The mission of the Base is to provide logistic and other support to the Amphibious Training Command, to the Naval Amphibious Training Unit, and the Troop Training Unit, together with the schools associated with them in order to provide amphibious-training requirements of amphibious forces, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force; to provide specialized logistic support and specialized training facilities to the amphibious ships and commands of the operating forces; to provide support and facilities and to assist generally in tests and operational evaluation of new equipment, methods, and procedures.

The proposed project will provide for development of facilities for amphibious training at Little Creek including an LST Basin, quay walls, piers, and the necessary buildings, utilities, roads, and services, and for the acquisition of two parcels of land now being leased. The first of these the Department of the Navy acquired through condemnation proceedings on April 22, 1944, and holds a leasehold interest in approximately 450 acres of land south of Virginia Beach and adjacent to Camp Pendleton for use in training operations of the Amphibious forces at the Base. Another parcel of 8 acres, an integral part of the Base, is owned by the City of Norfolk, Va. An appropriation of \$35,102,850 is being requested. Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, authorized \$4,557,680, of which \$1,686,380 is unfinanced. Total remaining unfinanced authorization after Fiscal Year 1952 appropriation will be \$1,686,380. These additional facilities are required because

the Navy is responsible for the training in amphibious warfare of all the Armed Forces. The Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, is one of the two amphibious bases in existence. The training requirements require additional facilities. The present harbor facilities are entirely inadequate and cannot provide adequate berthing facilities. Practically all of the facilities including piers and buildings were constructed during the past war of temporary construction, and they are progressively deteriorating. Additional land is necessary for landing operations as beaches contiguous to the Amphibious Base are not of sufficient size for the scope of the training. Acquisition of the 8-acre parcel will protect the investment of the Navy and assure continued use of this key area in the base. This project is based on the support of planned Army, Navy, and Air Force Fiscal Year 1952 forces.

FLEET AIR DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER, POINT LOMA, CALIF.

The Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Point Loma, Calif., when established, will be located 3 miles from San Diego, Calif., on Government-owned land. The Fleet Air Defense Training Center, which will be the only such center on the West Coast, will provide training in all phases of the Fleet Air Defense. It will be an effective and useful facility for synthetic and simulated evaluation of improved tactics. This type of training is made necessary now over that of World War II by the emphasis which must be placed upon defense against enemy attack by air with modern weapons. The facility will be of value in the joint training of amphibious operations. The mission of the Center will be to provide training in the operation and operational maintenance of all elements of Shipboard Air Defense systems. This project contemplates the construction of a Fleet Air Defense Training Center adjacent to the present Training Center, Point Loma, San Diego, Calif. This is a natural location and is the central location for fleet operations on the Pacific Coast. No suitable existing installation can be reactivated because none exists. An appropriation of \$4,600,000 is being requested. Appropriation of the above amount in Fiscal Year 1952 will leave no unfinanced authorization. The proposed construction is based on the support of planned Fiscal Year 1952 end strength.

NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Naval Station, San Diego, Calif., is located on San Diego Bay, opposite and to the south of Coronado Island. It occupies 659.6 acres of Government-owned land and 261.5 acres of water. It has a plant account value of \$72,035,114. The station was initially occupied in September 1922 and has been in active use since that date. During World War II it was used essentially for its present existing mission, which is to provide in-port services for the operating forces and to provide logistic support for dependent activities, including Reserve Fleet Groups in the vicinity. There has been no basic change in the mission since World War II.

This proposed project provides for construction of a new electronics storehouse. The structure is to be equipped with a fire-detection system and controlled humidity and some cold-storage area. No real-estate acquisition is required. An appropriation of \$2,322,100 is being



requested. Appropriation of the above amount in fiscal year 1952 will leave no unfinanced authorization. The build-up of operating forces based in the San Diego area, in addition to the approved improvement program for the Reserve Fleet Ships, requires the construction of this humidity-controlled electronics storehouse. With present facilities, inventories are stored on the first and third floors of one building and wherever space is available in two other buildings. None of these buildings are adequately protected against fire. Distribution and shipments from storage are greatly impaired by the widely scattered storage areas and the amount of handling involved.

#### NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF.

The Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif., is located on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, Calif. It occupies 511 acres of Government-owned land. Its plant account value is \$22,621,908. The station was initially occupied in April 1942 as a Naval Training and Distribution Center. It was redesignated a Naval Station in August 1946. It is in an active status. During World War II it functioned as one of the key training and distribution centers on the Pacific Coast. The mission of the station is to provide in-port services for the operating forces, and, in coordination with the Receiving Station, to provide logistic support for dependent activities, including Reserve Fleet Ships in the vicinity. The mission has been changed to include the many services and logistic support needed by the operating forces and dependent activities in the area.

The proposed project provides for construction of barracks, mess hall, and galley to accommodate an additional 2,000 men to meet the requirements for troop housing for forces to be supported by this activity. The project will be constructed on Government-owned land formerly occupied by buildings destroyed by fire. An appropriation of \$5,108,000 is being requested. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 and strength.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

The Naval Air Station, Alameda, is located 4 miles west of Oakland, Calif. It occupies 2,322.66 acres of Government-owned land and has a present plant value of \$67,882,121. The station was originally occupied in November 1940 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of CV- and VP-type aircraft and was a major overhaul and repair and supply point. The mission of the station is support of fleet aircraft, including carrier groups, and provides facilities to support regular operation of VP, VS, VC, and VR aircraft, Class A overhaul and repair facilities, and aviation supply activities. The mission has been expanded since World War II to provide overhaul and repair for jet-type aircraft, turbine engines, and operations of newer types of aircraft. This station was chosen to be developed because of existing overhaul and repair and logistic facilities at this strategic major seaport industrial station.

This project provides for the construction of operational facilities and includes Supply Department spaces, utilities extensions and modifications, jet-fuel storage and distribution system, completion of

turbo-prop test cells, second increment of jet-engine overhaul buildings, and the relocation of street, railroad tracks, and utilities. The additional facilities are required in support of the authorized mission and provide suitable overhaul facilities for new-type engines and aircraft and is based on the support of planned Fiscal Year 1952 and strength. An appropriation of \$9,328,400 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR FACILITY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The Naval Air Facility, Annapolis, is a seaplane facility located 2 miles northeast of Annapolis, Md. Its area is included in the Naval Academy grounds. It has a present plant value of \$1,776,652. The station was originally occupied in 1910 and was used intermittently until after World War I since which time it has been in continuous active use. The mission of the station is flight indoctrination instruction of Naval Academy midshipmen, which mission has never been changed. The station was chosen to be developed because of its existing facilities and its location.

This project for the strengthening and reinforcement of the aircraft-parking area. These facilities are required to support operations of larger and heavier aircraft. It is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 and strength. An appropriation of \$141,900 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, is located 13 miles northwest of Atlantic City, N. J. It occupies 11.6 acres of Government-owned land and 1,694.42 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$10,055,314. The lease provides for a rental of \$1 per year on a year-to-year renewal basis up to February 1972. The station was originally occupied in April 1943 and is still active. During World War II, this station supported carrier air group operations, and the mission at the present time is fleet support. It is being developed in order to utilize existing facilities to the maximum extent possible and because it is readily adaptable for expansion.

This project provides for the extension of one 5,000-foot runway to 8,000 feet with connecting taxiway, aircraft-maintenance shop spaces, railroad siding, and additional high-explosives magazines. The additional facilities are required to support the planned increase in the assigned number of aircraft and to provide suitable facilities for the operation of new jet aircraft. It is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$2,591,000 is being requested. A previous authorization and appropriation of \$300,000 was granted by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, and Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress, for jet-fuel storage.

#### MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, BEAUFORT, S. C.

The Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Beaufort, S. C., is located 90 miles southwest of Wilmington, N. C. It occupies 1,305.32 acres of land owned by Beaufort County, which is to be leased. It has a plant value of \$4,984,000. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until December 1946 when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactivate it in June 1952. During World

War II it supported operations of multi-engined aircraft. The mission, when activated, of the station will be to support gunnery, bombing, field carrier-landing practices for groups and squadrons based at Cherry Point, N. C. It was chosen to be developed because of a need for an auxiliary field with minimum operational facilities whose proximity to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, would allow all support and administrative facilities to be furnished by that base.

This project provides for construction of ammunition storage and jet-fuel storage. The additional facilities are required to provide minimum operational facilities for Marine jet aircraft in order to relieve congestion, promote safety, and increase the efficiency of operations and training proficiency of Air Fleet Marine Force units. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$407,000 is requested.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, BRONSON FIELD, FLA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station Bronson Field, Fla., is located 9 miles west of Pensacola, Fla. It occupies 903 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$5,154,490. This station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until 1947 when it was inactivated. It was planned to reactivate it on June 30, 1952. During World War II, it supported training aircraft operations. The mission has been changed since World War II to that of an outlying field to the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field, Fla., required for carrier aircraft qualifications training. It is being developed because it is located near Corry Field, is essential to training, and will help relieve the congestion at that field.

This project provides for acquisition of land to provide adequate clearance in the approach zone. It is based on the support of planned end Fiscal Year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$5,500 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, BRUNSWICK, MAINE

The Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, is located 26 miles northeast of Portland, Maine, and occupies 1,350 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$8,946,225. The station was originally occupied in March 1943 and was in active use until October 1946, when it was inactivated. The station was reactivated in March 1951 and is still active at the present time. During World War II this station supported carrier air group operations. The mission has been changed since World War II to support operations of an increased number of carrier air groups and squadrons. It was chosen to be developed because it is the most suitable existing facility in the northeast sector of the continental United States with respect to the existing seaport Naval Air Station at Quonset Point.

This project provides for the construction of one new runway to a total length of 8,000 by 200 feet, construction of control tower and operations building, barracks and messing facilities for enlisted men, an enlisted men's club, jet-fuel storage, expansion of existing utilities to accommodate new buildings to be erected under the program, and five married officers' quarters and five married enlisted men's quarters for key personnel to be based on board. The additional facilities are required to support the planned increase in the assigned number of



carrier air groups and to provide facilities suitable for the operation of new jet aircraft. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$9,710,000 is being requested.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.

The Marine Corps Air Facility, Camp Lejeune, N. C., is located 31 miles southwest of Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C. It occupies 925.92 acres of Government-owned land which is a portion of the Camp Lejeune Military Reservation. Its present plant value is approximately \$400,000. The station was originally occupied in April 1944 and was in active use until March 1945, when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactivate it in October 1951. During World War II it was used principally as an outlying field. The mission, when activated, will be the support of the Marine Corps Helicopter Program on the East Coast. The mission has been changed since World War II because combat experience in Korea has proven the need for permanent establishment of Marine Helicopter squadrons for close liaison with Marine Ground Divisions. Camp Lejeune is the east-coast headquarters and training center for Marine Corps ground forces. This station was chosen to be developed because of its proximity to the Marine Ground Division at Camp Lejeune.

This project provides for the construction of a parking area, barracks and messing facilities, utilities, control tower, communications facilities, tactical areas, roads, walks and gatehouse, and five family quarters. These additional facilities are required to support the planned increase in helicopter squadrons and to relieve the air traffic at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry point. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$6,291,000 is being requested.

DAVID TAYLOR MODEL BASIN, CARDEROCK, MD.

The David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md., is located 6 miles northwest of Washington, D. C. It occupies 186 acres of land, all of which is Government-owned. It has a present plant value of \$16,-921,094. This station was initially occupied in November 1940 and is still active. During World War II its mission was to conduct research and development in the fields of hydrodynamics and aerodynamics. Its mission now is to conduct research and development in the field of hydromechanics, aerodynamics, structural mechanics, and applied physics to determine most suitable and desirable shapes and forms for vessels and aircraft; investigate related problems of ship design; develop, manufacture, or otherwise provide models of ships and aircraft including parts thereof; and conduct research and test of ship-protection methods.

The two wind-tunnel projects requested in this appropriation request are for aerodynamics research which comes under the technical control of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Funds for the two wind-tunnel projects are required to complete the construction of a trans-sonic tunnel which is already underway. They provide for the purchase, erection, and installation of the tunnel and balance and survey

equipment and for the purchase and installation of the propeller section and equipment. These projects are required to support presently approved research and development programs. An appropriation of \$1,604,000 is requested.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., is located 13 miles west of Jacksonville, Fla., and occupies 2,720 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$7,463,265. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and is still active. During World War II it supported naval air operational training operations. This mission has been changed since World War II, because of the need for the development of a Master Jet Field in this area capable of supporting jet-aircraft operations and regular operations of fleet carrier aircraft. This station was chosen to be developed because it is the most suitable existing facility in the southeast sector of the Continental United States with respect to the existing seaport industrial Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla.

This project provides for the construction of additional aircraft parking area, construction of one hangar, operations building and control tower, public-works building, automotive-equipment maintenance and storage area, barracks and messing, dispensary, enlisted men's club, Supply Department space, ordnance facilities, jet-fuel storage, utilities, and married enlisted men's quarters. The additional facilities are required to support the planned increase in the assigned number of carrier groups and to provide suitable facilities for the operations of jet aircraft. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$9,929,600 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951, \$8,431,000 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional facilities at this station.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CHASE FIELD, TEX.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, is located 47 miles northwest of Corpus Christi at Beeville, Tex. It occupies 502.6 acres of Government-owned land and 560.41 acres of leased land, leased from the City of Beeville for \$1 per annum. It has a present plant value of \$3,233,863. The runways are located on land owned by the City. Additional land needed for development will be acquired in fee by the Government when funds are available. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until 1946 when it was inactivated. The station presently is in an inactive status, but is planned to be reactivated on June 30, 1952. During World War II, it supported operations of intermediate aircraft. The mission of the station when activated will be an auxiliary field for the support of the Naval Air Advanced Flight Training Program. The mission has been changed since World War II because Chase Field is now required in the Naval Air Advanced Training Command to support the training of pilots in jet-propelled carrier-type aircraft. This station is being developed because it is an ideally located site for an auxiliary airfield to Kingsville and can be readily expanded to support the operation of jet aircraft.

This project provides for the extension and strengthening of one runway and for additional aviation-fuel storage. The additional facilities are required to support jet training. They are based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$2,830,000 is being requested. Since the deactivation of this station in 1946 no funds have been authorized and expended to provide additional facilities.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N. C.

The Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., is located approximately 20 miles south of New Bern, N. C. The Air Station occupies 11,131 acres of land which is Government-owned. The present plant value is \$72,989,490. The station was commissioned on May 20, 1942, and has been in an active status since that date. During World War II it supported the operations of carrier-type aircraft. A Class "A" Overhaul and Repair department was supported at the station and the station served as a primary aviation supply point. The present mission is to provide facilities to support the regular operations of Fleet Marine Force carrier, transport, and training aircraft. The station also supports the Aircraft Overhaul and Repair Program and serves as a primary aviation supply point. This station is being further developed to provide additional facilities which are required to support the increased aircraft to be assigned. In addition it will provide for a pool of advanced base equipment for training, fleet exercises, and outfitting units to go overseas in an emergency.

This project provides for a second increment of airfield pavements. It also provides for a Fleet Marine Forces training-aid office building, a transport-finishing hanger, air-intercept training facilities, extension to Overhauling and Repair building, test cells for turbine engines, forge and foundry shop, facilities for an air group, extension to supply buildings, Navy Supply offices and storage buildings, acquisition of land for use as a "live" bombing-target area, and the modification and extension of the fuel-distribution system. These additional facilities are required in order for the station to fulfill its mission of providing Class A overhaul and repair and the support of the expanded Air Fleet Marine Force. It also provides for the relocation of the Training and Advanced Base Gear Facility, Weeksville, N. C., to this station in order to provide an area large enough to accommodate the equipment and to relieve the congestion adjacent to the airship dock at Weeksville. This provision entails the preparation and clearing of site, roads and utilities, paved area, storage, railroad siding, training and shop building, and a heating plant. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$15,058,000 is being requested. During 1951 a total of \$12,184,000 was appropriated for new Public Works construction. Of this figure \$1,400,000 was authorized by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress and appropriated by Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress. The balance of \$10,784,000 was authorized by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress and appropriated by Public Law 911, Eighty-first Congress. There is no outstanding authorization which will require funding after this appropriation request is financed.



## NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CHINCOTEAGUE, VA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chincoteague, Va., is located 85 miles northeast of Norfolk, Va. It occupies 3,609.14 acres of Government-owned land and 3,312 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$13,350,507. The lease provides for a rental of \$785 per year on a year-to-year basis. The station was originally occupied in 1943 and is still active. During World War II this station supported carrier air group operations. There has been no change in mission. This station is being developed because it is presently in an active status, it is desired to utilize existing facilities to the maximum extent possible, it is readily adapted to expansion, and it is conveniently located with respect to the existing seaport industrial Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va.

This project provides for the strengthening and extension of one existing runway with taxiway and additional parking area, barracks and messing facilities, expansion of existing utilities to provide for new facilities to be constructed, and a fire-crash facility. The additional facilities are required to provide an increment in the development of suitable facilities for the operation of new jet aircraft. They are based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$5,785,000 is being requested. Since the reactivation of this station, \$5,000,000 has been appropriated and obligated to provide additional facilities. There is no outstanding unfinanced authorization.

## NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

The Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., is located 7 miles southeast of Corpus Christi. It occupied 2,449.85 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$75,053,944. The station was originally occupied in 1941 and is still active. During World War II, it supported multiengine landplane and seaplane intermediate training operations. The mission of this station is to provide facilities to support multiengine landplane and seaplane flight-training activities and search and rescue aircraft, and to provide flight-service-communication facilities, support the aircraft overhaul and repair program, and serve as a primary aviation supply point. The mission has been enlarged since World War II because of a shift from intermediate training to advance training which includes jet aircraft. This station was chosen to be developed because of its industrial facilities and the availability of both landplane and seaplane operating facilities.

This project provides for airfield pavements and strengthening of taxiways, communications facilities, fire protection, utilities, aircraft finishing hangar, and supply storage. The additional facilities are required to support the increase in the jet-pilot and advance-training program. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$3,747,000 is being requested. Since fiscal year 1950, \$5,206,000 has been appropriated for new public-works construction at Corpus Christi. There will be \$1,200,000 unfinanced authorization remaining after the expenditure of the funds in this appropriation request.

## NAVY AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CERRY FIELD, FLA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cerry Field, Fla., is located 4 miles northwest of Pensacola, Fla. It occupies 789.5 acres of Government-owned land. This station was originally occupied in 1935 and is still active. During World War II it supported aircraft operations as an intermediate training field. The mission of the station has been changed to provide facilities to support basic instrument, carrier qualifications and Landing Signal Officer training activities, and search and rescue aircraft. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location in relation to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

This project provides for acquisition of perpetual navigation easements which are required to protect the approach zone which lies outside the present field boundaries. It is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$5,500 is being requested. There will be no unfinanced authorization remaining after the funding of this appropriation request.

## NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING, CROWS LANDING, CALIF.

The Naval Auxiliary Landing, Crows Landing, is located 37 miles east of San Jose, Calif. It occupies 800 acres of Government-owned land. It has a plant value of \$2,751,507. The station was originally occupied in July 1943 and was in active use until July 1, 1946, when it was inactivated. The station was reactivated March 1951. During World War II it supported air-group transitional training operations. The mission of the station is to provide an auxiliary field to support gunnery, bombing, and field carrier landing practice for groups and squadrons based at Moffett Field. The mission has been changed since World War II to support the increasing numbers of carrier air groups on the west coast. This station was chosen to be developed because of its existing facilities and its strategic location.

This project provides for the construction of operational facilities to provide an auxiliary to the master jet field Moffett and includes aircraft parking area and airfield lighting, ammunition storage, fuel storage and distribution, and a control tower. The additional facilities are required to provide suitable training and operational facilities for the authorized fleet units. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$1,036,500 is being requested. During 1951 \$2,695,000 was appropriated and obligated for new construction at this station. There will be no outstanding unfinanced authorization remaining after the funding of this appropriation request.

## NAVAL AIR STATION, DENVER, COLO.

The Naval Air Station, Denver, is located 14 miles east of Denver, Colo. It occupies 3,515 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$2,203,167. The station was originally occupied in January 1946 and is still active. The mission of the station is to provide facilities to support the Naval and Marine Air Training programs and flight proficiency for naval aviators in the Denver area. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location in Denver area for training Reserve Components.

This project provides for the extension and strengthening of airfield pavements which are required to support Jet Training in the reserve program. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is being requested. During the fiscal year 1951, \$2,812,000 was authorized, appropriated, and expended to provide additional facilities at Denver. There will remain an outstanding unfunded authorization of \$1,000,000 after the funding of this appropriation request.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, EDENTON, N. C.

The Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Edenton, N. C., is located 75 miles northwest of Cherry Point, N. C., and occupies 3,090.63 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$7,548,845. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until December 1946, when it was inactivated. During World War II it supported operations of heavy landplanes. The new mission will be to support training for air groups and squadrons based at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Oceana, Va. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the need for an auxiliary landing strip in the vicinity of Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Oceana. The previous mission of this station will be partially absorbed by Naval Air Station, Norfolk. This station was chosen to be developed because of the location in relation to the master jet field at Oceana and the fact that very few additional operational facilities will be required.

This project provides for an increase in parking area and taxiways, and for additional ammunition-storage facilities. The additional facilities are required to provide suitable facilities for the operation of jet aircraft. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$923,300 is being requested. \$273,700 will remain as outstanding unfunded authorization after the funding of this appropriation request.

#### MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

The Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., is located 10 miles south of Santa Ana, Calif. It occupies 2,318.8 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$26,724,874. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operation of Fleet Marine aircraft. The mission of the station is to support the operations of Fleet Marine Air Units and Marine Aviation Supply Activities. The mission has been expanded since World War II to support increased aircraft operating levels. This station was chosen to be developed because it can readily be expanded to support the operations of jet aircraft.

This project provides for additional aviation and personnel facilities to support the aircraft assigned to West Coast Air Fleet Marine Force Units. This project is an increment to the provision of permanent facilities for this station. It consists of airfield pavements, electrical distribution, water-distribution system, erosion control, Public Works Department, barracks and messing facilities, Tactical Area III, operations building and control tower, and Bachelor Offi-



cers' Quarters. The additional facilities are required to provide for more personnel than the station was originally designed to accommodate and to provide for safe operation of jet aircraft. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$9,600,000 is being requested. Since fiscal year 1951 a total of \$12,220,000 has been appropriated for new Public Works construction. There will remain no outstanding authorization after the funding of this appropriation request.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING, FALLON, NEV.

The Naval Auxiliary Landing, Fallon, Nev., is located 10 miles southeast of Fallon, Nev. It occupies 2,720 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$4,200,000. It was originally occupied in 1943 and was in active use until December 1946 when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactivate it in July 1952. During World War II it supported air-group operations. The mission, when activated, will be to support gunnery, bombing and field carrier landing practice for air groups based at Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif. The mission has been expanded since World War II because of the increased mission of Moffett Field in support of jet aircraft and heavier-type planes. This station is being developed because of its location near the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, to help relieve the congested situation, promote safety and increase proficiency of operations and training at that air station.

This project provides for construction of an 8,000-foot runway, aircraft parking area, ammunition storage, jet fuel storage and the modification of the existing control tower and installation of modern transmitting and receiving equipment. It will then become an auxiliary landing field to the master jet field Naval Air Station, Moffett Field. The project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$3,802,200 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, GLENVIEW, ILL.

The Naval Air Station, Glenview, is located 20 miles north of Chicago. It occupies 938.23 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$17,231,397. The station was originally occupied in August 1937 and is still active. During World War II it supported primary training aircraft operations. The mission of the station is to provide facilities to support the Navy and Marine Air Reserves and flight proficiency for naval aviators in the Chicago area. The mission has been changed since World War II from a primary training station to a major reserve training station and headquarters of the Naval Air Reserve Training Command. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location in the Chicago area for training Naval and Marine Reserves.

This project provides for the following: airfield pavements, heating plant improvements, and extension of the water system. The additional facilities are required to support the increased mission which includes facilities for the operation of jet aircraft. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$2,263,330 is being requested. During fiscal year

1951 \$2,696,670 was appropriated and obligated to provide new facilities at this station. A funding requirement of \$1,000,000 in outstanding authorization will remain after the approval of this appropriation request.

#### NAVAL AIR FACILITY, GLYNCO, GA.

The Naval Air Facility, Glynco, Ga., is located 10 miles northwest of Brunswick, Ga., and occupies 2,420.35 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$16,981,397. The station was originally occupied in January 1943 and is still active. During World War II, it supported the operations of fleet airship Anti-Submarine Warfare operations. The present mission of the station is the training of naval personnel in advanced Combat Information Center operations and procedures, the storage and preservation of aircraft, the support of administrative and operational flights of aircraft, and the support of an airship fleet squadron. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the urgent requirement for an advanced Combat Information Center School on the East Coast. This station was chosen to be developed because of the existing facilities and the fact that the station offers excellent features for the development of an advanced Combat Information Center School. It also is the southernmost station where facilities are available for airship docking on the Atlantic Coast.

This project provides for the establishment of a Combat Information Center officers air controllers school and for minimum lighter-than-air operational requirements. It provides one 8,000 foot by 200 foot runway with taxiway and the resurfacing of the existing lighter-than-air landing mat, barracks and mess for enlisted men, Bachelors Officers Quarters facilities and officers messing facilities, training buildings, an operations building and control tower, extension of utilities, procurement of the first increment of electronic collateral equipment. The additional facilities are required if this station is to become a usable facility in support of the assigned mission. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$9,690,000 is being requested. No funds have been authorized or appropriated for new Public Works construction at this station since World War II.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, GROSSE ILE, MICH.

The Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Mich., is located 30 miles south of Detroit, Mich. It occupies 603.9 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$10,318,044. The station was originally occupied in 1928 and is still active. During World War II it supported primary training aircraft operations. The present mission of the station is to provide facilities to support Naval and Marine Reserve training programs and United States Navy flight proficiency for naval aviation in the Detroit area. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the requirement for a Naval Air Reserve Training Station in the Detroit area. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location with respect to the large Naval and Marine Corps Reserve population in the Detroit area.

This project provides for the construction of airfield pavements, fuel storage, utilities improvements, aircraft maintenance shops and facilities.

ties. The additional facilities are required to provide facilities for the operation of modernized jet- and heavy-type airplanes in the Reserve training program in that area. The requirement is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$3,796,000 is being requested. An additional \$1,000,000 will be required to complete the planned development. No funds have been appropriated to provide additional facilities since World War II.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., is located 10 miles south of Jacksonville, Fla., and occupies 3,558.15 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$57,356,242. The station was originally occupied in October 1940 and is still active. During World War II this station supported carrier air group operations. The mission of this station presently is to provide support of carrier air groups and squadrons, provide class A overhaul and repair facilities and to provide Naval Air Technical Training Command activities. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the development of Cecil Field as a master jet field in this area and emphasis is being placed on the industrial facilities at this station since the operational facilities are not readily expandible. This station was chosen to be developed as a seaport industrial facility because of the existing facilities and its strategic location in the southeast sector of the continental United States.

This project provides for the second increment of an aircraft maintenance shop, a second increment for the expansion of existing utilities, an aircraft finishing hangar, two turbine engine test cells, an overhaul and repair building, additional supply space and a helicopter overhaul and repair building, including collateral equipment. These additional facilities are required to permit the station to meet the increased overhaul and repair demands brought about by the introduction of jet aircraft into the fleet squadrons. The complexity of the jet engine, the demand for more frequent overhaul and the addition of electronic equipment greatly increases the requirement for industrial facilities. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. A total appropriation of \$11,706,000 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951, \$4,258,000 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional facilities at this station. No other unfinanced authorization remains.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla., is located 7 miles northeast of Key West, Fla. It occupies 1,980 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$20,048,499. The station was originally occupied in 1943 and is still active. During World War II it supported carrier aircraft operations. The mission of this station at the present time is the support of fleet aircraft and operational development of aircraft and airships. This station is being developed because of the existing facilities, the strategic location on the southernmost tip of the continental United States and the excellent weather conditions for operational development forces.



Projects in support of this development provide for the second increment of airfield pavements including lighting, construction of one hangar, a second increment for operations building and control tower, a supply warehouse, mosquito control, expansion of existing utilities, a transportation building and vehicle parking area, public works shops and offices, barracks and messing facilities, airship maintenance facilities, and additional jet fuel storage. The additional facilities are required to provide suitable operation facilities for the operation of jet aircraft and to support airship operations. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. A total appropriation of \$8,317,400 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951, \$990,000 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional facilities at this station. No other unfinanced authorization remains.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex., is located 33 west southwest of Corpus Christi. It occupies 2,850 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$9,838,747. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until December 1946 when it was inactivated. The station was reactivated in April 1951. During World War II it supported basic training aircraft operations. The mission of the station is to provide facilities to support advanced single-engine flight training activities. The mission has been changed since World War II because of introduction of jet pilot training and a change from basic training to advanced training. This station was chosen to be developed because of the requirement for a jet training field in the Naval Air Advanced Training Command in the Corpus Christi area.

This project provides for airfield pavements, an operations building, communications facilities and utilities. The additional facilities are required to support adequate jet training and single-engine advanced flight training. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. A total appropriation of \$9,460,000 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951, \$1,100,000 was appropriated for new public works construction at Kingsville. No other unfinanced authorization remains.

NAVAL AERONAUTICAL ROCKET LABORATORY, LAKE DENMARK, N. J.

The Naval Aeronautical Rocket Laboratory, Lake Denmark, N. J., is located 28 miles west-northwest of Newark, N. J. It occupies 653.57 acres of Government-owned land and 47 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$6,720,000. The lease provides for rental of \$1,000 per year for 3 years with option for renewal. The station was initially occupied in the late nineteenth century as a Naval Ammunition Depot. It was changed to the Naval Aeronautical Rocket Laboratory, July 1, 1948, and became the Naval Air Rocket Test Station, April 1, 1950. The mission of the station is the test and the evaluation of rocket engines and their components. This station was chosen to be developed because it is the only facility available to the Bureau of Aeronautics at which test and evaluation work may be conducted on rockets and the only one on the east coast where facilities may be made available to rocket engine civilian contractors to conduct the hazardous

and noisy test work necessary to the perfection of the rocket engines as aircraft and guided-missile power plants.

This project provides for the construction and instrumentation of rocket engine test stands, liquid rocket propellant storage (liquid oxygen, liquid ammonia, nitric acid, hydrazine and boronhydrides), the renovation of the presently utilized test stands, the construction of administrative and laboratory space, the purchase of specialized machinery, the provision of utilities to the test area, the acquisition of lands for security and safety considerations and the construction of dormitory housing for transient personnel. The additional facilities are required to provide adequate working spaces for the use of east coast rocket engine contractors in the development of those engines. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year end strength. An appropriation of \$2,750,000 is being requested as the first increment of the \$7,500,000 authorized by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress. Since the commissioning of the Naval Air Rocket Laboratory, \$7,500,000 has been authorized but no money has been expended for additional facilities. It is estimated that there will remain after the expenditure of the funds herein provided a requirement of approximately \$4,750,000 to complete the work presently authorized but unfinanced.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, N. J.

The Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., is located 65 miles south of New York City and occupies 7,357.9 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$25,405,323. The station was originally occupied in 1917 and is still active. During World War II it supported airship operations, airship overhaul and repair facilities and airship experimental and training operations. The present mission of this station is the support of operational training, experimental and development of lighter-than-air, helicopter and airship class "A" overhaul facilities and helicopter flight training. The mission has been changed since World War II to include the support of the overhaul and repair and the operations of helicopters. This station is being developed because it is the only LTA station with existing facilities for overhaul and repair of airships.

This project provides for the enlargement and strengthening of the existing airship landing mat, one 5,000-foot runway, additional supply storage space, high pressure helium storage tanks, public works shops, and an airship accessories overhaul building. The additional facilities are required to enable this station to support the assigned mission and are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$4,911,000 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR FACILITY, LITCHFIELD PARK, ARIZ.

The Naval Air Facility, Litchfield Park, Ariz., is located 20 miles west of Phoenix, Ariz. It occupies 658 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$3,205,854. The station was originally occupied in November 1944 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations to modify and accept PB-4Y aircraft. The mission has been changed since World War II because

the dry climate and available facilities make it an ideal place for storage, preservation, and modification of naval aircraft including both World War II and later types.

This project provides for the development of naval aircraft preservation, storage and modification facilities, and includes engine and components storage building, second increment; wells and water distribution, second increment; sanitary sewage system, second increment; and the second increment of a hangar. The additional facilities are required to effectively utilize existing facilities and accomplish the authorized mission and to keep a ready-for-issue pool of aircraft available for emergencies and fleet expansion. This project is based on the support of planned and fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$3,790,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress. Since fiscal year 1951, \$6,836,000 has been authorized and of this amount \$3,046,000 has been appropriated and obligated. There is no other outstanding authorization for this station.

#### NAVAL AIR FACILITY, MAYPORT, FLA.

The Naval Air Facility, Mayport, Fla., is located 15 miles east of Jacksonville, Fla., and occupies 795 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$5,467,365. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until August 1946 when it was inactivated. The station is presently in an inactive status but is being used as an outlying field to Naval Air Station, Jacksonville. It is planned to reactivate it in June 1952. During World War II the station was used for operational training and as a staging base for fighter aircraft gunnery. The mission of this station, when reactivated, will be the support of carrier aircraft, carrier berthing facilities, and fleet air squadrons in training based in the Jacksonville area. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the urgent requirement for carrier berthing facilities in the Jacksonville area. This station was chosen to be developed because it could readily be developed for aircraft carrier berthing facilities and for jet aircraft operations.

This project provides for the second increment of aircraft parking area and taxiways, additional ammunition storage, and additional fuel storage and distribution system. The additional facilities are required to provide adequate facilities for the operation of jet aircraft and are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$1,165,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress. During fiscal year 1951, \$9,120,000 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional facilities. There presently exists \$95,000 in outstanding authorization which will require appropriation at a later date for the carrier-turning basin authorized by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress.

#### NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Naval Air Technical Training Center and the Naval Air Station, Memphis, are located approximately 20 miles north of Memphis, Tenn. The naval reservation at Memphis occupies 2,923 acres of land



which is Government-owned. The present plant value of Naval Air Technical Training Center and NAS Memphis combined is \$36,732,507. The Naval Air Station and the Naval Air Technical Training Center were commissioned in September 1942, and have been active since that date. For clarification, the NATTC and the NAS should be considered to be one and the same project. The two activities are located adjacent to one another and NATTC uses the facilities of the NAS for its technical training. During World War II the mission of the station was primary training of naval aviators and technical training. Its present mission is to provide facilities to support the Naval Air Technical Training Center and the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Program.

This project provides for the second increment of construction of a hangar, barracks, and messing facilities, and a training building. The additional facilities are required to support the Naval Air Technical Training Program and the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Program. The project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$7,065,000 is being requested. Since 1951 a total of \$6,020,000 has been appropriated for new Public Works construction. After the funding of the appropriation herein requested, there will be no outstanding authorization.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, MIAMI, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Miami, is located 7 miles northwest of Miami, Fla. It occupies 1,095 acres of Government-owned land. It has a plant value of \$19,167,300. The station was originally occupied in 1940 and is still active. During World War II, it supported Naval Air Operational Training Command aircraft operations. The mission of the station is to support the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Program, and regular operations of fleet reconnaissance and transport aircraft. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the requirement for a Naval Air Reserve Training Station in the Miami area and the need for a base for hurricane weather squadrons. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location in relation to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve population in the Miami metropolitan area.

This project provides for the construction of fuel storage and air-field pavements. The additional facilities are required to provide additional fuel storage, to strengthen runways to support heavy and jet-type aircraft and to provide additional aircraft parking area. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$1,012,000 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, is located 10 miles from Minneapolis, Minn. It occupies 65 acres of Government-owned land and 226 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$6,947,106. The station was originally occupied in 1928 and is still active. During World War II, it supported training aircraft operations and maintenance for patrol-type aircraft. The mission has been changed since World War II to that of support of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve

Training Programs. This station was chosen for development because of its location in relation to the metropolitan area of Minneapolis with its large reserve population.

This project provides for utilities extensions, jet fuel storage. The additional facilities are required to support increased operations of jet aircraft in connection with Reserve Training Program in this area. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$275,000 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951 no money was authorized or expended to provide additional facilities.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Miramar, Calif., is located 16 miles northeast of San Diego, Calif. It occupies 2,299 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$11,252,647. The station was originally occupied in March 1943 and is still active. During World War II it supported operational training operations of patrol-type aircraft prior to staging. The mission of the station is to support fleet aircraft including carrier, reconnaissance and anti-submarine aircraft, helicopter and utility planes. It is the master jet field in the San Diego area. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the requirement for its development as a master jet field in the San Diego area. The mission of the Training and Advanced Base Gear Facility, when established, will be to provide maintenance, repair and storage facilities for equipment used for training, maneuvers and advanced bases for Navy and Marine Fleet Air units. This station is being developed because of its location with respect to Naval Air Station, San Diego, which is a major overseas shipment base, its excellent expansion capabilities and its availability as an existing operating station.

This project provides for an increment of the development of a master jet field and for maintenance, repair and storage facilities at the Training and Advanced Base Gear Facilities (West Coast) to be established at NAAS, Miramar. The construction includes, for the master jet field, air operational and personnel facilities such as bachelor officers' quarters and mess; enlisted men's club; an Air Intercept Training Facility; line operations buildings; family quarters; barracks and mess; extensions of electrical distribution system; airfield pavements; first hangar, second increment; second hangar, second increment; operations building, second increment; water storage facilities, second increment; ammunition storage, second increment; supply department facilities, second increment; Public Works shops, second increment; fuel storage and distribution, second increment; sewer and water distribution system, second increment; and station road system. These facilities are required to develop the station into a master jet field.

The project also includes, for the Training and Advanced Base Gear Facility, maintenance, repair, and storage facilities for equipment used for training, maneuvers, and advanced bases for Navy and Marine Fleet Air units. The automotive and camp equipment is used for indoctrination training each year for fleet exercises and must be returned to a central location, repaired, placed in a readiness condition

for issue and stored for future use in other training exercises or at advanced bases. This construction provides for preparation of site; roads, utilities, and fence paved storage area; training and shop buildings; railroad siding extension; and covered storage. The additional facilities are required to effectively carry out the assigned mission and to prevent loss of valuable equipment through deterioration. No suitable facilities exist as such at the present time. Most of this gear is stored in the open and necessary repairs are being made in NAAS, Miramar station public works spaces, or in uncovered areas.

A total appropriation of \$14,162,650 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.

The Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, is located 23 miles south of San Francisco. It occupies 1,268 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$19,052,469. The station was originally occupied in April 1933, and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of antisubmarine heavier-than-air craft and airships. It also supported fleet training operations of patrol aircraft. The mission of the station is to support fleet aircraft including composite squadrons and transport squadrons. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the requirement for the development of a master jet field in the Alameda area. This station was chosen to be developed because of its strategic location, existing facilities, and capabilities of expansion.

This project provides for the continuation of the development of a master jet field, and includes crash boat and barge-handling facilities, second increment; air intercept training facilities, second increment; and a remote radio receiver building, second increment. The additional facilities are required to continue the development of a master jet field in the Alameda area. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$4,129,000 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951 \$15,320,000 was authorized, and of this amount \$11,191,000 has been appropriated and obligated. There is no other outstanding authorization for this station.

#### MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, MOJAVE, CALIF.

The Marine Corp Auxiliary Landing Strip, Mojave, Calif., is located 45 miles southeast of Bakersfield, Calif. It occupies 2,166 acres of Government-owned land and 167 acres of leased land from Kern County at \$1 per annum. The present plant value is \$6,174,650. The Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Mojave, was commissioned in March 1943 as a Marine Corp Air Station and was active until January 1947 when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactivate the field in June 1952. During World War II this station supported the Air Fleet Marine training in carrier-type aircraft. Its planned mission, when reactivated, will be that of an auxiliary field to support gunnery, bombing, and field-carrier landing practice for Marine groups and squadrons based at El Toro, Calif. It will be further developed to provide facilities which are required to support squadrons equipped with jet aircraft.



This project provides for the completion of construction of one runway. It also provides for the construction of a parking area, ammunition storage, fuel storage, and a control tower. The additional facilities are required to provide the minimum operation facilities for Marine jet aircraft in order to relieve the congestion at El Toro and to promote safety and increase the efficiency of operations and training proficiency of Air Fleet Marine units on the west coast. This project is required to support end fiscal year 1952 operating levels. An appropriation of \$1,523,500 is being requested. Since 1951 a total of \$2,695,000 has been appropriated for new Public Works Construction by Public Law 911, Eighty-first Congress. After the funding of the appropriation requested, there will be no outstanding authorization.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

The Naval Air Station, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is located 10 miles east of Niagara Falls, N. Y. It occupies 19 acres of Government-owned land and 540 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$810,394. The station was originally occupied in 1948 and is still active. The mission is to provide facilities to support the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Program. Because of its location it was chosen to be developed to serve as a Reserve Station for the Niagara Falls metropolitan area.

This project provides for an operations and training building, supply building, public works shops building, extensions and improvements to steam, electrical, and water systems, aviation fuel storage and distribution systems, aircraft parking area, fire and crash fire house, ammunition storage, inflammable storage. The additional facilities are required to support the training of reserves and reserve squadrons in the Niagara area. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$2,750,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., is located 11 miles north of Norfolk, Va., and occupies 2,150 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$72,058,427. The station was originally occupied in August 1918 and is still active. During World War II this station supported carrier air group operations. The current mission of this station is to provide fleet support, reserve training, Headquarters for Commander, Naval Air Bases, Fifth Naval District, and to provide overhaul and repair facilities for aircraft. This station is being developed as a seaport industrial station because of the existing overhaul and repair facilities, aircraft berthing facilities and the strategic location of this station in the Middle Atlantic Coast area.

This project provides for a second increment for airfied pavements; additional supply space; turbo-prop engine overhaul shop; and an electronics overhaul shop. The additional facilities are required to enable this station to meet the increased overhaul and repair demands that have been brought about by the introduction of jet aircraft into the fleet squadrons. The complexity of the jet engine, more frequent

overhauls and the addition of electronic equipment, greatly increases the individual facilities requirement. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$9,955,200 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. During the fiscal year 1951 \$6,744,700 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional operational and aircraft overhaul facilities at this station.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OAKLAND, CALIF.

The Naval Air Station, Oakland, is located 5 miles from Oakland, Calif. It occupies 65.03 acres of Government-owned land and 2.72 acres of leased land. The landing area is controlled by the City of Oakland. It has a present plant value of \$4,071,193. The station was originally occupied in 1941 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of the Naval Air Transport Service Terminal and Overhaul Center. The mission of the station is to support the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Programs. The mission has changed since World War II due to the organization of the Reserve Components of the Navy and Marine Corps.

This project provides for: aviation fuel storage; utilities improvements to water, electric, and steam; parking area including lighting. These facilities are required to support the change and increase in mission including the handling of modern jet and heavy aircraft types now assigned to the Naval Air Reserve Training Program. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$550,000 is being requested. Since World War II, no funds have been authorized and expended to provide additional facilities at this station.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Oceana, is located 18 miles east of Norfolk, Va. It occupies 1,194.89 acres of Government-owned land. Negotiations are under way to acquire 3,623 acres of land with previous appropriations and to acquire aviation easements on 118.9 acres of land to protect the runway approach zones. It has a present plant value of \$16,081,065. This station was originally occupied in August 1943 and is still active. During World War II, this station supported the operations of fleet carrier aircraft. The new mission of the station calls for the support of increased numbers of carrier air groups and composite squadrons. This station has been selected to be expanded because it is the most suitable site in the Middle Atlantic area with regards to the large amounts of fleet activity in the Norfolk area and also because it is a site which readily lends itself to expansion. Authorized Atlantic Fleet Air Groups will not have training facilities unless this station is expanded to the capacity previously set forth in the planned mission.

This project provides for the construction of airfield pavements, a hangar, a control tower and operations building, a parachute loft, an administration building, public works shops and offices, fire and crash facilities, barracks and messing facilities, extension of utilities, enlisted men's club, family quarters, dispensary, railroad siding, sup-

ply space, ordnance facilities, aviation fuel distribution system, communications facilities, roads and walks, and four line operations buildings. These facilities are an increment of those required to expand this station to support an increased number of air groups equipped with jet aircraft. This project is based on planned end fiscal year 1952 operating levels. An appropriation of \$12,810,000 is being requested. During 1951, \$12,393,500 was appropriated and obligated for new public works construction at Oceana. After the funding of this appropriation request there will be \$162,500 remaining in outstanding authorization at this station.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, OLATHE, KANS.

The Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kans., is located 27 miles west of Kansas City. It occupies 1,382 acres of Government-owned land and 39.65 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$13,944,231. The lease provides for a temporary use lease permit with an option for renewal. The station was originally occupied in October 1942 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of training, patrol, and utility aircraft. The mission of the station is to support the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Program, Naval Air Technical Training, USAF, and Ferry Stop. The mission has been changed since World War II to that of support of air reserves, technical training, and jet aircraft operations. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location to support reserve components in Kansas City metropolitan area operating modern jet-type aircraft.

This project provides for airfield paving and a Public Works Department building. The additional facilities are required to support the increased mission to handle heavier aircraft and jets. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$1,150,000 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951 \$4,045,000 was authorized and obligated to provide additional facilities. There will remain an outstanding authorization of \$1,450,000 after the funding of this appropriation request.

#### NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER, PATUXENT RIVER, MD.

The Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md., is located 65 miles southeast of Washington, D. C. It occupied 6,523 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$92,648,080. This station was initially occupied in November 1942 and is still active. During World War II it supported the Naval Air Test Center and the Naval Air Transport Service. The former conducted the flight test and trials of naval aircraft and aircraft components and the latter served as a logistic agency for the Navy. Its present mission is to conduct flight test trials, accelerated field service tests, tactical tests and evaluation, armament test and electronics and electrical tests of aircraft and aeronautical equipment and components under flight conditions and to support the regular operations of flight reconnaissance, antisubmarine, transport and air development aircraft.

This project provides for the construction of additional aviation gasoline storage and distribution facilities, expansion of instrumentation facilities, extension of runway—first increment, aircraft ar-



resting gear, oxygen transfer equipment building, and a freight transshipment and receiving building. The additional facilities are necessary in order for this station to fulfill its mission of providing flight test and evaluation of naval aircraft. They are classified as existing deficiencies rather than as an expansion for a planned increase in mission. An appropriation of \$4,435,500 is being requested. Since 1948 a total of \$2,664,000 has been appropriated and obligated for new public works construction at Patuxent River. After the funding of this \$4,435,500 appropriation request, the only outstanding authorization which will remain unfunded will be a \$55,000 balance for a catapult and arresting gear which was authorized by Public Law 546, Eighty-first Congress.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The Naval Air Station, Pensacola, is located approximately 9 miles south of Pensacola, Fla. Also included in the Fiscal Year 1952 Public Works appropriation request for Pensacola is Fort Barrancas, a field for jet training, which abuts NAS Pensacola. The Naval reservation at Pensacola occupies 4,194.26 acres of land which is Government-owned and 25.62 acres of land which is leased for \$1 per annum. The present plant value of NAS Pensacola and Fort Barrancas is \$44,-865,674. NAS Pensacola, the first Naval Air Station, was commissioned on January 21, 1941, and has been active since that date. Fort Barrancas was formerly occupied by the Army Coast Artillery Corps. During World War II the NAS Pensacola was the Headquarters for the Chief of Naval Air Training and Naval Air Bases, Pensacola. Class A overhaul and repairs was also a function and the station served as an Aviation Supply Depot. Various types of training units were based there and it also served as a location for intermediate training in land and seaplanes. Its present mission is essentially the same. The planned mission of Fort Barrancas is jet aircraft training operations.

This project for Pensacola provides for the construction of an overhaul and repair building, supply warehouses, a Public Works Department Transportation Center, fuel storage and distribution system, and the extension of utilities for the above construction. These additional facilities are necessary in order for this station to fulfill its mission of providing Class A overhaul and repair and the support of basic flight training. The project for Fort Barrancas provides for the second increment of funds for the construction of parking areas and taxiways, drainage, runway and taxiway lighting, and a hangar. The additional facilities at Fort Barrancas are necessary in order for this station to fulfill its mission to support the operation of jet aircraft and to provide a modern airfield at Pensacola. The longest existing runway at Chevalier Field, the Pensacola landplane field, is 2,650 feet and none of the runways can be extended. These projects are required to fulfill the current mission and come under the heading of existing deficiencies rather than as an expansion for a planned increase in mission. These projects are based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$8,449,500 is being requested. Since 1951 a total of \$11,867,500 has been appropriated for new Public Works construction. After the fund-

ing of the appropriation herein requested, the only outstanding authorizations which will remain unfinanced will be \$3,930,000 authorized by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, and \$42,500 remaining under authorization granted by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress.

#### NAVAL AIR MATÉRIEL CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Naval Air Matériel Center is located in South Philadelphia, Pa. It occupies 450 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$49,518,051. The station was originally occupied in 1917 and is still active. During World War II it supported the operation of utility aircraft and flight testing of manufactured aircraft. The Naval Air Matériel Center also provided support for manufacture, modification, and research of aircraft and aircraft engines and aeronautical equipment. The present mission is to develop, test and evaluate, manufacture, modify, and overhaul aircraft components and aeronautical materials and equipment, including launching and arresting devices; perform modification and structural testing of aircraft. The mission has not been changed materially since World War II. This station was chosen to be developed because of the existing facilities and its proximity to the labor market and to transportation.

This project provides for the modification of the existing laboratory and test cells to accommodate turbine engines and the installation of noise-suppression materials and equipment. The additional facilities are required to provide adequate accessory testing facilities for newly developed turbo-prop and turbo-jet engines. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$598,700 is being requested. There are no other outstanding authorizations that have not been funded. Since fiscal year 1951 a total of \$1,100,000 has been authorized, appropriated, and obligated for new public works construction at this center.

#### NAVAL AIR MISSILE TEST CENTER, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

The naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif., is located 55 miles northwest of Los Angeles, Calif. It occupies 4.022 acres which are leased. Funds have been authorized and appropriated for the acquisition of this land (authorization Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress, appropriation Public Law 785, Eightieth Congress), and it is now in the process of being acquired by negotiated purchase and condemnation. It has a plant value of \$14,704,875. This station was initially occupied in 1943 as an advanced base training station for seabees until the end of World War II. It was activated as a Naval Air Missile Test Center on October 1, 1946, and is still in an active status. During World War II it supported advanced base training of seabees. Its present mission is the test and evaluation of guided missiles and their components. This station, because of the excellent sea test range and the islands available for tracking instruments, is being further developed to provide adequate test and evaluation facilities for the expanded guided-missile program.

These projects provide for missile-launching facilities, additional instrumentation facilities, supply facilities, explosive storage, a civilian cafeteria, theodolite stations, missile project building, air engine

shop and storage building, public-works facilities, extension of a runway, and operational and supporting facilities for San Nicholas Island. The additional facilities are required to support the Navy's guided-missile program. They are based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength. An appropriation of \$4,900,000 is requested under the authorization granted by Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress. This is the final increment of appropriations under that authorization. An appropriation of \$4,404,100 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. Since the establishment of the Naval Air Missile Test Center in 1946, \$25,100,000 has been appropriated for new public works construction at this center. The funding of the \$4,900,000 balance of the Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress, authorization and the \$4,404,100 of new authorization, a total of \$9,304,100, will complete the financing of all outstanding authorization at Point Mugu.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, QUONSET POINT, R. I.

The Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., is located 21 miles south of Providence, R. I. It occupies 1,758 acres of Government-owned land and 2.6 acres of leased land, and has a present plant value of \$71,963,354. The station was originally occupied in July 1941 and is still active. During World War II it supported operations of landplanes and seaplanes. The mission of the station currently is Fleet Support and overhaul and repair of fleet aircraft. This station is being developed as a seaport industrial station because of the existing facilities and the strategic location in the northeast sector of the United States coast.

This project provides for an extension of the Ground Controlled Approach system, utilities additional storage facilities, including supply, engine, refrigerated and covered storage, aircraft overhaul and repair facilities, acquisition of No Mans Land Island, ready-service magazines, and permanent communication facilities. The additional facilities are required principally to permit the station to meet the increased overhaul and repair demand brought about by the introduction of jet aircraft into the fleet squadrons. The complexity of the jet engine, the demand for more frequent overhaul, and the addition of electronic equipment greatly increases the requirement of this station's industrial facilities. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$7,386,500 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951, \$3,830,000 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional operational facilities. There presently exists \$15,000 in outstanding unfinanced authorization.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., is located 4 miles south of San Diego. It occupies 2,366 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$81,267,547. The station was originally occupied in November 1917 and is still active. During World War II it supported operations of a major overhaul and repair station, an overseas supply point, and an aircraft staging area. The mission



of the station is to provide facilities for fleet aviation activities and support of Class A overhaul and repair facilities. This will include basing of various types of aircraft and providing fleet supply functions. The mission has not been materially changed since World War II. This station was chosen to be developed because of its strategic location, port facilities, and industrial capabilities.

This project provides for the construction of airfield pavements, Public Works buildings, utilities extensions, overhaul hangar for ASW aircraft, aircraft finishing hangar, and a Batchelor Officers Quarters. The additional facilities are required to enable the station to fulfill its assigned mission to overhaul and repair new types of aircraft, engines, and their components. These facilities are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$10,188,600 is being requested. During fiscal year 1951 a total of \$3,350,000 was appropriated for new construction at this station. There will be no unfunded authorization remaining after the funding of this appropriation request.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, SANFORD, FLA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford, Fla., is located 105 miles south of Jacksonville, Fla., and occupies 1,525.81 acres of land. The land is presently owned by the City of Sanford, having been acquired as surplus property subject to recapture. The Government has recaptured this land and negotiations are underway to acquire title. This station has a present plant value of \$2,823,000. This station was originally occupied in 1942 and was inactive use until May of 1946 when it was inactivated. It was reactivated in March 1951 and is still active. During World War II it supported Naval Air operational training of fleet carrier aircraft. The new mission of this station calls for support of regular operations of fleet carrier aircraft. This station was selected to be expanded because of the existing available operational facilities, its location relating to Cecil Field and the fact that the station is readily expandable. This station will revert to that of an auxiliary landing strip upon the completion of the Master Jet Field at Cecil Field.

This project provides for construction of one 8,000- by 200-foot runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking area; ammunition storage; and construction of fuel storage. These additional facilities are required to provide suitable facilities for the operation of modern jet aircraft at an auxiliary landing strip. They are based on the planned end fiscal year 1952 operating levels. An appropriation of \$4,015,000 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, SANFORD, MAINE

The Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Sanford, Maine, is located 25 miles southwest of Portland, Maine. It occupies 1,048 acres of land owned by the town of Sanford, Maine, subject to recapture. It has a present plant value of \$875,000. The station was originally occupied in 1943 and was in active use until February 1946 when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactive this station in November 1952. During World War II, it supported operations of fleet training for

fighter and torpedo-type aircraft. The mission (when activated) will be that of an auxiliary field to support gunnery and bombing for fleet groups and squadrons based at Brunswick, Maine. This station was chosen to be developed because of the location in regard to Naval Air Station, Brunswick, and the requirement for an auxiliary landing strip for Naval Air Station, Brunswick.

This project provides for the construction of an 8,000- by 200-foot runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking area, fuel storage and control tower. The additional facilities are required to provide suitable facilities for the operation of jet aircraft. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$2,237,300 is being requested. No funds have been appropriated for new public works construction since World War II.

#### MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

The Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif., is located 71 miles northwest of San Diego, Calif. It occupies 1,568.39 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$11,809,491. The station was originally occupied in 1943 and was in active use until June 1949 when it was inactivated. The station was reactivated May 1, 1951. During World War II it supported operations of Fleet airships, target drones, and utility aircraft. The mission of the station is to support airship and helicopter operations. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the proven value of the helicopter. A steady build-up of helicopter squadrons in Marine aviation is now progressing at a rapid rate. This station was chosen to be developed because of its proximity to both Marine Corps Air Stations, El Toro and Camp Pendleton, the west coast headquarters and training center for Marine Ground Forces.

This project provides for the construction of additional facilities to support Marine helicopter training operations and airship operations on the west coast. These facilities include a supply warehouse, public works buildings, Bachelor Officers' Quarters and messing facilities, and barracks and messing facilities. The additional facilities are required to provide the additional logistics and station maintenance facilities to take care of the expanded mission of this station. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 operational level. An appropriation of \$1,270,000 is being requested.

#### MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, SANTA MARIA, CALIF.

The Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Santa Maria, Calif., a former United States Army Air Corps airfield, is located 50 miles west of Santa Barbara, Calif. It occupies 3,025 acres of land owned by Santa Barbara County. It has a present plant value of \$4,440,000. A lease will be negotiated in the near future and upon the availability of funds negotiations will be undertaken to acquire such land as is required for this development. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until 1945 when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactivate it in June 1952 as an auxiliary landing strip. During World War II it supported operations of Army Fighter Command aircraft. The mission of the station, when activated, will be

that of an auxiliary field to support gunnery, field carrier landing practice, and bombing for Marine air groups and squadrons based at El Toro, Calif. The mission has been changed since World War II because this field is scheduled to become an auxiliary field for the support of Marine air groups and squadrons. This station was chosen to be developed because of a need for an auxiliary field with minimum operational facilities, whose proximity to MCAS, El Toro, Calif., allows all supporting and administrative facilities to be furnished by that base.

This project provides for the construction of one 8,000- by 200-foot runway, aircraft parking area and taxiways, ammunition storage, fuel storage, and control tower. The additional facilities are required to provide minimum operational facilities for Marine jet aircraft in order to relieve congestion, promote safety, and greatly increase the efficiency of operations and training proficiency. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 operational levels. An appropriation of \$4,187,700 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, SAUFLEY FIELD, FLA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Fla., is located 10 miles northwest of Pensacola, Fla., and occupies 897 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$4,858,225. The station was commissioned in August 1940 and is still active. During World War II it supported operations of aircraft for intermediate landplane flight training. The initial mission of support of naval flight training has not changed. This station was chosen to be developed because at present it is an established link in the naval aviation pilot training program and minimum additional construction will provide facilities for expansion of this training program.

This project provides for resurfacing of runways and additional aircraft parking area, construction of a training building, extension of utilities, and land acquisition. An appropriation of \$1,447,500 is being requested. Since World War II there have been no funds appropriated for new public works construction at this station.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.

The Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, is located 14 miles south of Boston, Mass., and occupies 1,257 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$12,771,696. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and was in active use until June 1949 when it was inactivated. It is planned to reactivate this station in June 1952. During World War II it supported operations of fleet airships including antisubmarine warfare operations. The mission of the station, when reactivated, will be to provide support of Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training programs in the Boston area and an operational base for airships. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the smaller scale of operations of airships and the necessity of providing a base for Naval and Marine Reserve aviators to maintain their combat proficiency. This station was chosen to be developed because of its location near a large population center and its capability of being expanded.



This project provides for completion of extensions to utilities, air-field pavements, including runways, taxiways and parking area, and barracks. The additional facilities are required to adapt the former airship station to heavier-than-air use and still maintain a base capable of being used by airships. Development of this station is to replace Squantum which must be closed because of its interference with Logan International Airport and its short runways which are not capable of extension. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$2,723,600 is requested.

NAVAL AERONAUTICAL TURBINE LABORATORY, TRENTON, N. J.

The Naval Aeronautical Turbine Laboratory, Trenton, N. J., is located 6 miles northwest of Trenton at the Mercer County Airport. The turbine test station occupies 45.7 acres of Government-owned land which abuts the Mercer County Airport property consisting of 440.27 acres of land. This station had a plant value of \$3,361,000 at the end of World War II. Its present plant value, including improvements completed and under construction with funds appropriated since 1948, is approximately \$25,000,000. This station was initially occupied in July 1943 and was active until June 1, 1946. Upon the enactment of authorizing legislation by Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress and subsequent appropriations by Public Law 785, Eightieth Congress, the construction of the Naval Aeronautical Turbine Laboratory was commenced in 1949. On July 1, 1951, it was reactivated as the Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton, N. J. During World War II, NATTS, Trenton, was an aircraft-commissioning station which equipped and processed aircraft for service. The mission of the station is to test and evaluate turbo-prop, turbo-jet, ram-jet, and pulse-jet engines, along with their components, under simulated operating conditions. NATTS, Trenton, is the only laboratory activity in this country capable of testing and evaluating turbo-prop engines under service conditions. When completed, this peculiarly valuable facility will be, essentially, a highly technical and complex testing laboratory, capable of determining not only the performance of existing turbine power plants, but also being capable of providing theoretical and factual data to civilian industry upon which future turbine engine performance can be predicated. This station is being further developed to meet the great need for test and evaluation facilities for turbine-type engines. As such, it has been certified by the Research and Development Board as being urgently required.

This project provides for the construction of four exhaustor units, two air-treatment rigs, one turbo expander, four cooling towers, control equipment, buildings to house these installations, a sea-level test cell, adjoining shops and buildings, ducts, piping, and controls, fixed equipment, and an accessory shipyard storage building. An appropriation of \$8,400,000 is being requested. Since 1948, \$22,750,000 has been authorized by Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress, for the construction of the Naval Aeronautical Turbine Laboratory. Of that total all except \$237,500 has been appropriated and obligated and is the only outstanding balance unfinanced after this appropriation.

## NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, WEBSTER FIELD, MD.

The Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Webster Field, Md., is located 65 miles southeast of Washington, D. C., and occupies 852.3 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$450,000. The station was originally occupied in 1943 and is still in use as an outlying field for the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River. During World War II it was also used for this purpose. The mission of the station is to support Fleet Air Squadron and Naval Air Test Center activities at Patuxent River, Md. This station was chosen to be developed because of the need for a landing strip close to the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md., to relieve the congested flight conditions at that station. This landing strip must be of sufficient length and strength to support modern heavy landplanes and jet aircraft types.

This project provides for the strengthening and extension of one runway, including taxiway and aircraft parking area, together with airfield lighting and land acquisition, boathouse, fuel storage, and additions to the control tower and operation building. The additional facilities are required to provide suitable facilities for the operations of jet and heavy landplane types of aircraft. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$4,350,000 is being requested.

## NAVAL AIR FACILITY, WEEKSVILLE, N. C.

The Naval Air Facility, Weeksville, N. C., is located 40 miles south of Norfolk, Va. It occupies 824.44 acres of Government-owned land. The station was originally occupied in January 1943 and is still active. During World War II, this station supported fleet activities in antisubmarine warfare operations. The present mission of the station is to provide facilities to support the regular operations of fleet airships. The mission has not changed basically since World War II; however, use has been made of existing facilities for the storage and preservation of motor vehicles and advanced base equipment.

This project provides for the resurfacing of and minor additions to the existing airship landing mat at Weeksville in order to provide a landing mat of sufficient size and strength to accommodate fleet airships and airship handling equipment. The additional facility is required to enable the station to continue support of the assigned mission. It is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$1,320,000 is being requested.

## NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

The Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island is located 65 miles north of Seattle. It occupies 5,675 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$16,866,693. The station was originally occupied in September 1942 and is still active. During World War II it supported carrier air group operations. The mission of the station is to provide facilities and support for fleet aircraft, including reconnaissance and ASW operations. The mission has been changed since World War II to support the expanding requirements of the fleet and

to provide for new-type aircraft. This station was chosen to be developed because of its strategic location in the Northwest, the capabilities for expansion of this site and the requirement for additional capacity for operating squadrons.

This project provides for the construction of operational and personnel facilities and includes airfield pavements, second increment; supply warehouse; a fuel-distribution system; utilities; barracks and messing facilities; public-works shops; a hangar; a gatehouse; and an air operations building. The additional facilities are required to provide adequate support of expanding mission and newer type aircraft and the development of a master jet field in the Seattle area. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$11,470,300 is being requested. Since the beginning of fiscal year 1951 a total of \$4,768,300 has been authorized, appropriated, and obligated for the development of this station.

#### NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, FLA.

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla., is located 29 miles northeast of Pensacola, Fla. It occupies 3,064.38 acres of Government-owned land and 59 acres of leased land. The lease is at the rate of \$365 per annum, renewable annually. It has a present plant value of \$17,170,879. The station was originally occupied on July 16, 1943, and is still active. During World War II it supported operations of aircraft for intermediate landplane flight training, including twin-engine transitional training. The initial mission of supporting flight training has not changed. This station was chosen to be developed because it is an established link in the naval aviation training program and the minimum of additional construction will provide facilities for the expansion of the pilot training program.

This project provides for improvements to runways and taxiways and erosion control. The additional facilities are required due to large increases of training operations in the Pensacola area under the expanding naval aviation training program. Soil erosion has always been a serious problem at this activity and to protect the Navy's investment in this field, project funds are being requested to alleviate this condition. This project is based on the support of planned and fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$2,167,000 is being requested.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, WILLOW GROVE, PA.

The Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa., is located 12 miles north of Philadelphia, Pa. It occupies 578 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$9,021,649. The station was originally occupied in 1941 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of an aircraft-commissioning unit and modification center and provided electronics and tactical training for aviators. The mission of the station is to support the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Program. The mission has been changed since World War II because of the necessity of having a station in the Philadelphia area where Reserve aviators could maintain their flight proficiency. This station was chosen to be developed



because of its location in reference to a large population center in which many Reserve Navy and Marine personnel reside.

This project provides for airfield pavements including the extension of one runway, the strengthening of existing runways, taxiways, and parking area, field lighting and necessary land acquisition, an aviation-fuel storage, utilities, improvements and extensions, aircraft maintenance, shops, and facilities, and public-works shops. The additional facilities are required to adequately support the Naval Air Reserve program assigned, given due regard to the operation and maintenance of jet aircraft, and are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$5,335,000 is being requested.

#### MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING STRIP, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Wilmington, N. C., is located 75 miles southwest of Cherry Point, N. C. It occupies 1,500 acres of land owned by county of New Hanover, N. C. Part of the airport was acquired as surplus property, subject to recapture in a national emergency. Upon approval of necessary funds, negotiations will be initiated to acquire either title to the airport or a lease providing for exclusive use at a rental of \$1,000 per year, with the Government assuming obligations to maintain the airfield. It has a present plant value of \$2,500,000. The station was originally occupied in 1943 and was in active use by the Army Air Corps until 1947, when it was inactivated. The station is inactive and it is planned to reactivate it by June 1952. During World War II, it supported operations of USAAC Coastal Command. The mission of the station when activated will be: An auxiliary field to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, to support gunnery, bombing, field carrier landing practice for air groups and squadrons based at Cherry Point. The mission has been changed since World War II because this field has become a Navy field for the support of Marine Air Groups and Squadrons. This station was chosen to be developed because of a need for an auxiliary field with minimum operational facilities whose proximity to MCAS, Cherry Point, would allow all supporting and administrative facilities to be furnished by that base.

This project provides for the construction of one runway, including land acquisition, aircraft parking area and taxiways, ammunition storage, fuel storage, control tower, utilities, roads, walks, and services. The additional facilities are required to provide minimum operational facilities for Marine jet aircraft in order to relieve congestion, promote safety, and greatly increase the efficiency of operations and training proficiency of Air Fleet Marine Units in the Cherry Point area. They are based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength. An appropriation of \$3,898,000 is being requested.

#### MARINE CORPS DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, ALBANY, GA.

The Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany, Ga., occupies an area of approximately 3,700 acres,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Albany, Ga. The station has not yet been activated but the land has been acquired by the United States Government and plans are being prepared under an architectural and engineering contract with funds already appropriated. The location of this depot was chosen after long and exhaustive

investigations. Conditions on which the general location was determined are: It should be inland, approximately 300 to 400 miles from the Atlantic seaboard; it should be on a well-established rail and highway net, offering access to manufacturing centers, shipping ports, and air-transport facilities; it should provide space for 5,000,000 square feet of covered storage and 8,000,000 square feet of open storage; it should be near a reasonably good labor pool, but not located near a war industry which would compete for that labor; it should have access to good power sources; and it should be adjacent to housing or space for construction of housing, for operating personnel. The specific siting of the depot was dictated by the adaptability of the ground for construction of installations, the cost of the land, the proximity of other probable targets for strategic bombing or sabotage and the location of existing roads, railroads, and commercial power and communication systems. Existing supply activities on the Atlantic seaboard are not capable of expansion to provide logistic support to an operation in the Atlantic area, other than the use of Portsmouth as a shipping depot. Even if it were possible to expand these activities, it is not desirable, from a strategic standpoint, to make large concentrations of vital installations directly on the Atlantic seaboard. The Marine Corps, the Navy, and the Munitions Board all searched assiduously for an existing installation, either inactive or capable of expansion or adaptation, which could be used for the purpose and many were visited and examined, but without avail. Many proposed sites for the new depot were similarly visited and examined with the result that this location near Albany, Ga., was finally selected.

The mission of this facility will be to provide storage space, and to function as a supply depot in receiving, storing, and issuing all material necessary to support Marine Corps forces and establishments east of the Mississippi River and Marine Corps forces overseas in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent areas. The proposed project covers the first increment of construction for the development of a Marine Corps Depot of Supplies in the Eastern United States and includes buildings, utilities, collateral equipment, and accessory construction. An appropriation of \$23,687,200 is being requested, \$18,500,000 of which remains unappropriated of the authorization of \$20,000,000 granted by Public Law 564 of the Eighty-first Congress, and \$5,187,200 is included in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This increment of construction is based on the planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION, HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, HENDERSON  
HALL, ARLINGTON. VA.

Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, is located at Henderson Hall, a small barracks facility across the street from the Navy Department Annex building in Arlington, Va. It is approximately 11 acres in extent and was first occupied in September of 1943 as a barracks for women marines who worked at Headquarters. The present mission of this installation is to furnish barracks for enlisted personnel of Headquarters Marine Corps and to provide a small amount of office space and garage facilities for the Headquarters. This mission has not changed and no change is contemplated. No appropriation is requested for construction at this station. This proj-

ect is merely to quiet title to a 10-foot strip of land 267.9 feet long on a portion of the boundary of the reservation adjacent to the Abbey Mausoleum. At the time of acquisition of the reservation, this strip was to have been acquired by the mausoleum. The mausoleum is no longer interested and one of the buildings at Henderson Hall infringes slightly on the strip in question. The authorization is contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, and appropriation of \$1,100 is requested in order that the necessary clearances may be secured.

MARINE CORPS DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, SAN FRANCISCO, BARSTOW ANNEX,  
BARSTOW, CALIF.

The Barstow Annex of the San Francisco Depot of Supplies is composed of the main base of operations near Barstow at Nebo, San Bernardino County, Calif., and two adjoining areas at Yermo and Daggett. It is fully active. The Nebo area is located 4½ miles east of the town of Barstow. Daggett area is 11 miles east of the Nebo area. Yermo area is located approximately 7½ miles northeast of Nebo area. The Nebo area comprises 1,302.695 acres of Government-owned land; Yermo area has a Government-owned area of 1,998.22 acres; and Daggett area contains 1,082 acres under lease from the county of San Bernardino, Calif., with an option permitting the Government to buy. The plant account costs at the three areas are: Nebo, \$7,692,668; Yermo, \$7,897,848; Daggett, \$5,360,902; a total of \$20,951,418. The material inventory value of the entire installation is \$4,897,675. This installation was first occupied in 1943. Its usage and capacity have not materially changed since World War II except for the acquisition of the Daggett and Yermo areas which were declared surplus by the Army. Its mission is to procure, provide bulk storage for, and issue all classes of supplies and equipment for those Marine Corps posts and stations located in the Western United States, Fleet Marine Force units overseas, and marine detachments aboard naval vessels. It also provides open storage area for the One Hundred and Fortieth Heavy Tank Battalion, California National Guard, for the motorized equipment assigned to that battalion; it furnishes automotive maintenance for vehicles at Camp Erwin, Calif., and provides over-the-road emergency towing and maintenance to other Government agencies who require assistance while in the area.

Barstow Annex has a billeting capacity of 1,886 men under crowded conditions but there are on board 2,018, as of August 28, 1951. There are now employed about 2,100 civilian employees. It is expected that there will be 2,545 military and 2,556 civilian personnel in the station complement at the end of fiscal year 1952. As was the case during World War II, a serious shortage of housing exists throughout this general area. It is essential that additional housing for unmarried men and women civilian employees be provided on the station. No housing facilities of this type are available now nor expected to be in the future within commuting distance of the annex. Because of the isolated, desert location of this station, it is imperative that employees be housed in close proximity to their work. It has been demonstrated many times that the lack of suitable housing has caused many desirable employees either to refuse employment at Barstow,



or to seek employment elsewhere after working only a short time. An appropriation of \$300,000 is requested for the construction of two bachelor civilian quarters in the Yermo area, one for men and one for women, each with a capacity of 25. The proposed construction is based on support of fiscal year 1952 end strengths.

#### MARINE BARRACKS, CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.

The Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, is located on the New River approximately 10 miles from Jacksonville, N. C. It is a permanent facility of the Marine Corps and is the "home" of the Second Marine Division. It is fully active and has been since its initial occupancy in April 1941 as a training base. It consists of 77,918.59 acres of land, 7,792 acres of swamp, 26,000 acres of water, and a land easement of 8.35 acres, all Government-owned. There is no leased land. The plant account cost of the marine barracks is \$70,950,720 with a material inventory of \$6,373,780. Included in this reservation is the Marine Corps supply depot with a plant account cost of \$9,969,422 and a material inventory value of \$128,535,567. This makes the total plant account value of the station \$80,920,142 and the total material inventory value \$134,909,347. During World War II, this station was used as a training base. Except for the addition of Reserve training, the mission remains unchanged: To provide training facilities for units of the Fleet Marine Force station at the post, and for specialist schools, and units of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve and Volunteer reservists during the periods of active-duty training.

(a) The proposed project provides for the construction of 12 warehouses at the supply depot, Camp Lejeune, to provide protected storage space needed for the proper preservation of materials now on hand. Valuable property has had to be stored in the open for lack of warehouse space. Of this property, there now remains 1,400,000 square feet requiring new covered storage space. For supplies and equipment now on order, there is required another 593,392 square feet of space, and more will be required as the troop build-up continues.

(b) The dredging of a channel from the Atlantic Ocean, through New River Inlet to Mile Hammock Bay, and development within Mile Hammock Bay of a turning basin, ramps for landing craft and quay walls for side docking of 15 LCM's or other small craft. A short connecting road and a 4-acre staging area is also required.

(c) The construction of approximately 30 miles of standard gage railroad from the marine barracks, Camp Lejeune, to the Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, including acquisition of land over the contemplated route. It will assure alternate rail service to both Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point, one of which, Cherry Point, draws substantial supplies from the other. The railroad will facilitate troop and supply movements to and from Camp Lejeune by supplying a direct rail connection to its ports of embarkation, Norfolk and Morehead City. In addition, critically needed passenger service will be provided to both stations and the civilian population.

(d) The replacement of the existing temporary, cumbersome, pontoon swing bridge over the Intracoastal Waterway at Onslow Beach with a modern bascule lift bridge. A bridge has been in existence at this crossing since the camp was first activated but only of a temporary type, one of which was replaced in toto since the conclusion

of hostilities. Maintenance costs average \$15,000 a year. This bridge is the only means of access to Onslow Beach both for training and recreational purposes. The present bridge is not designed for and will not take the 46-ton tanks in use at this station. The expanded training mission of Camp Lejeune makes it imperative that a permanent structure be erected as soon as possible to insure access to the beach and reduce the high maintenance costs.

(e) The construction of a reproduction shop. This project will provide facilities for preparation of offset lithographic and photographic reproductions. Lithographic materials will include maps, charts, operational overlays, aerial photographs, training pamphlets and training books, training aids in the form of lantern slides, color transparencies and prints, aerial mosaics, and aerial color film. The only reproduction facilities now available at Camp Lejeune are of the mobile trailer-mounted type, designed for use of a marine division in the field and not for the reproduction of training materials, where special composing and bindery equipment are requisite. The production capacity for the present equipment is greatly overloaded and when the division is on maneuvers, Camp Lejeune is left without reproduction facilities since the reproduction section goes to the field with the division.

(f) The construction of an addition to the electric generating plant at Cherry Point which furnishes the electric power requirements of both the marine barracks and Camp Lejeune and the Marine Corps air station at Cherry Point. The work will consist of an extension to the existing building and the installation of an additional boiler, turbo-generator, and accessory work. Since World War II, the requirements for electrical power have increased along with the technological improvements of the stations and the equipment used therein. More power-consuming equipment has been installed, and activity at these stations has increased with a corresponding increase in electric power demand. An appropriation of \$13,592,200 is being requested. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, and the remaining \$10,592,200 authority is contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This construction is for the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strengths.

#### MARINE CORPS TRAINING CENTER, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF.

The Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif., is proposed to be located in San Bernardino County, near the town of Twentynine Palms and approximately 3 miles from the town of Niland. The land for this proposed new station totals approximately 593,270 acres, of which 435,156 are public domain. Title to the remainder is vested in the State of California, the Southern Pacific Railroad and other private interests. Included are approximately 73 patented mining claims involving approximately 1,560 acres. It will be necessary to close part of a public road in San Bernardino County, whose officials have informally indicated that there will be no official objections to such closing. Leases will be negotiated covering the State of California school lands and all held by private interests. Permit will be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, De-

partment of the Interior, covering the use of public domain lands. This is to be a new station. During World War II, there was a Marine Corps facility called Camp Dunlap at Niland, Calif., established to provide necessary artillery and antiaircraft ranges. After the cessation of hostilities, the Marine Corps declared the camp facilities surplus but requested the retention of the land for similar use in case of another emergency. The impact areas at Camp Dunlap are adjacent to a Navy aerial bombing range of similar size. When decision was made to reestablish the artillery and antiaircraft ranges the Navy could not relinquish the land since the combined range is necessary and nearly inadequate for its present use as an aerial gunnery and bombing range for modern high-speed aircraft. However, the Marine Corps' need of artillery and antiaircraft ranges is as great as it was during World War II.

This project provides for the erection of portable steel buildings for use as barracks and mess-hall facilities, heat and shower buildings, and similar pertinent structures, and facilities necessary to establish an artillery range to train officers and men in long-range field artillery firing and antiaircraft firing. An appropriation of \$15,435,410 is requested. This proposed construction is to support planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### MARINE BARRACKS, CAMP JOSEPH H. PENDLETON, CALIF.

Camp Pendleton is on the coast of California, about 50 miles north of San Diego, extending north from Oceanside to San Clemente. It covers an area of 124,310.86 acres of land, all Government-owned. The Marine Barracks has a plant account cost of \$52,231,642 with a material inventory of \$5,971,100. The Marine Corps Supply Depot, a part of the reservation, has a plant account cost of \$9,229,545 and a material inventory value of \$35,844,392. This makes the total plant account cost of the station \$61,461,187 with a material inventory value of \$41,815,492. It was initially activated as a training base in September of 1942. The installation is composed almost entirely of temporary structures although it is a permanent, fully active, regular activity of the Marine Corps. The station's mission is to provide facilities for training of Fleet Marine Force units stationed on the west coast. It is the "home" of the First Marine Division. The proposed projects will provide—

(a) For the construction of eight single-story permanent warehouses in the Chappo Flats industrial area of Camp Pendleton. Each warehouse will provide approximately 45,000 square feet of storage space and the necessary railroad and road access will be included in the work.

(b) For the second increment of the project to correct the deficiencies in raw water supply at Camp Pendleton. The sum of \$1,001,000 has previously been appropriated. This project proposes the construction of an earth fill dam at the junction of the Santa Margarita River and DeLuz Creek, using materials in the vicinity, to insure an adequate water supply by conserving runoff waters and for flood control. A purification plan and the installation of new mains from the dam site to existing camp water lines are also included in the work. At the time Camp Pendleton was activated during World War II,



available data indicated that there was an ample supply for the facility. The unprecedented years of drought which ensued could not be foreseen. Expanded activities of the Fallbrook Utilities District and its encroachment of the water belonging to Camp Pendleton was a further unexpected depletion of the available water supply. Failure to develop the existing potential water resources and protection of the government's riparian rights will undoubtedly result in the loss of this water supply to outside interests, leaving the camp, the Naval Ammunition Depot adjoining, and the Naval Hospital on the reservation without sufficient water to carry out their assigned missions.

(c) For the preparation of a master plan for the program of repairing and relocating utility services to be compatible with the conversion of Camp Pendleton to a camp of permanent construction and facilities. The existing underground utilities were installed during World War II of substandard materials, such as extra-thin water mains, which have deteriorated badly and constitute an enormous maintenance expense. This, coupled with a highly electrolytic condition of the soil in many areas, has resulted also in tremendous leakage of sewage and water. As the existing temporary buildings are replaced and as badly corroded lines pass the stage of possible repair, these underground lines must be replaced. In order that the utilities services may be intelligently located as replacement becomes necessary, it is desirable and economical to accomplish advanced planning to evolve a master plan for the permanent camp.

(d) For the construction of additional field training camp facilities at various locations throughout the reservation. The work consists of the erection of portable steel buildings for use as barracks, messhalls, storehouses, head and shower buildings, dispensaries, and similar appurtenant structures, facilities, and services. It is proposed to use quonset huts, but it is planned to construct buildings of a more permanent nature if possible without reducing the number of billets and within the funds appropriated. The authorized increase in strength of the Marine Corps will require the "permanent" billeting of many more men at Camp Pendleton than can now be accommodated. During World War II, such increases above the maximum billeting capacity were known to be only temporary and were reduced in a matter of months as men were shipped overseas. The temporary overloads were handled by the use of tents. Such a temporary expedient will have to be resorted to under the present conditions until more permanent accommodations are provided as requested herein. An appropriation of \$36,253,700 is being requested against \$17,380,000 authorized by Public Law 910 of the Eighty-first Congress and \$24,884,700 contained in Public Law 155, of the Eighty-second Congress. Granting of this appropriation will leave a balance of \$5,000,000 of unfinanced authorization. This proposed construction is to support planned fiscal year 1952 end strengths.

#### MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT, PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, is on the coast of South Carolina near the towns of Beaufort and Port Royal. The area comprises 4,460.308 acres of land, 3,423 acres of marsh, 492 acres of water, and an easement of 20.23 acres, all Government-owned. The

plan account cost is \$20,615,727 and the material inventory value is \$9,797,193. The Marine Corps Recruit Depot is fully active. The station was first activated in December 1883. Its mission now is practically the same as it was during World War II: to provide instruction and recruit training for enlisted men upon their first entry into the Marine Corps and to provide schools to train enlisted men for duty as clerk-typists, administrative clerks, recruiters, and field musicians. Approximately 70 percent of all recruits for the Marine Corps are processed at Parris Island. Recruit training for newly enlisted Marine women is also conducted at this depot. The billeting capacity of the station is well below the on-board strength. Men are billeted in tents pending completion of quonset huts now under construction. Appropriations are being requested for the following projects at this station:

(a) For an extension to the power plant, Building No. 160, to provide an additional boiler, another turbo-generator, space for tool storage and working areas and accessory construction. The existing power plant was completed in 1942 and is equipped with three 50,000 pounds of steam per-hour boilers and three 1,000-kilowatt generators. Now that the strength of the Marine Corps is being augmented, the recruit load also has increased and the existing power plant, which was already overloaded, must be increased proportionately. Acid tanks are now located in the open area of the ground floor and will be moved to a small ventilated room in the new addition and a small storage room will be provided for storage of tools and supplies. The space on the second deck over these two rooms will be used as a workroom for repair of gages, valves, and other devices.

(b) For the construction of a dry-cleaning plant. During World War II, the post dry-cleaning plant was established in an old wooden platoon barracks building of temporary construction. This building has deteriorated badly, is entirely inadequate in size, and represents an extreme fire hazard.

(c) For the Construction of a new, two-lane bridge over Archer's Creek on the causeway to the mainland. The bridge will be constructed heavy enough to carry a railroad extension to Parris Island at some future date. The present drawbridge over Archer's Creek is a single-lane, steel-span, center-swing drawbridge erected in 1928. This structure is located on the causeway road which provides the only link other than boat or air between Parris Island and the mainland. The present bridge is subject to inundation during the hurricane season. Water or air travel during such storms is highly impractical and unsafe if at all possible. A single-lane timber trestle was erected alongside the existing bridge in January 1941. Both structures are now in need of considerable repairs. They are both considered to be unsafe for modern usage and their carrying capacity cannot be ascertained due to their advanced state of deterioration. Replacement is necessary from a safety standpoint. Because of the large amount of motor traffic between Parris Island and the mainland, it is necessary to provide a two-lane bridge over Archer's Creek to furnish smooth uninterrupted flow for this traffic which a single-lane bridge cannot provide. It may be necessary to remove the timber trestle at any time since it blocks navigation under a "temporary" War Department permit. An appropriation of \$738,100 is being requested for these projects.

## MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS, QUANTICO, VA.

The Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., is located on the Potomac River about 40 miles south of Washington, D. C. It comprises 56,618.385 acres of dry land, 467.06 acres of swamp, and 3.58 acres of water, all Government owned. The plant account cost is \$32,179,894 and the material inventory value is \$16,703,354. Except for the addition of Reserve training, its mission is practically the same as during World War II: to provide housing and other facilities to train personnel (particularly officers and officer candidates) in tactics and techniques of warfare. The station is fully active. Its total crowded billeting capacity, including field training camps, is well below the planned strength to meet end fiscal year 1952 requirements. It should be noted, however, that it is necessary to have considerably more billets than the on-board strength would seem to require because of the location of field training facilities in the Guadalcanal Area which is too far removed from the schools area to permit daily travel during the periods when students must participate in field training. The following projects are being requested for this activity:

(a) The construction of a consolidated maintenance activity to provide adequate, well-lighted, and suitably designed shop space. The shops to be provided include plumbing, sheet metal, blacksmith and welding, carpentry and joinery, refrigerator and air conditioning, paint, machine pipe fitting, and heavy equipment. The need for this facility was recognized more than 10 years ago and shop building was constructed. Upon completion, however, this shop building was put into service as an Ordnance School and is still required for that purpose. The industrial area, comprises 21 different buildings, all of them about 30 years old. There is not a single modern shop or storage building in the entire group. Most are of temporary construction and were built for dead storage. They are poorly lighted, poorly heated, completely uninsulated, lacking in headroom, have no coordination with each other, and have no adequate facilities for storage of materials.

(b) the construction of an administration building at Quantico. This building will provide permanent, adequate, and centrally located facilities for the administrative functions of the post. An administration building was needed during World War II as well as now and has been recommended by the station since 1928. The need now is greater than before because of the expanded activities of the Marine Corps Schools. The present administration building was constructed in 1920 and is entirely inadequate for the administrative functions of the post. Administrative offices of the command are consequently scattered all over the post, located wherever space can be made available, with the result that considerable time and efficiency are lost in the administration of business. Some of the offices are in barracks space which is also critically needed;

(c) the expansion of existing temporary housing and training facilities for officers at basic instructional level. The project consists basically of increasing the facilities in the field training area to provide for new total personnel requirements. During World War II, much of the training now provided at Quantico was not given or was given at other stations or in the field. Accomplishment of the



amphibious mission of the Marine Corps as prescribed by the National Defense Act has required expanded schooling and developmental activity which cannot be performed as well at any other location. The authorized increase in Marine Corps strength makes it necessary to expand the existing field training activities to accomodate the authorized number of lieutenants receiving basic training plus platoon leaders courses involving an equal number of additional trainees. Training will be continued at a rate exceeding normal for an indefinite period of time. In order to accomplish the training and instruction of these presently known totals, the rated capacities of the existing facilities must be more than doubled in housing, classroom and attendant storage spaces;

(d) the construction of a third floor on the Junior Course Building of the Amphibious Warfare School at Quantico. When this building, No. 2077, was built, provision was made for the future construction of a third floor on the building. Accomplishment of the amphibious mission of the Marine Corps as prescribed by the National Defense Act has required expanded schooling and developmental activity which cannot be performed as well at any other location. An appropriation of \$6,646,300 to finance these projects is being requested.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The Naval Communication Station, Annapolis, Md., is located on Greenbury Point, across the Severn River from the Naval Academy and the city of Annapolis. It occupies 557.25 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$5,814,091. The station was first commissioned in 1918 and has been in an active status since. It has served as the principal radio transmitter station for the Navy Department Communication Center since it was commissioned. It will continue to serve the Navy Department Communication Center after the additional facilities planned are completed. Its basic mission has not changed since World War II. However, because of additional communication channel requirements to serve the operating forces and due to new methods and techniques in radio communications additional facilities are required. The present equipment spaces are completely filled and there is no space available for expansion until a new building is constructed. The additional facilities requested are planned at this station because the real estate is available and no additional logistic support or administrative personnel will be required. In addition, facilities are already installed for the purpose of controlling the additional radio transmitters from the Navy Department Communication Center.

The proposed project provides for the architectural and engineering phase of a new transmitter building; portions of site preparation, roads, walks, and services; funds for technical collateral; and a power distribution system. An incremental appropriation of \$943,500 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No previous funds have been authorized nor appropriated for this project. Total cost of the project is estimated to be \$2,475,000 and new authorization and incremental appropriation in amount \$1,531,500 will be requested in a future program. The additional facilities are required to support the mission of the

station in furnishing radio transmitters for the Navy Department Communication Center in support of its mission to the operating forces. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, CHELTENHAM, MD.

The Naval Communication Station, Cheltenham, Md., is located 14 miles southeast of Washington, D. C. It occupies 559.23 acres of Government-owned land and has a plant value of \$4,091,806. The station was commissioned in 1935 and has been in continuous active status. Since commissioning, this station has served as the radio receiver station for the Navy Department Communication Center, Washington. The expansion of the Naval Communication System for support of the operating forces, technical advances, and greater activity in the field of communications has created a demand for additional facilities, both operational and logistical. The additional facilities are planned at this station because the real estate is available and no additional administrative workload will develop as a result thereof. The additional electronic equipment planned for installation will augment that which is already there.

This project provides for the construction of permanent additions to operating buildings No. 1 and No. 31 and the installation of electronics equipments in these additions. It also provides for the construction and outfitting of a temporary BOQ and messing facilities for officers and temporary barracks, plus messing facilities for enlisted personnel, together with the necessary outside services incident to these logistical facilities. An appropriation of \$1,669,300 is being requested for the additional operational facilities, BOQ, additional barracks, and messing facilities under authorization granted by Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress. No previous funds have been authorized or appropriated for this project. No additional funds, above those now being requested, will be required to complete the planned construction. The additional facilities are required to support the planned increase in operational and supplemental communications support to the operating forces and is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The Naval Communication Station, Norfolk, Va., now under construction, consists of a transmitter station, receiver station and communication center located in the Norfolk, Va., area. The Naval Communication Station, Norfolk, Va., will occupy a total of 6,932 acres of Government-owned land.

The mission when activated will be to provide adequate communication facilities for the operation of the Atlantic Fleet. The development of this station is to primarily fulfill a requirement of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, which command was established as a Unified Commander in December 1947 with headquarters ashore in the Norfolk area. The facility is required in order that the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, can maintain adequate systems of communication and intelligence to insure swift and secure dissemination of essential information to his various subordinate commands and

for antisubmarine warfare and shipping control. The existing naval communication facility at Norfolk consists of one transmitter building in the Norfolk Naval Operating Base with radio receivers installed in the administration building of the base. These facilities cannot be expanded. In addition, the electrical noise level is extremely high at the receivers, which prevents meeting the operational requirements for long-range communications. This station is located in the Norfolk area because of its proximity to the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief and because 600 acres of land is Government-owned; the sites are in locations which are considered to be outside of industrial encroachment areas and where electronic interference is at a minimum.

The proposed project will provide for the continuation of construction of the Radio Receiver Station, the Radio Transmitter Station and the Communication Center. An appropriation of \$6,420,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 564 of the Eighty-first Congress. Previous appropriations by the Congress have been made in the amount of \$5,210,000. The appropriation being requested provides for the additional construction and equipage required to proceed with the project without interruption. It is estimated that there will remain after the expenditure of the funds herein provided a requirement of approximately \$729,000 to complete the construction of the station. Construction is planned to provide facilities for current communication requirements plus end fiscal year 1952 requirements.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.

The Naval Radio Station, Snohomish County, Wash., is located in the vicinity of Arlington, Wash. It occupies 6,848 acres of Government-owned land. The site was selected for technical reasons and to avoid the expense of constructing a series of high self-supporting steel towers, to support the antenna system. A project was initiated for such a station as the present facility now under construction, early in World War II. However, due to the shortages of materials and manpower, construction was deferred. Subsequently this project was approved in the 1948 public-works program. The mission, when activated, will be to provide naval communication covering the Pacific and Arctic areas.

An appropriation of \$933,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 653 of the Eightieth Congress and Public Law 910 of the Eighty-first Congress. On previous authorizations by the Congress a total of \$10,467,000 has been appropriated to provide the facilities necessary. The funds requested in fiscal year 1952 will complete the funding under the previous authorizations. Additional authorization will be requested in the fiscal year 1953 proposal to complete the construction of the station. The incremental appropriation requested in fiscal year 1952 is required to maintain continuity of construction and to insure an operable facility. The funds requested will be expended to complete the construction of operational buildings, the construction of maintenance and support facilities, utilities, and the construction of a 6-family MEMQ at this "isolated" station. The facility is urgently required to meet current communication requirements plus end fiscal year 1952 requirements.



## NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Naval Communication Station, Washington, D. C., is located in the District of Columbia. The installation is on 37.5 acres of Government-owned land with a plant value of \$7,514,066. The station was established in 1943 to provide communication facilities of large size to meet the requirements of supplementary communication activities of the Naval Communication System, and has been continuously in active status since that time.

This project provides for the reconstruction and modernization of Building No. 1, construction of a new boilerhouse to accommodate additional boilers obtained from surplus, accomplish mechanical alterations to boilers, and replacement and extension of steam lines to newly constructed buildings at the Communication Station. The work proposed in this project has become an urgent requirement. The structural conditions of the building are unsafe and the Commanding Officer has ordered its evacuation. The entire building, constructed in 1916 as a girls' school, is structurally unsatisfactory and must be strengthened to support the weight of the communication equipment and heavy office equipment used in operations. The present heating facilities for the station have become totally inadequate and must be expanded. An appropriation of \$605,000 is being requested.

## NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, WINTER HARBOR, MAINE

The Naval Communication Station, Winter Harbor, Maine, is located near Bar Harbor, Maine. The installation is on 178.86 acres of Government-owned land with a plant value of \$1,030,546. The station was established in 1935 with the mission to provide communication facilities of medium size to meet the requirements of supplemental communication activities of the northeastern area of the United States. The installation has been continuously in active status. This project provides for the construction of a building to house delicate communications equipment developed for the most part since 1945. An appropriation of \$150,000 is being requested.

## THIRTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT (NAVAL RADIO STATION)

The Naval Radio Station, Lummi, Wash., is proposed for location on a selected site approximately 90 miles north of Seattle, Wash. The proposed installation is to be located on approximately 240 acres of land to be acquired. The plant value will be approximately \$425,000. The mission of the station will be to provide supplementary communications services to the Naval Establishment.

This project will provide a permanent station in an area in northwestern continental United States where, at present, there is no effective coverage. The project was previously submitted at an estimated cost of \$211,000 and an authorization and appropriation were provided therefor under Public Law 564 and Public Law 759 of the Eighty-first Congress, respectively. When submitted it was anticipated that a suitable area could be found on Government land convenient to an existing station where housing and other support facilities could be made available. A thorough investigation of all available Government lands has been made in the Seattle general area. No

Government-owned areas having suitable technical electronics characteristics are available. The amount of appropriation being requested in fiscal year 1952 is \$262,900 as authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The amount, \$211,000 has been previously appropriated under authorization contained in Public Law 564 of the Eighty-first Congress. There will be no unfinanced authorization remaining after the fiscal year 1952 appropriation. Proposed construction is for support of planned end fiscal year 1952 levels.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The Naval Academy is located at Annapolis, Md. It occupies 232.3 acres of Government-owned land and 24.5 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$33,536,000. The lease provides for a rental of \$550 per year, renewal permitted until 6 months after existing state of war. The Naval Academy was established October 10, 1845, and has been in active status since that time. There has been no basic change in the mission of this activity since World War II. The mission of the Naval Academy is to instruct midshipmen to become junior line officers in the United States Navy. Existing facilities were designed to accommodate a maximum of 2,500 midshipmen. The present brigade numbers approximately 3,700 and present planning indicates an increase in this number.

This proposed project provides for renovation and expansion of structures and utilities, and rearrangement of spaces of buildings of the academic group and the marine engineering group in order to provide more adequate instructional space and to make possible more efficient use of modern equipment. It also provides for expansion and modernization of the existing Naval Academy mess hall and galley in order to accommodate the current and prospective number of midshipmen and thus relieve the grossly overcrowded conditions now existing. Worn out galley equipment will be replaced by modern equipment and the galley and mess hall rearranged to provide efficient functioning and most economical use of space. An appropriation of \$3,449,200 is being requested.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, BURLINGTON, VT.

The Naval Reserve Training Center, Burlington, is located in the city of Burlington, Vt. It occupies 1.62 acres of leased land. It has a plant value of \$266,214 which is being increased \$88,000 by the construction of an additional building by the Marine Corps. The lease provides for a rental of \$1 per year until June 30, 1970, with an option to purchase. The Training Center was established December 1, 1948, and has been in active status since that time. The mission of this activity is to train personnel of the Naval Reserve. The Naval Reserve Training Centers throughout the United States provide facilities at which inactive Reservists may devote a portion of their free time to training while pursuing their civilian occupations. They are situated in locations accessible to as large a number of Reservists as practicable. Consequently, they provide well situated processing centers for mobilization in case of national emergency. In addition, this particular property fronts on Lake Champlain, thus providing mooring facilities for training vessels. The proposed project pro-

vides for the acquisition of land as the site of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Burlington, Vt. The Navy has constructed a type "B" Quonset Hut Training Center and mooring facilities and the Marine Corps is constructing an additional building. In order to protect these investments, it is in the best interests of the Government to purchase this property. The city of Burlington has indicated a willingness to convey the property to the Government at a fair consideration. An appropriation of \$7,700 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 783 of the Eighty-first Congress. This project is based on the support of current strength.

#### NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, ERIE, PA.

The Naval Reserve Training Center, Erie, Pa., is located at 1916 State Street, Erie. The land, consisting of 18,440 square feet, and building, containing 15,000 square feet, are owned by the city of Erie and leased to the Navy at an annual rental of \$1,800, renewable until June 30, 1970. The plant value is \$234,224. It was established in October 1946 and has remained active since that time. The mission of the station is to provide training to Naval Reservists. It also provides a well situated processing center for mobilization in the event of national emergency. The proposed project provides for the acquisition in fee simple of the land and building occupied by the Naval Reserve Training Center. The purchase of this land is considered to be in the best interests of the Government as the rental over a 20-year period (\$36,000) will exceed the purchase price. An appropriation of \$27,500 is being requested under the authorization granted by Public Law 783 of the Eighty-first Congress. The proposed project is based on the requirements of the present strength.

#### NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, FALL RIVER, MASS.

The Naval Reserve Training Center, Fall River, is located in the city of Fall River, Mass. It occupies 3.25 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$347,033. The land is currently under lease at an annual rental of \$750, renewable until 1968. It was established July 4, 1948, and has been in active status since that time. The mission of this activity is to train personnel of the Naval Reserve. The Naval Reserve Training Center was located at Fall River to be accessible to as large a number of Reservists as possible, thus affording Inactive Reservists an opportunity to devote a portion of their free time to training while pursuing their civilian occupations. In addition, the Training Center will provide a well-situated processing center for mobilization in case of National Emergency. The project provides for the acquisition of land for the site of the Naval Reserve Training Center, Fall River. The site includes 3.25 acres of land fronting on the Taunton River, improved with a granite abutment wharf, making it desirable for berthing facilities for training vessels. The Navy has constructed on the site a Type B Quonset Hut. It is in the best interests of the Government to protect this investment. Six years' rental costs would equal the purchase price. The owner has indicated his willingness to convey the property to the Government, subject to a reversionary right at a fair consideration, should the property cease to be used for Naval purposes. An appropriation of \$4,800 is being requested under authorization granted by Public



Law 783 of the Eighty-first Congress. This project is based on the support of current strength.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, is located 36 miles north of Chicago, Ill., on the shore of Lake Michigan. It occupies 1,411.8 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$67,360,397. The Center was initially occupied in July 1911 and has remained active since that time. During World War II it was the largest of six major recruit camps and service-school activities in the Navy with a capacity of 65,000. The present mission of the activity is to provide basic indoctrination training for enlisted men upon their first entry into the Naval Service and primary and advanced training for technical and specialist ratings. As of August 25, 1951, there were on board at the Training Center 17,582 trainees with a total normal capacity for trainees of 19,200. The planning basis for this project will increase the normal capacity by approximately 3,000. The project includes plans for a larger increase in service schools, which will be offset, however, by a small decrease in recruit capacity, making the net increase of approximately 3,000 trainees. The total number of personnel on board as of June 1951 was 27,625 military and 715 civilian personnel.

This project provides for the construction of buildings for the following service schools: Gunners' Mates, Classes A and B; Fire-Control Technicians, Class A; Fire-Control Technicians, Classes B and C; Opticalmen, Classes A and B, and Instrumentmen, Classes A and B. It is needed now because the present service schools are inadequate in size to accommodate the number of students and inadequate structurally to support and contain the equipment necessary for efficient training in modern methods of warfare. At present there is no Class A school for Gunners' Mates, and the Class B school is located in Anacostia, D. C., on land belonging to, and to be returned to, the Department of the Interior.

There are two Fire-Control Technician Schools, Class A, which accommodate approximately 25 percent of the required load; one of these schools is at Anacostia on the land to be returned to the Department of the Interior. The Class B and C Schools for Fire-Control Technicians are located on the Department of Interior land. The Opticalmen and Instrumentmen schools which are presently located at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., will accommodate less than 50 percent of the current training requirements and there is no room for expansion at this location. In addition, this project provides for the construction of an Accounts Disbursing Office which handles the pay accounts of all military personnel in the area and of many of the smaller activities in the outlying districts. The building which formerly housed the Accounts Disbursing Office was destroyed by fire on October 5, 1950. Since no other adequate facilities were available and the continuation of the work was essential, the Armed Services Committees of the Congress approved the interim financing of this project by the temporary diversion of funds appropriated by Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress, with the direction that this project be submitted for inclusion in the next appropriation bill. An appropriation of \$6,295,000 is being requested. This project is based on current training requirements and current on-board strength.

## FLEET SONAR SCHOOL, KEY WEST, FLA.

The Fleet Sonar School, Key West, is located in the City of Key West, Fla., on Government-owned property which is a part of the Naval Station. This school was established in 1941 and has been in active use since that time. It is the only fleet sonar school serving the Atlantic Fleet. The mission of the Fleet Sonar School is to provide specialized training for officers and men for all anti-submarine-warfare duties. This mission has increased in importance since World War II, with progress in the technical development of tactical methods of submarine hunting. This project provides for a new school building of a type suitable to accommodate the specialized electronics equipment required. It is required not only to provide additional training space but also to protect the \$6,000,000 invested in equipment from danger of hurricanes and fire. Present structures are of temporary wood construction of barracks type which does not provide adequate protection. The loss of the equipment would stop operation of the school for approximately 2 years, and some of the equipment is irreplaceable inasmuch as some of the training models are out of production. Since this is the only fleet sonar school for the Atlantic Fleet, the continued operation is vital to the fleet. An appropriation of \$2,788,500 is being requested. This amount provides for the total amount for the presently planned school building. The project is based on present strength.

## POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF.

The Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif., is to be located on the site of the present General Line School at Monterey, 90 miles south of San Francisco, Calif. The site occupies 446 acres of Government-owned land. The plant account value of the present facilities at Monterey is \$2,800,472 and of the Postgraduate School, \$1,721,370. The Postgraduate School was established at Annapolis in 1909. The Monterey site was occupied under lease during World War II for enlisted training, and was acquired for the Postgraduate School in 1947 under authority of Public Laws 302 and 303, Eightieth Congress. Its mission is to conduct the advanced education of Naval Officers to meet the demands of the Naval Service. The site at Monterey was chosen after Nation-wide surveys by Congressional and Naval groups between 1945 and 1947. There is no room for expansion at Annapolis, and the space now occupied by the Postgraduate School is urgently needed by the Naval Academy. There are no suitable inactive facilities which could be reactivated for this purpose.

The project provides interim facilities to permit immediate removal of the Postgraduate School from its present inadequate location to Monterey. There are presently 378 students at the Postgraduate School. Existing facilities are approximately 35,000 square feet short of the minimum satisfactory requirements for this number. The interim facilities will provide more adequate facilities pending completion of the permanent buildings. It also provides for extension of utilities systems to the Title VIII housing project. In addition, it will provide for the construction of an Engineering School to provide laboratory and classroom space for Electrical, Mechanical, and Aeronautical Engineering and Physics. Completion of the Engineering

School, for which this project provides the first increment, will permit a student load of 800 officers in the Engineering School. This is in addition to the General Line School. An appropriation of \$6,615,000 is being sought. The facilities contemplated by this project are required by the existing student load.

#### NAVAL TRAINING STATION, NEWPORT, R. I.

The Naval Training Station, Newport, is located in the city of Newport, R. I. It occupies 476 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$23,952,087. The station was established June 4, 1883, and has been in active status since that time. There has been no basic change in the mission of this station since World War II. The mission of the station is to provide administrative and logistic support to training activities and associated Naval Base activities located in the Newport area. This project provides for the construction of a fire-resistant brig. The contemplated building will be large enough to accommodate 75 men in cells of modern design with all necessary facilities for the proper care and supervision of the personnel housed therein. No land acquisition is necessary for this project. Existing brig facilities at this station are unsatisfactory, unsafe, and inadequate. The existing building is a converted enlisted men's barracks, which is a temporary structure of wood frame construction. It does not allow for adequate security measures and is definitely a fire hazard. An appropriation of \$412,500 is being requested.

#### NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R. I.

The Naval War College is located at Newport, R. I. It occupies 4.4 acres of Government-owned land and has a present plant value of \$1,000,608. The Naval War College was established October 6, 1884, and has been in active status since that time. There has been no basic change in the mission of this activity since World War II. Its mission is to indoctrinate Naval personnel in a common concept of the exercise of command by providing opportunities for student officers to develop their abilities in the estimate of the situation leading to sound decision; formulation and interpretation of operational plans and orders; supervision of the planned action; utilization of the Naval Staff; analytical study of Naval Operations; and solution of Logistics Problems. The proposed project provides for the installation of an electronic command evaluator. The existing facilities for presentation and solution of tactical problems at the Naval War College are incapable of realistically simulating conditions generated by the complexities and high speeds of modern weapons. An electronic device which will permit such presentation has been developed. Alterations to an existing building (Simms Hall) as proposed in this project are required to house the device. The latest electronic and photographic equipment will be used in order to provide the utmost flexibility in adapting the installation to the lowest present day technical developments as well as those which occur in the foreseeable future. An appropriation of \$400,000 is being requested.

#### NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Naval Training Center, San Diego, occupies 498.96 acres of Government-owned land in the City of San Diego, Calif. It has a



plant-account value of \$20,438,608. The Center was established in 1923 and has been active since that date. The mission of the Station is to provide basic indoctrination training for enlisted men upon their first entry into the Naval Service and primary training for technical and specialist ratings. The proposed project provides for construction, on undeveloped land at the Training Center, of an additional 3,248-man recruit-training camp, consisting of barracks, mess hall, dispensary, drill field, classrooms, and associated buildings, in order that necessary classroom space may be provided in the existing recruit camps without an unacceptable decrease in the total capacity of the station. The present recruit curriculum and the increasing educational requirements for technical training make theoretical classroom instruction mandatory, whereas it was not required prior to World War II. An appropriation requested of \$6,057,100 is being requested. The proposed construction is required in order to increase capacity from 18,000 to 20,500 recruits.

#### NAVAL RECEIVING STATION, SEATTLE, WASH.

The Naval Receiving Station, Seattle, is located at Piers 90-91, Seattle, Wash. It occupies 17.28 acres of Government-owned land and has a present plant account value of \$25,884,917. The station was initially occupied in August 1942 and has remained active since that time. Its mission is to receive, process, house, mess, clothe, pay, and transfer transient enlisted personnel; to provide necessary logistic support of other Naval activities and to process Naval personnel destined for separation from the service. There has been no basic change in this mission since World War II. This project provides for adequate steam-generating facilities of the central heating plant which cannot at present heat all working areas in the buildings to 55° F. on the coldest days of winter. This project also proposes the protection of an existing timber sea wall at the southwestern portion of the station by stone riprap in order to prevent loss of fill material due to wave suction. An appropriation of \$528,400 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This project is based on support of current on board strength.

#### NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, SEATTLE, WASH.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Seattle, is located on Lake Union in the city of Seattle, Wash. It occupies 5.9 acres of Government-owned land. It has a plant value of \$1,494,723. The training center was established July 1, 1946, and has been in active status since that time. The mission of this activity is to train personnel of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center was located at Seattle to be accessible to as large a number of reservists as possible, thus affording inactive reservists an opportunity to devote a portion of their free time to training while pursuing their civilian occupations. In addition, the training center will provide a well-situated processing center for mobilization in case of national emergency. The project provides for the construction of a sheet steel pile bulkhead at the northwest margin of the center to provide sufficient restraint to the lateral movement of the fill upon which the training center buildings are located to prevent subsidence. An appropriation of \$220,000 is being requested

under authorization granted by Public Law 783 of the Eighty-first Congress. This project is based on the support of current strength.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

The Naval Reserve Training Center is located at Bennett Street and Mercer Avenue, Kingston Borough, Pa., across the Susquehanna River from Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is located on 1.94 acres of privately owned land leased at an annual rental of \$1,200 plus taxes, or a total of approximately \$1,400, and renewable until 1969. The building is owned by the Government. The plant value is \$470,621. The center was established in February 1948, and has been active since that time. The mission is to provide training facilities for officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve. The project provides for the acquisition by the Government of the 1.94 acres of land on which the Naval Reserve Training Center has been constructed. An appropriation of \$22,000 is being requested under the authorization granted by Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress. This acquisition is in the best interests of the Government as it protects the Navy's investment since the annual rental over a 20-year period (\$28,000) exceeds the purchase price (\$22,000).

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, CRANE, IND.

The Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Ind., is located 85 miles southwest of Indianapolis in the south central part of Indiana. It occupies 62,773 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$87,515,000. The estimated cost of replacement exclusive of material in store, is \$188,500,000. It was established on November 27, 1941, as Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, but the name was changed to Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, May 1, 1943. During World War II it was used to load and assemble all types of ammunition and it has been retained in a continuously active status.

The present mission of the station is to store, recondition, overhaul, load, prepare, preserve, issue, and act as a principal source of supply for all types of ammunition including pyrotechnics and illuminating projectiles. The mission of the depot has changed on a number of occasions since World War II for the basic purpose of reflecting changing requirements of the Ordnance Establishment. Specifically, at the end of the war, the Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, was used for storing, reconditioning, and preserving fleet return ammunition and for storing war reserves of ammunition. In addition, the depot operates a Quality Evaluation Surveillance Laboratory for the continuing and special examination and surveillance of naval ammunition, its components and accessories. Crane is also now engaged in the application of statistical quality evaluation to production, production inspection and final acceptance inspection of ammunition. It now is also a reserve stock point for all types of inert ordnance equipment, spare parts, tools, and accessories.

This project provides for construction of facilities for assembly and loading 3-inch gun ammunition including the procurement and installation of the necessary equipment. Existing production facilities are totally inadequate to meet current requirements. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have

been appropriated previously to provide additional facilities. It is estimated that no further requirement of funds to complete this project will be necessary after the expenditure of funds herein requested. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL PROVING GROUND, DAHLGREN, VA.

The United States Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., is located 50 miles south of Washington, D. C., on the Potomac River. It occupies 4,901.057 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$30,996,264. Its estimated present replacement cost, exclusive of personal property in store, is approximately \$91,200,000. The Naval Proving Ground was established in 1918 and has been maintained in an active status ever since. During World War II, the facilities were used primarily for postproduction proof and test of guns, gun mounts, ammunition, and aviation ordnance of all types and calibers and for research and development work on ordnance. The present mission of the Naval Proving Ground is, through applied research and testing, to improve the design and performance of armor, armament, ammunition and ammunition components, protective structures and designs, and to conduct other special tests for the Bureaus of Ships, Yards and Docks, and Aeronautics as directed by the Bureau of Ordnance. In addition, logistic support is furnished the Naval Air Facility, Dahlgren.

Proposed projects at this station include the construction of a Plate Fuze Battery Testing Facility of increased size to provide for testing new type fuzes, acquisition of three sites upon which range stations are located, dormitories for male civilians, and dormitories for female civilians. Sites for the three range stations are no longer available on a lease basis and must be acquired. The dormitories are required because no private facilities are available in the vicinity. Under new authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, an appropriation in the amount of \$2,327,100 is being requested. No funds have been appropriated previously and it is estimated that no further requirement of funds to complete the work will be necessary after the expenditure of funds herein requested. This project is based on the current workload and on planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### FLEET AIR DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

The fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Va., is located 25 miles east of Norfolk, Va. It occupies 1,068 acres of Government-owned land, however the Bureau of Ordnance has no real property investment in the FADTC, Dam Neck, since this is a station under the management control of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. On June 6, 1942, a Naval Ordnance Unit was established within this training center and used the center's facilities for conducting tests to determine the effect of firing projectiles at low angles of fire over waves. The Fleet Air Defense Training Center is still in an active status, however the Naval Ordnance Unit was disestablished on December 1, 1947. The mission of the Fleet Air Defense Training Center includes, along with the training of personnel, the test and development of air defense material and equipment. This mission has not changed. When the renewed need for ordnance testing developed, in lieu of reestab-



ishment of the Naval Ordnance Unit, the Bureau of Ordnance was permitted the use of certain facilities to the extent that such use does not interfere with the mission of the center.

This project contemplates the combination of three fixed targets and one floating target, to observe the effect on targets of guided missiles and aircraft when in flight low over waves, making use of the existing guns, magazines, and services of the FADTC, Dam Neck, for minimum cost. This facility for testing fuzes over waves is required at this time due to the current state of the art in fuze design and development. Previous attempts to obtain required technical data on the performance of these fuzes at low altitude targets over waves by firing from ships or other facilities have proven unsuccessful. An appropriation of \$220,000 is being requested. No funds have been appropriated previously for this facility. It is estimated that no further requirement of funds to complete the work will be necessary after the expenditure of the funds herein requested. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

NAVAL ORDNANCE AEROPHYSICS LABORATORY, DAINGERFIELD, TEX.

The Naval Ordnance Aerophysics Laboratory, Daingerfield, Tex., is located 120 miles east of Dallas, Tex., and 2 miles from Daingerfield, Tex. It occupies 22.9 acres of Government-owned land currently in the process of being transferred from the General Services Administration to the Navy Department. Total plant cost, including land, is approximately \$2,500,000. The estimated cost of replacement, exclusive of material in store, is \$5,000,000. This facility was initially occupied in June 1945 by the Defense Plants Corporation. Later it was declared surplus to their needs and was acquired by the General Services Administration. Action to have the facility transferred to the Department of the Navy currently is pending. This laboratory is now being operated by a civilian contractor, Consolidated Vultee, for the development and test of ram-jet engines and aerodynamic tests of guided-missile models. This mission will remain unchanged under Navy operation.

This project provides for the construction of a building for laboratory and office use, the construction of a test cell to minimize burner noise, the erection of a storage building, the dustproofing of existing buildings, and the installation of additional heater capacity for wind tunnels. This will enable the laboratory to satisfy the current workload requirements of the entire Department of Defense Establishment. An appropriation of \$450,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 564 of the Eighty-first Congress. Under this same authorization \$48,000 has been previously appropriated and obligated to provide part of these additional facilities. It is estimated that there will remain, after the expenditure of the funds herein requested, a requirement of approximately \$366,500 to complete the work presently authorized but unfinanced. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end workload.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, HASTINGS, NEBR.

The Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, Nebr., is located in the south central part of the State, being 4 miles east of Hastings, Nebr.,

and 99 miles southwest of Lincoln, Nebr. It occupies 48,753 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$65,900,000. The estimated cost of replacement, exclusive of material in store, is \$123,000,000. During World War II, the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, was used to load and assemble all types of ammunition. It was initially established July 11, 1942, but was reduced to partial maintenance status on November 1, 1949. It was restored to active status on December 29, 1950. The present mission of the station is to store, segregate, recondition, load, prepare, and issue all types of ammunition, assemble rockets, provide war reserve storage for ammunition, and provide storage for national stockpile materials. The mission of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, has changed a number of times since World War II for the basic purpose of reflecting changing requirements of the Ordnance Establishment. Specifically, at the end of the war, NAD, Hastings, was used for storing, reconditioning, and preserving fleet return ammunition and for storing war reserves of ammunition.

The project provides for the construction of high explosive magazines, smokeless powder magazines, fuze and detonator magazines, and inert ordnance storehouses. An appropriation of \$20,281,400 is being requested. It is estimated that after the expenditure of the funds requested herein, no additional funds will be required to complete the work. The proposed construction is based on planned storage requirements through the second quarter of fiscal year 1953 and includes the scheduled deliveries for which funds have been appropriated in fiscal year 1951 or are requested for appropriation in fiscal year 1952.

#### NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, HAWTHORNE, NEV.

The Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev., is located in Mineral County, 140 miles southeast of Reno, Nev., on United States Highway No. 95. It occupies 203,490 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant-account cost of \$73,628,000. The estimated cost of replacement, exclusive of materials in store, is \$190,000,000. During World War II the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, was used to load and assemble all types of ammunition. It was established September 15, 1930, and has been retained in a continuously active status. The present mission of the station is to store, recondition, load, prepare, and issue all types of ammunition and torpedoes, modify and assemble mines, provide storage for national stockpile materials, and act as one of the principal storage facilities for war reserve ammunition. Hawthorne is also now engaged in applying statistical evaluation control to production, production inspection, and final acceptance inspection. The mission for the Naval Ammunition Depot Hawthorne has changed several times since World War II to reflect changing requirements of the Ordnance Establishment.

This project provides for the construction of a reservoir, smokeless powder or projectile magazines, fuze and detonator magazines, and inert ordnance storehouses. Construction of the reservoir was originally authorized by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, and funds were appropriated under Public Law 759, Eighty-first Congress, in the amount of \$304,000. After funds had been made available subsurface investigations indicated unanticipated adverse conditions requiring additional funds in the amount of \$168,300. The maga-

zines and inert storehouses planned for Hawthorne are required to provide satisfactory storage for ammunition and ammunition components for which funds for procurement have been appropriated. Materials are scheduled for delivery throughout fiscal year 1952 and the first two quarters of fiscal year 1953. An appropriation of \$5,474,300 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. It is not anticipated that any additional funds will be required for the completion of the proposed facilities. The magazines and inert storehouses are required for present requirements for end fiscal year 1952 procurement levels.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION, INYOKERN, CALIF.

The Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, Calif., is located in the south-central part of the state being 9 miles east of the town of Inyokern, Calif., and 59 miles north of Mojave, Calif. It occupies 598,848 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$136,809,000. The estimated cost of replacement, exclusive of material in store, is \$254,200,000. During World War II the primary mission of the Naval Ordnance Test Station was to provide the necessary facilities and services for the California Institute of Technology working under Office of Scientific Research and Development contracts and testing of rockets, propellants, and launchers. It was initially established and occupied on November 8, 1943, and has been retained in a continuously active status. The present mission of the station is to conduct research and development in ordnance and test ordnance equipment, stressing the fields of rockets, guided missiles, aviation, and under-water ordnance. The mission of the Naval Ordnance Test Station has changed frequently since World War II to keep pace with research developments and to add additional research and development tasks.

Proposed projects at this station include the construction of dormitory facilities to accommodate 500 single civilians, construction of aerodynamic ballistic track range to provide a special type track with minimum instrumentation (previous authorization \$5,500,000 of which \$950,000 has been obligated) and supporting structures, construction of high velocity launching facilities to test rockets and make under-water ballistic tests, construction of facilities for aircraft ranges to include supporting structures and instrumentation for making tests, construction of fuze range to provide a rocket launcher, roads and minimum instrumentation for the testing of fuzes, construction of under-water test facilities for full-scale testing of torpedoes and anti-submarine weapons to include a launcher with minimum instrumentation and supporting structures (previous authorization \$850,000 with no previous appropriation) and construction of static firing facilities for liquid fuels to include a barricaded test stand (previous authorization \$400,000 with no previous appropriation). The above projects are in general required at this time because of the rapid development of guided missiles, rocket research and similar activities since World War II. Prior to World War II these weapons were in little if any use and it was only toward the later part of the war that this type of research and testing began to expand. The facilities requested are based on a minimum research and development program and little change is contemplated in the personnel complement because of the acute housing shortage. Appropriations in the amount of \$9,145,600



are being requested. Of this amount \$4,045,600 is against new authorizations contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, and \$5,100,000 is against authorizations previously approved under Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress. The total amount previously authorized for these projects was \$6,750,000 of which \$950,000 has been obligated. The remaining unfinanced authorization not covered by this proposal is \$700,000.

NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, PUGET SOUND, KEYPORT, WASH.

The main station of the United States Naval Ordnance Depot, Puget Sound, Wash., is located at Keyport, Wash., approximately 14 miles north of Bremerton. The Bangor Annex of the Naval Ordnance Depot, which is the site of the project proposed herein, is located 5 miles west of Keyport on the Hood Canal. The Naval Ordnance Depot, including the annexes at Bangor, Bremerton, and Indian Island, occupies 11,183 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$37,977,000. The estimated replacement cost, exclusive of material in store, is \$68,300,000. During World War II the facility now known as the Bangor Annex of Naval Ordnance Depot, Puget Sound, was a part of, but geographically separated from, the Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, by approximately 6 miles. It was used for outloading gun-type ammunition. It was initially occupied on June 5, 1944. On December 1, 1947, it was redesignated as the Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor. The Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, was placed in partial maintenance on November 1, 1949. On July 1, 1950, it was disestablished in the interest of economy and was incorporated in the Naval Ordnance Depot, Puget Sound. The facility at Bangor became one of three annexes of the Naval Ordnance Depot and remained in a partial maintenance status until shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea at which time it was placed in active status. The present mission of the Bangor Annex is to maintain basic stocks of ammunition, operate a quality control laboratory, and assemble and overhaul all types of ammunition.

This project provides for the construction at the Bangor Annex of additional high-explosive magazines, smokeless powder and projectile magazines, fuze and detonator magazines, and inert ordnance storehouses. Also included are the necessary access roads and railroad spurs. The proposed magazines and inert storehouses are required not only to ease the present overloaded condition of existing storage facilities but also to shelter the ammunition and ammunition components currently being procured. An appropriation in the amount of \$2,634,200 is being requested. No funds have been authorized or appropriated previously for this purpose. It is estimated that no additional funds will be required after the expenditure of the funds requested herein.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, McALESTER, OKLA.

The United States Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Okla., is located approximately 9 miles south of the city of McAlester, 115 miles south of Tulsa, and 130 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Okla. It occupies 44,967 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$73,940,000. The estimated replacement cost exclusive of material in store, is \$137,200,000. It was established on

July 11, 1942, and has been in an active status ever since. During World War II the depot was used to load and assemble ammunition of all types. The present mission of the station is to store, recondition, load, prepare, and issue all types of ammunition, operate ammunition loading plants, particularly rocket loading plants, and act as one of the principal storage facilities for war-reserve ammunition. The mission of this station has changed several times since the War to reflect changing requirements of the Ordnance Establishment.

The proposed project provides for the construction of additional high-explosives magazines, smokeless-powder magazines, fuze and detonator magazines, and inert ordnance storehouses, including the site preparation grading, access roads, railroads, and other utilities nominally necessary with these types of structures. These proposed magazines and storehouses are required not only to ease the present overloaded condition of existing storage facilities but also to shelter the ammunition and ammunition components currently being procured. An appropriation in the amount of \$24,886,400 is authorized in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, and is being requested. No funds have been authorized or appropriated previously, and it is estimated that no additional funds will be required for this project after the expenditure of the funds herein requested.

#### NAVAL MAGAZINE, PORT CHICAGO, CALIF.

The United States Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif., is located 30 miles northeast of San Francisco, Calif. It occupies 6,601 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plan account of \$33,582,000. The estimated cost of replacement, exclusive of material in store, is \$64,700,000. During World War II the Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, was the principal ammunition outloading depot for the west coast and far Pacific, and it has been retained in a continuously active status. It was initially established on June 27, 1942, as an annex of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, but was redesigned as a separate command on January 11, 1946. The mission of the station is to store, segregate, and provide exterior maintenance for all types of ammunition, receive and issue ammunition for operating forces, act as overseas transshipment point for Armed Forces ammunition, maintain and operate a Quality Evaluation Laboratory, and provide certain services to vessels and craft in reserve. The mission has not changed materially since World War II.

This project provides for the construction of additional smokeless powder magazines, fuze and detonator magazines, and inert ordnance storehouses, including the site preparation, grading, access roads and railroads, and other utilities normally required with such structures. The magazines requested in this program are required to prevent unsafe storage of ammunition and ammunition components, and to provide storage for additional quantities of new types of ammunition. An appropriation in the amount of \$1,495,700 is being requested. No funds have been authorized nor appropriated previously, and it is estimated that no funds will be required for this project except as herein requested. The proposed construction is based on planned storage requirements through the second quarter of fiscal year 1953 and includes the scheduled deliveries for which funds have been appropriated in fiscal year 1951 or are requested for appropriation in fiscal year 1952.

## NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, SHUMAKER, ARK

The Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, Ark., is located 5 miles northeast of Camden and 95 miles south of Little Rock, Ark. It occupies 68,890.2 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant account cost of \$56,927,000. The estimated cost of replacement, exclusive of material in store, is \$105,500,000. During World War II the Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, was under construction as a rocket loading and assembly plant. It was initially occupied on October 7, 1944, as a contractor-operated plant known as the Naval Ordnance Plant, Shumaker, and production began in the spring of 1945. In September 1945 production was halted and construction of the facility was terminated. On November 1, 1945, it was redesignated as the Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, and operation was transferred to the Bureau of Ordnance. It was placed in a partial maintenance status on October 1, 1949, and was placed in active status on December 29, 1950. The station is presently active, and is being operated by a civilian contractor. The mission of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, is to prepare, load, recondition, store, and issue rocket-type ammunition, apply statistical-evaluation control to production, and provide storage for National Stockpile materials.

The proposed projects provide for the construction of additional ammunition magazines and storehouses for inert ammunition components, and for the completion of rocket production facilities already started. The magazines requested are required to provide safe storage for ammunition in the current production program. The completion of the rocket-production facilities requested herein is for the purpose of increasing the productive capacity for this weapon. An appropriation in the amount of \$45,679,800 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. \$33,000,000 was authorized and appropriated previously for rocket-production facilities. There will not be any authorization remaining unfinanced after the expenditure of the funds requested herein. The additional ammunition storage is required for the 1951 and 1952 procurement programs. The rocket-production facilities are needed to meet approved Army, Navy, and Air Force requirements.

## NAVAL ORDNANCE LABORATORY, WHITE OAK, MD.

The Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., is located approximately 12 miles north of downtown Washington, D. C. It occupies 872.46 acres of Government-owned land and has a total plant-account cost of \$34,514,000. The estimated cost of replacement, excluding material in store, is \$67,400,000. Construction of the new plant at White Oak was initiated in September 1944, and the basic plan was essentially completed in June 1949. The Naval Ordnance Laboratory was set up as a unit under the Naval Gun Factory on March 1, 1929, and was established as a separate activity on January 27, 1942. Prior to moving to White Oak in June 1948, the Naval Ordnance Laboratory occupied space in the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C. The Naval Ordnance Laboratory has been in an active status continuously since its establishment in 1942. The mission of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory is to conduct re-



search, design, development, tests, and technical evaluation of ordnance materials including fuzes, mines, depth charges, torpedoes, bombs, and guided missiles. The mission has not changed materially since the laboratory was activated.

The projects requested will provide for adaption of an existing pressure vessel for test purposes, construction of ammunition-development facilities, and relocation of the Underwater Acoustic Calibration Facility. All of these facilities are required for current programs inasmuch as no complete laboratory facilities exist anywhere for the evaluation under simulated deep-water conditions of underwater ordnance. An appropriation in the amount of \$714,400 is being requested. There will not be any authorization remaining unfinanced after the expenditure of the funds requested herein.

#### NAVAL UNIT, WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, N. MEX.

The Naval Unit, White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex., is located at the Army's White Sands Proving Ground, which is 26 miles east of Las Cruces, N. Mex. Total plant-account cost, exclusive of land, is \$7,125,000. The estimate replacement cost, exclusive of material in store, is \$9,100,000. The Naval Unit, White Sands Proving Ground did not exist during World War II. It was initially established June 15, 1946, and has been maintained in a continuously active status. The mission of the station is research tests for guided missiles. This mission has not changed fundamentally since the establishment of this activity in 1946.

This project provides for the construction of additional guided-missile range facilities including the construction of additional instrument stations, access roads, communication lines, launching pad, and control buildings. An appropriation in the amount of \$894,300 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress. Funds in the amount of \$2,452,830 were previously appropriated and have been obligated. It is estimated that the funds requested herein will be sufficient to provide facilities for which there is a foreseeable need.

#### NAVAL ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The Naval Engineering Experiment Station is located across the Severn River from the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. It occupies 52.3 acres of Government-owned land and has a present plant value of \$10,200,000. The laboratory was established in 1908 and has been in active status since that date. During World War II, it supported the development and testing of engineering equipment and materials under the expanded shipbuilding program in compliance with the basic mission.

The mission of the Experiment Station is to conduct research, development, investigation, and tests of engineering equipment, materials, fuels, and lubricants, embracing the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, welding, electricity, mechanics, and physics; develop specifications for fuels, lubricants, packing, insulation, machinery accessories, and equipment for naval use, and investigate, analyze, and determine causes of machinery failure occurring in the Fleet. There has been no change in its mission since World War II.

The proposed projects provide for the rehabilitation of the laboratory's electrical system and effectation of a power pool by connecting to and interlocking with the electrical power sources of the United States Naval Academy and the local power company; renewal of the steam-heating main throughout the laboratory and replacement of the local steam-heating service lines; repair of leaking concrete utility trenches and pipe drains to overboard line; repair of all leaking piping and permanent installation of lighting and ventilation in trenches and an increase in the capacity of the Engineering Experiment Station fresh-water facilities from the present capacity of 600 gallons per minute to a total of 1,000 gallons per minute. The proposed improvements to utility and fresh-water systems are necessary to supply adequately with domestic water and fire protection the load imposed, in addition to the laboratory, by contiguous activities which have expanded since World War II. This project is associated with the Engineering Experiment Station solely because it is the operating center for the system supplying water service to itself and other adjacent activities. The total appropriation requested for the projects is \$2,689,500. No previous appropriation has been granted for these projects, and no additional appropriation will be required. The projects are based on the support of current workloads and of planned end of fiscal year 1953 levels.

#### NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS. (POWER PLANT)

The Boston Naval Shipyard is located in Charlestown, Mass., on the main ocean channel between the Charles and Mystic Rivers. The total area of this shipyard is 123.5 acres, including 84.3 acres of hard land and 39.2 acres of water, all Government-owned. The present plant value is approximately \$112,375,000. During World War II, the Boston Naval Shipyard provided logistic support for vessels of the Fleet and assigned service craft, including conversion, overhaul, alteration, and drydocking of ships up to aircraft carriers. This shipyard was established in 1800, and has been in a continuously active status since that date. The mission of the Boston Naval Shipyard, as a component of the United States Naval Base, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet, including conversion, overhaul, alteration, and drydocking of various types of ships, manufacturing, research, development, and test work; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the United States Naval Base, Boston, and the First Naval District. There has been no significant change in the Shipyard's mission since World War II.

It is proposed to improve the Power Plant by replacement of four old boilers with two modern integral furnace boilers of higher steam pressure and temperature, and arranged for burning either fuel oil or pulverized coal, or a combination of both; conversion of three turbines to suit the higher steam pressure and temperature conditions; and the installation of new boiler feed pumps, feed-water heaters and related piping, valves, and necessary appurtenances, plus one new turbo-generator in order to reduce boiler steam pressure to 200 pounds for operation of low-pressure auxiliaries and to provide operating current at the same time. The present boilers, which were installed in the period 1918 to 1922, are outmoded and inefficient; have reached the age requiring excessive maintenance and operating expenditures amounting to \$150,000 per year. They are incapable of producing

the auxiliary steam required. The replacement of these boilers is considered essential to preclude possibility of yard steam failure as well as failure in electric-energy production. The total appropriation requested for the project is \$2,310,000 under authority contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No previous appropriation has been received for this project. The project is based on the support of current work levels.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PUGET SOUND, BREMERTON, WASH.

The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is located on Sinclair Inlet in Bremerton, Wash. The total area of the shipyard is 409.8 acres, including 337.7 acres of hard land and 72.1 acres of marsh and water, all of which is Government-owned. The total plant value is approximately \$121,250,000. During World War II, the shipyard provided logistic support of the active fleet, including repair work, overhaul, conversion, alteration, and drydocking of various types of ships. It also constructed destroyers. The Shipyard was established in July 1891 and has been in an active status since that date. The mission of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard as a component of the United States Naval Base, Bremerton, is to provide logistic support for assigned ships of the Fleet and service craft, including conversion, alteration, overhaul, and drydocking of all types of surface ships; manufacturing, research, development, and test work; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the United States Naval Base, Bremerton, and the Thirteenth Naval District. There has been no change in the mission since World War II.

It is proposed to remove Boilers 5 to 8 in the Central Power Plant and replace them with a new and modern boiler; to remove the block bearers and channels in Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 2 and to install level concrete floors; and to install a new synchronous motor-driven 5,000 cubic feet per minute air compressor in the vicinity of Dry Docks Nos. 4 and 5 and Piers Nos. 3 and 4 in the west end of the Industrial Area. The proposed replacement of Boilers 5 to 8 in the Central Power Plant is necessary in order to supply steam at the necessary pressures and to interconnect the Central Power Plant with the new plant in the west part of the Shipyard. The improvements to Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 2 are necessary to enable the use of modern composite wood and concrete keel and bilge blocks, rolling staging, and mechanical sand-removal equipage. Installation of a new air compressor in the west end of the Industrial Area is necessary in order to provide an adequate supply of air for peakloads and to make it possible to overhaul each of the presently available machines one at a time. The total appropriation requested for the projects at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is \$1,204,500 under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No previous appropriation has been granted for these projects. The projects are based on the support of current workloads.

NEW YORK NAVAL SHIPYARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The New York Naval Shipyard is located in Brooklyn, N. Y. It occupies a total area of 289.8 acres, including 195.2 acres of hard land, 24.3 acres of piers and drydocks, and 70.3 acres of water. All land is Government-owned. The total plant value of the shipyard is approxi-



mately \$277,600,000. During World War II this shipyard provided logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Active Fleet including heavy ship construction, conversion, overhauling, alterations, repairs, and drydocking of various types of ships. The New York Naval Shipyard was established in 1801, and has been in an active status since that date. The mission of the shipyard, as a component of the United States Naval Base, New York, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet, including conversion, overhaul, alteration, and drydocking of all types of surface ships; design and construction of all types of surface vessels; of manufacturing, research, development, and test work, and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the United States Naval Base, New York, and the Third Naval District. There has been no change in the mission of the shipyard since World War II.

The proposed projects provide for the building of a cofferdam at the outboard end of Dry Dock No. 1 and to reconstruct the inner and outer caisson seats; installation of a new flush concrete floor on Dry Dock No. 2 designed to resist hydrostatic pressure, modifications to main drainage conduits, suction and drainage chambers, and to provide conduits in new slabs; construction of a modern dock to replace Dry Dock No. 3, which is so badly deteriorated as to be beyond economical repair, and to provide altered and modern equipage. The proposed reconstruction of caisson seat, Dry Dock No. 1, is necessary in order that the effective length of the drydock be increased. Modernization of the floor of Dry Dock No. 2 is necessary to increase the efficiency of dock operation, permit the use of wheeled equipment with consequent savings in manpower, and assure the availability of an efficient drydock for present requirements. Dry Dock No. 3 is now deteriorated beyond economical repair. Reconstruction and enlargement are required in order to provide for the effective docking of cruisers. The total appropriation requested for the three projects at the New York Naval Shipyard is \$5,695,800 authorized in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously appropriated for these projects. Proposed construction for Dry Docks Nos. 1 and 3 is based on support of current workloads. Construction proposed for Dry Dock No. 2 is based on planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### DAVID W. TAYLOR MODEL BASIN, CARDEROCK, MD.

The David W. Taylor Model Basin is located at Carderock, Md. The total area of the laboratory is 213.2 acres, all Government owned. The total plant value of the Model Basin is approximately \$15,900,000. During World War II, the Model Basin conducted research, development, investigation and tests in the field of hydromechanics, aerodynamics, structural mechanics, and applied physics. It was established in November 1939 and has been in active status since that date. The mission of the Model Basin is to conduct basic, applied, and developmental research to develop designs of naval vessels which have minimum resistance, satisfactory maneuverability, and maximum propulsion efficiency for given military characteristics; design of propellers for naval vessels and torpedoes; and means for the protection of submarines and surface vessels from the effects of underwater explosions. There has been no change in its mission since World War II.

The proposed projects provide for the acquisition and installation of a 10,000-pound-an-hour low-pressure boiler and auxiliaries in the present boiler house to provide heating facilities to support the three-meter wind tunnel; construction of a 36-inch variable-pressure water tunnel designed for quiet operation so that accurate noise measurements could be made on various designs of hydrofoils, propellers, and jet-propulsion units and forms and shapes of underwater hull appendages. An appropriation of \$1,820,500 is being requested for the project. No previous appropriation has been granted for these items, and it is estimated that no additional appropriation will be required. The additional heating facilities are required because upon completion of the Bureau of Aeronautics three-meter wind tunnel at the Model Basin it will be necessary to increase the station heating capacity 30 percent to accommodate the increased load. Existing boilers are loaded to 90 percent of capacity during the winter. The 36-inch variable-pressure water tunnel is required because present-day requirements for accurate hydrodynamic testing cannot be met by existing tunnels, which are too small and too noisy. The proposed construction is based on current workload.

#### NAVAL SHIPYARD, MARE ISLAND, VALLEJO, CALIF.

The Mare Island Naval Shipyard is located on the north side of San Pablo Bay, opposite Vallejo, Calif. The total area of the shipyard is 1,500 acres, all Government-owned. The plant value is approximately \$122,000,000. During World War II, this shipyard overhauled medium and light vessels, including submarines, and constructed and repaired a large number of ships. The Mare Island Naval Shipyard was established in 1854 and has been in an active status since that date. The mission of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, as a component of the Mare Island-Vallejo area of the United States Naval Base, San Francisco, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet, including overhaul, repair, and drydocking of various types of ships, manufacturing, research, development, and test work; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the Mare Island-Vallejo area. No change has been made in the mission of the Shipyard since World War II.

The proposed projects include the extension of the 30-foot-gage portal crane tracks to include berths 16 and 17 to permit a greater mobility of the weight-lifting facilities; the construction of a reinforced concrete five- to seven-story building to house the widely scattered activities of the Electric and Electronics Shops; modernization of the Electrical Distribution and Generation System by installing new cable from the 11,500-volt loop to the points of application; installing new equipment in existing substation buildings; procuring and installing reactors at the transmission tie-in with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., at substations and in the power-house; and procuring and installing motor starters and transformers as needed. The proposed improvements to berths 16 and 17 will make it possible to handle two vessels abreast at these berths thus doubling their capacity; and, in addition, the two cranes will improve the weight handling potential at the southerly end of the shipyard by 33½ percent. The construction of a new Electric and Electronic Shop building is required to meet the new electrical and electronic load

developing from new installations being placed on board naval vessels and to take care of repairs to old equipment. Modernization of the Electrical Distribution and Generation System is considered necessary because obsolete control equipment is worn beyond economical repair; there is insufficient reactor capacity to adequately protect the system from surges in the power supplied by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and by the local system; and the distribution lines from the substations throughout the shops and waterfront areas are inadequate to carry the connected loads without excessive voltage drops. The total appropriation requested for the projects at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard is \$9,436,500 under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress; no previous appropriation has been granted for these projects. The construction proposed is based on support of current workloads.

#### NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The Norfolk Naval Shipyard is located on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Va. The total area of the shipyard is 783.6 acres. Of the 762.2 acres of Government-owned property, 636.8 acres are hard land, 10.2 acres are marsh, and 115.2 acres are water. 21.4 acres are leased at \$360 per year renewable at Government option. The total plant value of the shipyard is approximately \$155,000,000. During World War II, the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, was responsible for maintenance, alterations, and overhauls of all types of ships of the Fleet, except submarines. This shipyard was established in 1801 and has been in an active status since that date. The mission of the Shipyard, as a component of the United States Naval Base, Norfolk, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet including conversion, overhaul, repair, and drydocking of various types of surface ships, including landing craft and auxiliaries; manufacture of internal combustion engines; research, development and test work; repair navigational timepieces (chronometers and chronometer watches), miscellaneous timepieces, sextants, mercurial barometers, and other navigational instruments; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the United States Naval Base, Norfolk, and the Fifth Naval District. There has been no change in the mission since World War II.

It is proposed to construct an L-shaped addition to Building No. 268 which, together with Building No. 268, will house the Electrical, Electronics and Ordnance Shops, providing approximately 366,000 square feet of additional floor space.

The additional facilities are required to support the expanded electronic installations on board naval vessels since World War II. The workload of the electrical, electronics, and ordnance shops has increased to the point where present space is entirely inadequate. The total appropriation requested for this project is \$8,033,300. No previous appropriation for this project has been granted. The proposed construction is based on the support of current workloads.

#### NAVAL BOILER AND TURBINE LABORATORY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Naval Boiler and Turbine Laboratory is located in the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. The total area of the shipyard is 820 acres, including 583 acres of hard land, 14 acres of



marsh, and 223 acres of water. All land is Government-owned. The total plant value of the laboratory is approximately \$9,800,000. During World War II, the laboratory conducted research, development, investigation and tests of boilers, and associated auxiliary machinery. The Naval Boiler and Turbine Laboratory was established in 1909 and has been in an active status since that date. The mission of the United States Naval Boiler and Turbine Laboratory, is to conduct research, development, investigation, and full-scale tests of boilers, fuel oils, refractories, turbines, engines, reduction gears, and associated auxiliary machinery and equipment comprising the main propulsion system of ships; investigate related problems in the fields of machinery, noise, vibration, and heat balances of main propulsion systems. There has been no change in the mission of the laboratory since World War II.

The proposed projects provide for installation of two 50-ton bridge cranes of 96-foot span, one in each of the depressed-floor bays in the building, including auxiliary hoists of 10-ton capacity; and the erection of a building consisting of a three-story office and rear test section to provide additional boiler testing facilities. The floor of the center bay of the rear test section will carry the simulated roll and pitch equipment. The proposed construction of the additional boiler testing facilities is considered necessary for effective testing with full instrumentation, and provide space for the safety dispersal of personnel around equipment being tested. Since World War II, improved designs of boilers have resulted in larger and heavier equipment with higher steam pressures and temperatures and employing special fuels. The proposed facilities are needed to eliminate the bottleneck of making installations of equipment to be tested on a piecemeal basis at considerable extra expenditure of time and effort. The total appropriation request for the two projects at the Naval Boiler and Turbine Laboratory is \$3,981,500. No previous appropriation had been granted for these projects. It is estimated that there will remain after the expenditure of the funds herein requested a requirement of approximately \$1,150,000 to complete the work requested. The proposed construction is based on the support of current workloads.

#### NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Philadelphia Naval Shipyard is located in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. It occupies 383 acres of hard land and 14 acres of marsh, all of which is Government-owned. The present plant value is approximately \$191,500,000. During World War II, the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard constructed the largest types of naval vessels, including battleships. It was the only East Coast shipyard with facilities for the overhauling of all types of naval vessels. The initial Government occupancy of this shipyard was in 1801, and it has remained in active status since that time. The mission of the Shipyard, as a component of the United States Naval Base, Philadelphia, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet, including conversion, overhaul, alteration, repair, and drydocking of various types of ships; manufacturing, research, development, and test work; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the United States Naval Base, Philadelphia, and the Fourth Naval

District. There has been no change in its mission since World War II.

There are four projects for the proposed Philadelphia Naval Shipyard: First, water-treatment facilities for a gravity-type filtering system, a coagulating basin, a sludge lagoon, and a low-pressure pumping station adjacent to the reservoir, with connecting mains, together with three deep wells for water supply and two shallow wells for cooling. Second, replacement of eight old boilers in the Central Power Plant with two new boilers. Third, two 50-ton Diesel cranes with gooseneck-type booms at Drydock No. 3 in order to obtain more efficient and economical weight-handling facilities. Fourth, the replacement of the present timber construction Drydock No. 1 with a modern-design drydock. The total amount of appropriation being requested for these projects is \$6,313,200. No previous appropriations have been granted for these projects. The water supply of the Shipyard is from local deep wells, and since 1944 the concentration of iron oxide in these wells has been steadily increasing. Therefore, the need for the water-treatment facilities is becoming more urgent with each year. The replacement of the old boilers with two new boilers is also becoming increasingly urgent at the age of the old boilers increases. The two new 50-ton electric jib cranes for Drydock No. 3 will provide more efficient and economical weight-handling facilities. Drydock No. 1 requires reconstruction for two reasons: First, the timber construction of this old dock, completed in 1891, is badly deteriorated; operation is hazardous, and normal maintenance costly. Second, it is necessary that this dock be rebuilt to accommodate the larger destroyers put into service since World War II, and cruisers of the CLK class which also have been developed since World War II. The proposed projects are based on the support of the current workload.

#### NAVY ELECTRONICS LABORATORY, POINT LOMA, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Navy Electronics Laboratory is located at San Diego, Calif., and occupies a total area of 33.3 acres, all Government-owned. The total plant value of the laboratory is \$12,954,000. During World War II, the laboratory conducted research, development, and tests in the field of electronics and related physical sciences, including radio, radar, electromagnetic radiation, and underwater sound equipment and systems. The Navy Electronics Laboratory was established in August 1940, and is presently in an active status. There has been no change in the mission of the laboratory since World War II.

It is proposed to construct a one-story, 50- by 204-foot concrete Model Range Building for antenna testing, which work presently is carried on in 10 portable shacks. The construction of this building is considered necessary in order that approximately \$450,000 worth of standard and special instruments may be properly protected against weather and fire, and that the research and development work concerned may be conducted more efficiently by consolidating dispersed personnel in one building. In general, the instruments are used continuously in their locations on a series of antenna and ship-model tests. The total appropriation requested is \$233,200, as authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No previous appropriation has been granted for this project, and no additional

appropriation will be requested for this purpose. The proposed construction is based on the support of planned end of Fiscal Year 1952 levels.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is located at Portsmouth, N. H., on the opposite shore of the Piscataqua River. The total area of this shipyard is 237 acres, all Government-owned, and it has a present plant value of approximately \$63,200,000. During World War II, the shipyard was engaged in the design, construction, overhaul, alteration, maintenance, and repair of submarines. It also provided logistic support for assigned service craft and submarine tenders, and engaged in manufacturing, research, development, and test work as assigned. The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard was established in 1800 and is presently in an active status. The mission of the Shipyard, as a component of the United States Naval Base, Portsmouth, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and for Active Fleet vessels, including conversion, overhaul, alteration, and drydocking of various types of ships; manufacturing, research, development, and test work; and to provide logistic support to other activities of the United States Naval Base, Portsmouth, and the First Naval District. There has been no change in the mission of the Shipyard since World War II.

It is proposed, first, to construct a Storage Battery Building and provide collateral equipment suitable for the conditioning, installation, major overhaul, and charging of modern submarine batteries; second, to replace the caisson of Drydock No. 2, which is deteriorated beyond safe operating condition. The caisson is 40 years old, and maintenance costs are over three times normal; and, third, to construct a two-story building with mezzanine in order to consolidate the electrical, electrical manufacturing, and electronics shops and the associated laboratory functions of the Electrical Test Laboratory. The space to be vacated will be used by the welding school, the central tool shop, and shop-training facilities as well as for storage of shop to ship equipment and for overhaul facilities engaged in the overhaul of plant equipment. The new Storage Battery Building is required because submarines are now equipped with high-capacity batteries. The batteries consist of twice the number of cells that submarines used during World War II; they are of shorter life, higher capacity, and require more frequent renewal. The replacement of the caisson for Drydock No. 2 is necessary because progressive deterioration results in excessive maintenance and makes operation unsafe. The pumping machinery, valves, and piping are worn beyond economical repair. The Electrical Test Laboratory is necessary as a result of expansion of work in the electrical and electronic field. Whereas, in the 1950's, the electronic shop averaged 2,000 square feet of floor space, the present-day shop in a shipyard requires between 125,000 and 200,000 square feet. This growth has been consistent, and present-day requirements are much greater than those at the end of World War II. A total appropriation of \$4,185,500 is being requested. No appropriation has been granted for these proposed projects previously, and no additional funds will be required. This construction is based on current work levels.



## SAN FRANCISCO NAVAL SHIPYARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The San Francisco Naval Shipyard is located at Hunters Point in the city of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. It occupies 432 acres of Government-owned land and 163 acres of water. It also occupies 3.6 acres of leased land. The lease provides for a rental of \$1,273 per year, with Government option for renewal. It has a plant value of approximately \$91,850,000. The Shipyard was initially occupied in November of 1940 and has been in active use since that time. During World War II, it provided logistic support, including conversion, overhaul, alterations, repairs, and drydocking, of all types of ships. The mission of the Shipyard, as a component of the United States Naval Base, San Francisco, is to provide logistic support for assigned service craft and vessels of the Fleet, including conversion, overhaul, repair, and drydocking of various types of ships, design and construction of experimental radiological weapons; adaptation of guided missiles to naval vessels; manufacturing, research, development, and test work; and to provide logistic support to other shore activities of the United States Naval Base, San Francisco, and the Twelfth Naval District. There has been no change in mission since World War II.

The proposed project provides for repairs to Drydocks Nos. 2 and 3. The timber dock floors of Drydock No. 2 are not level and have an uneven surface which causes docking difficulties. Drydock No. 3 floor is in similar condition and, also, its walls are cracked to a considerable extent, with lateral movement apparent in certain areas. Dock-operating equipment of both docks is old and obsolete. It is proposed to lay a new floor of reinforced concrete in both docks and to make necessary wall repairs to Drydock No. 3. It is also proposed to replace pumping systems and other operating facilities. These are not additional facilities, but are needed repairs and modernization of present facilities. An appropriation of \$630,800 is being requested, which requires no legislative authorization, since this is a repair project. This will complete the financing of the project for which \$500,000 was originally appropriated by Public Law 911, Eighty-first Congress, to commence the work. This project is based on support of present workload.

## NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory is located in the San Francisco Naval Shipyard. The Laboratory is presently active, and was initially established in December 1946, after World War II. It is on Government-owned land and has a plant value of \$1,504,000, excluding buildings, which are on Shipyard plant account. The mission of the United States Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory is to conduct basic and applied research and development concerned with the radiological safety program of the Armed Forces and Atomic Energy Commission; investigate the effects and consequences of dispersed fission products, fissionable materials, and other radioactive substances present and resulting from nuclear processes on ships at sea, in harbors and anchorages, and in shore establishments; and determine and develop corrective measures for the foregoing. There has been no change in its mission since establishment.

The proposed projects include the construction of a four-story reinforced concrete building to house all of the Central Activities of the Laboratory; and completion as an interim measure of converting Building No. 351 of the Shipyard for laboratory use, construction of a 17,000-square-foot extension, and construction of a 40,000-square-foot annex. Upon the completion of the new laboratory building, Building No. 351 and the annex will provide badly needed space for the Shipyard. An appropriation of \$8,720,000 is being requested. Of this total, \$140,000 represents the unfinanced portion of \$1,000,000 previously authorized by Public Law 564 of the Eighty-first Congress. The remaining funds were authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No additional appropriation beyond the current request will be required to complete the projects listed.

These projects are necessary because the Laboratory is unable, in its present scattered facilities, to meet the demands for radiological research being made on it by the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Atomic Energy Commission. The highly essential work of the Naval Radiological Defense laboratory has been conducted in whatever space could be made available about the San Francisco Naval Shipyard. Even during the period of reduced workloads in the Shipyard, space has been at a premium, with many other activities, such as the Reserve Fleet Berthing group, requiring accommodation. With the accelerated tempo in the vital work of the Laboratory, the immediate need for more space is pressing for several reasons. The Shipyard is overcrowded and needs all of the space now occupied by the Laboratory. The set-up of experiments under way required more room than can be had, so that time is lost tearing down and setting up experimental projects which should be left standing. Work is greatly handicapped by the lack of elbow room, and the valuable time of scientists and skilled technicians is not utilized to the fullest extent because of overcrowded conditions. The projects are based on the support of the current workload.

#### NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON, MASS. (FUEL FACILITY)

The Naval Shipyard Bulk Fuel Facility, Boston, Mass., is located 5 miles east of Boston. The Fuel Facility occupies 74 acres of Government-owned land and 12.29 acres (approximately 2 miles long and 45 feet wide) of perpetual easement of right-of-way from the tank farm to the pier for the pipelines. The major portion of the easement property is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the Metropolitan Transit Authority and the Boston Development Co. having smaller interests. The Fuel Facility, Boston, has a present plant value of \$7,000,000. The facility was initially occupied in March 1943 and has been in continuous active status since its establishment. It was built during World War II as a bulk-fuel terminal for the supply of bulk petroleum products in support of naval operations in the Atlantic, European, and Mediterranean areas. In addition to its storage capacity, the facility has berthing for two tankers. The mission of the facility has not changed.

This project provides for the construction of additionally required underground aviation gasoline and jet-fuel bulk tankage, pipeline from tanks to pier, pier piping and outlets, pump house and control system, extension of water lines, electric-power distribution, and communica-

tion services and security fencing. The additional storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk-fuel storage. This deficit was determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff Policy (Classified) and the Naval Forces in being as of July 1, 1951. An appropriation of \$2,766,500 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

#### NAVAL ADVANCED BASE DEPOT, DAVISVILLE, R. I.

The Naval Advanced Base Depot, Davisville, R. I., is located 17 miles south of Providence, R. I. It occupies 1,477 acres of Government-owned land on Narragansett Bay and has a plant value of \$21,088,415. This activity was established as an advanced base depot in 1942 to assemble and outship advanced base material. Its mission is to receive, preserve, store, and account for advanced-base-type material including the assembly and storage of reserve advanced base materials as directed, and to provide storage for National Stockpile materials and War Reserve Materials. In order to fulfill its present mission at end of fiscal year 1952 levels, this activity will require 1,276,000 gross square feet of covered storage space. Surveys indicate that suitable commercial facilities meeting requirements are not available to the extent of providing the total storage space deficit of the activity. The technical characteristics of the materials and the highly technical skills required in the assembly of individual items into specialized components as military requirements preclude the use of public warehousing space in meeting any part of the deficit.

This project provides for the construction of a one-story permanent reinforced concrete 200- by 600-foot dehumidified warehouse, including required rail siding, truck-loading facilities, and utility connections. An appropriation of \$1,670,900 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously authorized.

#### ELECTRONICS SUPPLY OFFICE, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Ill., is located within the confines of the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, situated on Government-owned land 35 miles north of Chicago. It occupies 145,995 gross square feet of space in parts of three buildings partially converted from warehouse space to office space. This activity has been in an active status since its establishment in October 1946. This activity is responsible for performing a mission of maintaining procurement and inventory control of highly technical materials (124,000 electronic maintenance repair parts valued at \$232,000,000), the compilation of usage data on components, equipment, sets of spares and vacuum tubes, and computation on the basis of reports from technical bureaus, estimated requirements for equipment, component parts of the equipment and basic materials. There are presently on board at this activity 37 military and 1,612 civilian personnel. Existing facilities accommodate present personnel in a substandard manner. The proposed office space will provide adequate space for 60 military and, 1932 civilian personnel which are planned for end of fiscal year 1952. Current space available provides 51 square feet per person which is below accepted standards for operation of an office. This



space is obtained by undesirable separation of the organization in one warehouse wholly converted into office space and parts of two additional warehouses converted into office space. It is not possible for the activity to effectively perform its mission with present space limitations; additional required personnel cannot be recruited and it is not possible to assume additional required functions. There is no additional space available within the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, which can be acquired for or converted to office space. There is neither Government nor commercial space available in the Chicago-Great Lakes area which can meet the requirements of the Electronics Supply Office.

This project provides for constructing a four-story permanent reinforced-concrete office building with 255,000 gross square feet of space, roads and parking area, grading, fencing, utilities, and a fire-alarm system to provide adequate space and related facilities. This will provide 76 square feet per person for the end of fiscal year 1952 strength. Upon completion of the proposed construction, present occupied space will be utilized for storage space or by the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, to meet expanded training requirements. An appropriation of \$4,053,100 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously authorized.

#### NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes, Ill., is located within the confines of the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, situated on Government-owned land 35 miles north of the city of Chicago. The Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes, was established on July 1, 1947, and has been in an active status since its establishment. This activity was established for the purpose of providing full supply support to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, to activities of the Ninth Naval District and units afloat assigned to the Ninth Naval District, for general stores, dry provisions, clothing and small stores, and electronic maintenance repair parts. It serves as a storage point for National Stockpile materials and provides accounting functions for the Naval Supply Depot, NTC, Great Lakes, and activities and units afloat as may be designated by the Commandant, Ninth Naval District.

This project proposes the construction of two permanent 200- by 600-foot warehouses, administrative space on top of one warehouse, heating plant, installation of fire alarm and sprinkler system, loading facilities, railroad extension, roads, and services. An appropriation of \$3,740,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously authorized. There is presently in use a total of 549,303 gross square feet of storage space of which 228,100 gross square feet is space utilized in personnel training type buildings which are subject to recapture by the Bureau of Naval Personnel for training purposes. At the best this type space is most undesirable and should be replaced with warehouse space, irregardless of its probable return to training use, so as to eliminate the excessive cost of handling, storing, securing, and fire protecting inherent in the use of these types of building for storage purposes. In effect, therefore, there is only 321,203 gross

square feet of warehouse space to meet a total requirement of 1,300,000 gross square feet leaving a deficit of 978,797 gross square feet of warehouse space.

Exhaustive surveys of the Chicago-Great Lakes area have been made to determine whether suitable commercial facilities could be obtained under lease to partially alleviate this shortage of 978,797 gross square feet. Such facilities are lacking and to date only 22,500 gross square feet of such space has been acquired under lease. This space is located in Kenosha, Wis., approximately 20 miles from the depot and is, therefore, comparatively excessively costly in operating. It is considered that little relief of the storage space deficit can be anticipated through the lease acquisition of commercial facilities. Another commercial source which has been considered as a means to further alleviating the deficit is the use of public warehousing space and services under service contracts. To this end, the Department of Defense has developed a Commercial Warehouse Service Plan, now in effect, to provide these services to all components of the Department of Defense to the extent required. Preliminary review indicates that this plan may be used to further alleviate the deficit. It is considered that the shortage of storage space can be alleviated to a limited extent only by the use of leased space and public warehousing space and services. It is, therefore, necessary and urgent that two 200- by 600-foot warehouses be provided by construction. The project is to partially support procurement and distribution schedules for fiscal year 1952.

#### NAVAL ADVANCED BASE DEPOT, GULFPORT, MISS.

The Naval Advanced Base Depot, Gulfport, Miss., is located 3 miles north of the city of Gulfport, Miss. It occupies 1,153 acres of Government-owned land, and has a plant valued at \$12,043,479. This activity was established as an Advanced Base Depot in 1942 to assemble and outship advanced base material. It had a gross covered storage area of 530,000 square feet during World War II, which included 176,000 square feet of leased space. The present mission of this activity is to receive, preserve, store, and account for Advanced Base type material including the assembly and storage of reserve Advanced Base Materials as directed, to provide storage for National Stockpile Materials and War Reserve Materials. The current warehouse storage space requirement to carry out the mission of the activity is 641,000 gross square feet of space to provide for the storage of Advance Base components and for strategic and critical materials of the National Stockpile. To meet this requirement the activity presently has 350,000 gross square feet of space, leaving a deficit of 291,000 gross square feet for the storage of Advanced Base Material. The deficit will be eliminated by the construction of 240,000 gross square feet and leasing 51,000 gross square feet on commercial piers adjacent to the activity. The leased space will be operated as a Navy Annex to the activity. Due to the fact that Advanced Base materials must be assembled into varying components it is not possible for the Navy to enter into service contracts for performance of this service by public warehousemen. In addition, components are frequently subject to change requiring personnel experienced in the technicalities of Navy material. No suitable commercial space is

available in the vicinity other than the 51,000 gross square feet which Navy plans to lease.

This project provides for the construction of two permanent reinforced-concrete 200- by 600-foot dehumidified warehouses, including extension of rail siding, roads for truck service, and utilities. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously authorized.

#### NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, NEWPORT, R. I., MELVILLE FUEL FACILITY

The Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R. I., is located 3½ miles north of Newport, R. I. This activity occupies 762.9 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$31,600,000. The Melville Fuel Facility, now a component part of the Naval Supply Depot, was initially occupied in 1900 and has been in continuous active status. The fuel installation was built as a bulk terminal for the support of fleet operations and nearby shore facilities. The Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R. I., was activated in September 1942, with the mission of providing full nontechnical supply, support to the United States Naval Base, Newport, not including the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point. Upon activation of the Supply Depot the Fuel Facility was made a part of that activity. The mission of the facility has not changed.

This project provides for the construction of additional underground aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk tankage, pipelines, pumping station, extension of water lines, electric power distribution, drainage system, alteration of existing aviation gasoline storage to permit storage of and handling of both aviation gasoline and jet fuel and the provision of a laboratory for the sampling and testing of jet fuels and for the construction of a permanent one-story cold-storage plant 150- by 300-feet, extension of railroad spur, utilities, and road aprons. This plant will contain 28,000 gross square feet of usable refrigerated space for the support of 36,000 fleet and shore-based personnel. An appropriation of \$3,399,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

The additional storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk fuel storage. This deficit was determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff Policy (Classified) and the Naval Forces in being as of July 1, 1951. The refrigerated storage facilities are required because the increased recruit training, addition of schools and courses and precommissioning, preactivation and underway training activities in the Newport Area require that the 13,497 gross usable square feet of space on loan from the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., be returned to this activity which would leave the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, with only 4,700 gross usable square feet of leased space in Providence, R. I. The leased space at Providence, R. I., is a distance of 32 miles from the Naval Supply Depot. Deliveries are intermittent and only during normal working hours of the week which does not permit effective efficient service to fleet units particularly in meeting emergency demands. In addition, the presently used commercial facilities in Providence represent the approximate maximum which can be used by the Navy without detriment to the civilian economy in the area. The dis-



advantages inherent in present leased space and advance-base-type reefer boxes dictate the necessity for construction of a permanent Navy-owned cold-storage plant on available land at the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R. I.

#### NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

The Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va., is located at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, and is composed of Aviation, General, Ordnance, and Ships Depots. Bulk petroleum products are stored at various fuel annexes. The Yorktown Fuel Annex is located approximately 30 miles northeast of Newport News, Va. This fuel facility occupies 270 acres of land owned by the Government and has a present plant value of \$10,565,000. The facility at Yorktown was built just prior to the beginning of World War II and has been in continuous active status since its establishment. In addition to its storage capacity it has berthing facilities for one tanker. The Cheatham Annex Fuel Facility is located 4½ miles northeast of Williamsburg, Va., and 36 miles northwest of Newport News, Va. Cheatham Annex occupies 2,172 acres of land, 500 acres marsh, and 130 acres water, all Government-owned. This fuel facility has a present plant value of \$10,800,000. It was built during World War II and occupied in June 1943 and has been in continuous active status since its establishment. In addition to its storage capacity it has berthing facilities for one tanker. The Fuel Facility, Craney Island, is located 8 miles south of the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, on the west bank of the Elizabeth River across from the City of Norfolk. This fuel facility occupies 816 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$30,180,000. This facility was established in February 1938 and has been in continuous active status since its establishment. In addition to its storage capacity it has berthing facilities for two tankers. There is also presently under construction at Craney Island additional aviation fuel tankage, authorized by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, and financed with funds appropriated by the Eighty-first Congress in Public Law 911. The present mission of all these fuel facilities is to provide bulk petroleum products for Naval operations in the Atlantic, European, and Mediterranean areas and nearby shore-activity requirements.

This project provides for the construction of additional underground aviation gasoline and jet fuel tankage and the construction of additional underground Navy Special fuel tankage, pipelines, extension of water and electrical services, roads, security fencing, dredging and expansion of the fuel pier at Yorktown; this project, plus the one project for Architectural and Engineering services to eventually construct Navy Special fuel storage at the Casco Bay Fuel Facility, are the only two projects contained in this program for Navy Special fuel storage facilities; for the construction of additional underground aviation gasoline and jet fuel tankage, pipelines, pumping station, roads, explosion-proof lighting, and security fencing at Cheatham Annex; and for the construction of additional underground aviation gasoline and jet fuel tankage, pipelines, extension of water lines, electrical distribution, communication, fire-alarm system, and security fencing, and alteration of existing aviation fuel system to allow for handling of both aviation gasoline and jet fuel at Craney Island.

The additional aviation fuel storage is an increment of a total requirement contained in seven projects. The additional storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk fuel storage. This deficit was determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff Policy (Classified) and the Naval Forces in being as of July 1, 1951. Likewise the additional Navy Special Fuel storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk fuel storage. This deficit was also determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff Policy (Classified) and the Naval Forces in being as of July 1, 1951. An appropriation of \$12,764,400 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

GENERAL STORES SUPPLY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The General Stores Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa., is located within the confines of the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, which occupies 135 acres of Government-owned land in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. The Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, has a plant account value of \$15,013,467. The General Stores Supply Office occupies 33,612 gross square feet of space in parts of two buildings at this depot. Experience gained during World War II dictated the necessity for developing a Navy supply system composed of a number of specialized material managers for the various categories of highly technical materials. In order to eliminate duplication of material control among these managers, it was considered essential to establish the General Stores Supply Office, which is the single material manager for centralized inventory control over common consumable materials. The General Stores Supply Office was established on September 1, 1947. This activity has been in an active status since its establishment. Its mission is to maintain procurement and inventory control over all items of general stores in the Navy supply system. Prior to its establishment a small portion of the present workload and controls was performed by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C. Shortage of space and need for effective controls over general stores material resulted in relocation to Philadelphia and its establishment as a supply demand control point. There are presently on board at this activity 35 military and 480 civilian personnel. Existing facilities accommodate present personnel in a sub-standard manner. The proposed building will provide adequate space for 41 military and 790 civilian personnel, which are planned for the end of fiscal year 1952.

This project proposes the construction of a three-store reinforced concrete building with 100,000 gross square feet of space, extension of roads, steam mains, electrical, water, gas mains, and fire-alarm system. Current space available provides 45 square feet per person, which is far below accepted standards for operation of an office. This space is obtained by undesirable separation of the organization in parts of two buildings. Approximately 52 percent of the \$165,000,000 worth of general stores material now under contract is delinquent with regard to the delivery date primarily due to inadequate office space, inability to carry on present functions and permit effective expediting. It is not possible for the activity to assume additional required functions due to lack of space. There is no covered space available within

the depot which can be utilized for expansion of the General Stores Supply Office. A savings of \$1,000,000 in construction costs; \$52,500 for purchase of land and \$517,200 per annum in operating costs (due to utilization of existing facilities) is occasioned by constructing the new building in the Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia area. An appropriation of \$2,054,600 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously authorized. Upon completion of the proposed construction, present occupied space will be utilized by the Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa., which has a critical shortage of space; namely 35 square feet per person. There is neither Government nor commercial space available in the Philadelphia area, which can meet the requirements of the General Stores Supply Office.

#### CASCO BAY FUEL FACILITY, PORTLAND, MAINE

The Casco Bay Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, is located on Long Island, which is approximately 7 miles northeast of the city of Portland, Maine. This fuel facility occupies 197.4 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$8,685,000. The facility was established in July 1942 and has been in continuous active status since its establishment. The present mission, which has not changed since its establishment, is to provide bulk petroleum products for naval operations in the Atlantic, European, and Mediterranean areas.

This project provides for the construction of additional underground aviation gasoline and jet-fuel tankage, pipelines, extension of water lines, electrical distribution, roads, fuel-purification plant, and explosion-proof electrical system on the fuel pier. The additional aviation fuel storage is an increment of a total requirement contained in seven projects. The additional storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk fuel storage. This deficit was determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy (classified) and the naval forces in being as of July 1, 1951.

It also provides for the architectural and engineering services to make field surveys, test borings, and the design for the proposed construction of additional underground Navy special fuel tankage, pipeline distribution, and extension for water, electric power, roads, fencing, and fire-alarm systems. This additional Navy special fuel storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk-fuel storage in the Atlantic area. This deficit also was determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff policy (classified) and the naval forces in being as of July 1, 1951. This project, plus the one project for the construction of additional Navy special fuel storage at Yorktown, Va., are the only two projects contained in this program for Navy special fuel-storage facilities. An appropriation of \$1,666,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No funds have been previously authorized for this project. It is estimated that additional authorization and appropriation in the amount of \$19,903,900 will be requested by Congress in future programs for the construction of the additional tankage.



## NAVY BULK FUEL FACILITY, PORTLAND, MAINE

The Navy Bulk Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, is a proposed new installation. It will be located on the west side of a peninsula known as Harpswell Neck which projects into Casco Bay, Maine. The site is approximately 14.8 miles east by northeast of Portland, Maine. Its mission is to provide the bulk supply of aviation gasoline and jet fuel to Naval activities in the nearby area and to provide bulk petroleum products for the Naval Forces in the Atlantic, European, and Mediterranean areas. This location was chosen because a waterfront terminal must be constructed on the coast of Maine at a geographical point that will permit the receiving of products by tanker and its distribution to Naval shore installations, specifically the new Master Jet Field now under construction at Brunswick, Maine, and the proposed satellite field at Sanford, Maine. It is proposed to deliver aviation fuels from the proposed terminal to the Master Jet Field at Brunswick by pipeline. Deliveries of product to the Sanford Field will be by railroad tank car. There are no existing installations in the area that can be utilized or expanded to fulfill the mission.

This project provides for the construction of underground aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage, one tanker berth, pumping station, utilities, heating plant, shop and drum storage building, dredging, roads, acquisition of 85 acres of land, water distribution system, electrical distribution system, steam distribution and fire protection facilities. An appropriation of \$3,520,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This additional aviation fuel storage is an increment of a total requirement contained in seven projects. In addition to the requirement for transferring bulk quantities of aviation fuels to the area air stations, the additional storage is required to reduce a portion of an over-all deficit of bulk fuel storage. This deficit was determined from calculated requirements based on the Joint Chiefs of Staff Policy (Classified) and the Naval Forces in being as of July 1, 1951.

## NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT (LOCATION UNDETERMINED)

Storage space for the Naval Medical Supply Depot, is proposed for construction at Edgewater, N. J., on the Hudson River, in Bergen County, N. J., opposite 105th Street, New York City, N. Y. It occupies 26 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$5,866,427. The Edgewater Depot was used as an annex to the Naval Medical Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., during World War II. Due to the inadequate space and congestion of the area in which located and the need for economy, this latter facility was inactivated and released for other Navy use in 1948, and the complete depot supply operation established in the Edgewater Medical Supply Depot. During World War II the above facilities provided medical supply support for naval installations in continental United States and for the Atlantic, European, and Mediterranean Theaters.

The mission of the Medical Supply Depot is to provide for receipt, storage, distribution of medical and dental materials, and for medical and dental supply support to Navy and Marine Corps shore activities,

fleet units and Military Sea Transportation Service, and to overseas activities in the Atlantic, European, Mediterranean, and Caribbean areas. While this activity is not a new one, it was chosen to be developed and expanded because it is the most suitable facility in eastern United States for operation as a Medical Supply Facility. The depot is located within the center of the medical and surgical supply industries which are concentrated within 250 miles of New York City. There are excellent rail facilities to handle bulk shipments, trucking facilities are plentiful and facilities are available for sea transportation. The depot is particularly well located for handling high-volume issues of stores requiring either rail, track, parcel post, or ocean cargo shipments.

This project provides for a permanent, multi-story standard warehouse-type building containing approximately 632,000 square feet, remodeling and addition to the boiler plant, steam distribution, fuel storage, garage and engine house, and provision of inflammable storage and box manufacturing building, with the outside utilities and services to operate an efficient and economical medical supply depot. An appropriation of \$1,375,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This amount will cover architectural and engineering services and the remodeling and additions to the boiler plant, steam distribution, fuel storage, garage and engine house. It is estimated that there will remain after expenditure of the funds herein provided, and requirement of approximately \$7,040,000 to complete the work. The storage space available for medical stores during World War II was reduced approximately one-half by the inactivation and transfer for other naval use of the former Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., which is now fully occupied. Consolidation of the medical supply depot operation at Edgewater, N. J., was accomplished to effect economical and efficient warehousing and materials handling. The proposed construction will provide approximately the same amount of space available during World War II. The additional facilities are required to support the planned strength levels of end fiscal year 1952, including the Military Sea Transportation Service and MDAP program, and to provide additional storage for mobilization reserve medical materials.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AREA

The exact site for the proposed 300 bed, temporary construction, in the Long Beach, Calif., area has not been selected to date. The estimated acreage required amounts to 100 acres. The mission of the proposed facility will be to provide direct medical support for the Naval shore activities and forces afloat in the area. During World War II a 1,680 bed Naval Hospital operated in the Long Beach area in support of Naval shore activities and fleet units. This hospital was transferred to the Veterans' Administration in 1950 and is in full operation by that agency at this time. There are no Naval hospitalization facilities in the Long Beach area to provide direct support to the Naval Base, fleet units and contiguous naval shore activities. This facility will provide hospitalization services for approximately 29,000 personnel in Long Beach and its vicinity. Expansion of Naval strength in the Eleventh Naval District will require operation of existing

medical facilities in this District at capacity and in addition will require a major expansion of the San Diego Naval Hospital.

This project provides for a 300-bed hospital of temporary construction with administration, subsistence, storage, shops, staff living accommodations, power plant, laundry, roads, utilities and services. The facilities being requested will accommodate a staff of 279 military and 150 civilian personnel. An appropriation of \$3,889,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The project is based on support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEWPORT, R. I.

There are two proposed projects at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I. The hospital is a component command of the Naval Base, Newport, R. I., and occupies 32.23 acres of Government-owned land, with a present plant value of \$5,021,765. The activity was initially occupied in April 1913 and is presently operating as an active Naval Hospital. During World War II the hospital operated with 1,400 beds in support of area naval activities and Fleet units operating from the Narragansett Bay area. The mission of the hospital is to provide general clinical and hospitalization services for naval shore activities in the Narragansett Bay area, and for Forces Afloat operating from the Narragansett Bay area. When planned development is completed, it is expected that a staff of 360 military and 254 civilian personnel will be required at this activity.

One project provides for an extension of Building No. 5 with enlargement and explosion proofing of the Operating Room Suite, and enlargement of the Mess Hall and Galley facilities. The second project provides replacement of the existing boilers in the Heating Plant with larger boilers, and includes brick work, oil burner foundation, plumbing changes, additional fuel oil storage, extension of heating mains, and provision of steam and condensate returns to connect existing buildings not now connected to the distribution system. An appropriation of \$789,200 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No additional facilities have been provided for this activity. It is estimated that expenditure of the requested funds herein provided will be sufficient to complete the work presently authorized.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, NORFOLK, VA., AREA

The proposed construction is of a new 800-bed permanent naval hospital to be located in the Norfolk, Va., area. Specific site for this hospital has not been selected to date. It is anticipated, however, that it will be in the vicinity of the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River, southeast of the city of Norfolk, and approximately 10 miles from the Naval Operating Base, Naval Shipyard, and Navy installations on the Atlantic coast. Approximately 125 acres will be required for this hospital. The proposed facility did not exist during the World War II. There are no inactive or reactivated medical facilities in the Norfolk, Va., area at this time. The proposed hospital will provide hospitalization services for naval activities of the Fifth Naval District, contiguous Army and Air Force installations, naval forces afloat and



operating out of the Norfolk-Hampton Roads area, and for afloat units assigned home yard repair and overhaul facilities at the Naval Shipyard. When planned development is completed it is expected that a staff of 396 military and 340 civilian personnel will be required at this activity.

This project provides for an 800-bed hospital on a 1,500-bed chassis in permanent buildings of standard design, and will include administration, subsistence, storage, shops, laundry, utilities, and services, essential to the operation of the hospital plant. The location of the proposed hospital facility was chosen because of the need for increased hospitalization support in the Norfolk area. The existing Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., has consistently operated in excess of its bed capacity of 1,475 beds throughout 1950. Hospital bed requirements in this area amount to 2,900 beds. There is no available space for expansion of this latter hospital. An appropriation of \$2,500,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. These funds will provide for acquisition of land, architectural and engineering services, site preparation and foundations for the construction of facilities. It is estimated that there will remain after expenditure of the funds herein provided a requirement of approximately \$13,250,000 to complete the work. Authorization and appropriation of this latter amount will be requested. The expansion of naval activities in the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., area, and increased number of operating units of the forces afloat in the Norfolk-Hampton Roads area, have resulted in overcrowding the present existing naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va. The facilities of this latter hospital are no longer adequate to meet the local needs and, because of the restricted space available to this hospital, expansion cannot be accomplished. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., is located 10 miles from Norfolk, Va. The hospital occupies 135 acres of Government-owned land, and has a present plant value of \$10,115,431. The hospital activity was initially occupied in 1831 and has been in continuous use thereafter. During World War II it provided hospitalization support for Naval shore activities and operational Fleet units in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area. Hospitalizational and clinical services are provided for authorized supernumeraries and dependents of military personnel. The mission of this hospital has been augmented since World War II to include hospitalization facilities for Army and Air Force personnel and their dependents in the area. When planned development is completed, it is expected that a staff of 825 military and 612 civilian personnel will be required at this activity. Facilities requested will not change the existing bed capacity of the hospital.

This project provides for replacement of boilers installed in 1917, and provision of adequate electrical stand-by power for lighting systems, refrigeration, pump to maintain water pressure for fire fighting, elevators, galley equipment, and medical- and surgical-treatment equipment. An appropriation of \$385,000 is being requested under the authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. It is estimated that expenditure of the funds provided

herein will be sufficient to complete the work presently authorized. The modernization of the powerhouse facility is essential to meet the demands for heating and electrical stand-by power incident to the operation of this hospital at capacity to meet expanded requirements. This project is based on the hospitalization support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

The Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., is contiguous to the Naval Training Center, and is located 38 miles from Chicago, Ill. It occupies 91.3 acres of Government-owned land, with a present plant value of \$7,889,226. The activity was initially occupied in October 1911, and has remained in an active status thereafter. During World War II the hospital operated with approximately 5,000 beds in support of Ninth Naval District Navy activities. At the end of the war, it was reduced to its present size of 1,452 beds, and bed capacity formerly utilized was transferred to the Veterans' Administration for the use of that agency. The current mission of the activity is to provide hospitalization services direct to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., naval activities of the Ninth Naval District and hospitalization facilities for the navy, and clinical and hospitalization services for authorized supernumeraries and dependents. Since World War II, hospitalization services for Army and Air Force personnel and their dependents in the area are furnished. When planned development is completed, it is expected that a staff of 927 military and 883 civilian personnel will be required at this activity. The planned hospitalization facilities at this activity amount to 2,300 beds.

This project provides for construction of a permanent addition of 500 beds to the present permanently constructed Building No. 1, the addition of 400 beds in temporary ward construction and the provision of additional required messing facilities. Appropriation of \$3,685,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No additional facilities have been authorized at this activity since World War II. It is estimated that there will remain after expenditure of the funds herein requested a requirement of approximately \$835,000 to complete work presently authorized but unfinanced. The additional facilities requested are required to provide hospitalization support for expanded navy requirements in the Ninth Naval District and the Navy as a whole. Additional bed facilities located in Camp Lawrence and Camp McIntire which were operated by the Navy during World War II, are now the property of and operated by the Veterans' Administration. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., is located within the south central section of the city of San Diego, Calif. It occupies 77.06 acres of Government-owned land and 15.6 acres of leased land. It has a present plant value of \$10,182,513. The lease from the city of San Diego is on a no-cost basis and expires June 30, 1962. The hospital facility was occupied in 1919 and has remained in active use thereafter. During World War II the activity provided hospitalization support

for naval shore activities in the San Diego area and forces afloat operating in the San Diego area. It reached a maximum size of 10,000 beds during this period by utilization of temporary structures in the Balboa Park area. Postwar the hospital was reduced to 1,500 beds and the Balboa Park structures returned to the city of San Diego. Clinical and hospitalization services are provided for authorized supernumeraries and dependents of military personnel. The mission has not changed. When planned development is completed, it is expected that 1,040 military and 1,237 civilian personnel will be required to staff this activity. This facility is currently operating in a grossly overcrowded status, and is primarily staffed with military personnel with a present census of 2,250 patients.

This project provides for 1,000 beds additional capacity in permanent construction and includes operating rooms, X-ray, and messing facilities. An appropriation of \$8,850,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No additional facilities have been provided at this hospital since the cessation of hostilities of World War II. It is estimated that the expenditure of funds herein requested will complete the work presently authorized but unfinanced. The present hospital is inadequate in size to meet the expanded Navy requirements for hospitalization in the San Diego area. Former wartime temporary facilities obtained from the city of San Diego in Balboa Park are no longer available. The planned requirements for hospitalization in this area amount to 2,800 beds. This project is based on the hospitalization support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL ADVANCED BASE DEPOT, DAVISVILLE, R. I.

The Naval Advanced Base Depot, Davisville, R. I., is located approximately 18 miles south of Providence, R. I. It occupies 1,976.85 acres of Government-owned land. The plant value was \$21,088,415 as of March 31, 1951. The station was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in active use until the present. The mission of the station is to furnish material support for Construction Battalions and training of Construction Battalion and Civil Engineer Corps personnel.

The project contemplates the construction of buildings of permanent type to provide barracks, mess hall, and galley for the accommodation of 1,000 enlisted men as a permanent force and a bakery to accommodate the depot needs. Existing facilities will accommodate a maximum of 46 military personnel. The facilities for which funds presently are being requested will accommodate an increase of 1,000 personnel. When planned development is completed it is expected that 3,264 military personnel will be required at this activity. The need during World War II for housing and subsistence buildings was provided for by construction of very temporary nature. It was not intended that this construction be maintained for use again in 1952 and beyond nor would it have been economical to have done so. An appropriation of \$3,055,800 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The proposed construction is needed for planned fiscal year 1952 and strength.



## NAVAL INSPECTOR OF MATERIALS, MUNHALL, PA.

The Inspector of Naval Material in the Pittsburgh (Allegheny County, Pa.) area occupies a building located in the city of Munhall, a suburb of Pittsburgh about 3 miles from the city. The lot upon which the building is located has an area of approximately 0.15 acres (6,620 square feet). The property is being occupied under a lease which provides for a rental of \$13,770 per year. The lease is of indefinite duration. It provides that upon termination the property shall be restored to its original condition. The building is a three-story and basement structure constructed in 1916. A three-story addition was built in 1932. Construction of the original building and addition is of steel, brick and tile and the design is such that another story can be added if required. The mission of the Inspector of Naval Material, Pittsburgh, is to furnish analysis and inspection of Naval materials originating in the Pittsburgh area and surrounding territory. This is a continuing activity of the Navy dating back prior to World War II.

This project does not contemplate any new facility but unless the property is acquired a new facility may suddenly become necessary. To move to another building, assuming one would be available when needed, would involve moving and restoration costs estimated at \$30,000 and the continued payment of rent at a rate probably comparable to that now being paid for the presently occupied building. As far back as 1946 the owner claimed that his operating expenses exceeded the rental and figures in support of this claim have been submitted. It is probable that the present rental consideration of \$13,770 per year will have to be increased if the building is not acquired.

This project contemplates the acquisition by the Navy of lot and improvements known as the Munhall Building, Martha Street and Scotia Place, Munhall, Pa. Improvements on the land consist of a three-story and basement building constructed of brick, tile and steel and designed so that another story can be added if required. Usable area is 16,167 square feet. The original cost of the building when constructed in 1916 was \$129,000 and the third floor has been remodeled by the Navy at a cost of \$4,930. An appropriation of \$137,500 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. There have been no previous authorizations or appropriations of funds for this project. This project is based on support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

## PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

The Public Works Center, Norfolk, is a part of the Naval Base, Norfolk, which is located adjacent to the city of Norfolk, Va., on the north. The Naval Base occupies 3,226.9 acres of Government-owned land. The Public Works Center had a plant value of \$35,222,400 as of March 31, 1951. It was initially occupied as such on June 15, 1948, and has been in continuous active use since that date. The Naval Base, Norfolk, was initially occupied on September 14, 1945, and has been in continuous active use since that date. During World War II it gave complete logistic support to operating groups of the Atlantic Fleet, functioning as a Naval Operating Base.

The mission of the Public Works Center, Norfolk, is to effect the inspections, operations, repair and upkeep of the public works and public utilities of the various components of the Naval Base, Norfolk.

The proposed project contemplates the expansion of an existing installation in order to fulfill rapidly increasing requirements occasioned by the expanded activities of the Naval Base and the resultant increase in the work load of the Public Works Center in operating and maintaining the public works and public utilities of the Base. It provides for the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete building of approximately 67,500 square feet area to house a Transportation Shop and another two-story reinforced concrete building of about 50,000 square feet area to provide space for a Heavy Equipment Repair Shop. The additional facilities contemplated by the project are required in order to handle the expected increase in the workload of the transportation shop of the Public Works Center. Existing inefficient and unsatisfactory conditions which this project is designated to correct, date back to World War II, this project having first been submitted in 1946, for accomplishment during 1948. An appropriation of \$1,674,800 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155 Eighty-second Congress. There have been no previous authorizations or appropriations of funds for this project since the establishment of the Public Works Center, Norfolk. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL ADVANCED BASE DEPOT, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

The Naval Advanced Base Depot, Port Hueneme, Calif., is located adjacent to the town of Port Hueneme, Ventura County, Calif. It occupies 1,639 acres of Government-owned land. The plant value was \$34,392,045 as of March 31, 1951. The station was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in active use until the present. The mission of the station is to furnish material support for Construction Battalions; testing and devising new techniques and materials for Yards and Docks construction.

This project contemplates the construction of buildings of permanent type to provide barracks, mess hall, galley, and bakery for the accommodation of assigned personnel. There are presently on board at this station 4,626 military personnel whereas existing facilities accommodate a maximum of 3,989 personnel by utilizing for housing every available building regardless of initial use, condition and facilities and approximately 240 tents. Quartered off station are 511 enlisted men. The need during World War II for housing and subsistence buildings was provided for by construction of very temporary nature. It was not intended that this construction be maintained for use again in 1952 and beyond, nor would it have been economical to have done so. An appropriation of \$4,000,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The proposed construction is needed for present on-board strength.

#### VARIOUS LOCATIONS—CONTINENTAL

The purpose of this project is to provide funds for advance planning on public works projects submitted for inclusion in the 1952 Public

Works Budget. At such time as each project is financed, amounts used for advance planning will be deducted from the amount available for design and construction of the specific project and returned to provide a revolving fund. Advanced planning is necessary in order to prepare intelligent and realistic estimates of the cost of anticipated public works projects, to develop schematic drawings of the proposed construction, to develop topography and to undertake soil investigations, in order to determine the magnitude of the project and the physical conditions at the site of the proposed work. With such information at hand, it will be possible to prepare a realistic estimate of cost and a general layout of the work to be undertaken under a project. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is being requested in the Navy Public Works Proposal, fiscal year 1952. The advanced planning estimate of funds is prepared on the basis of approximately one-half of 1 percent of the total of the proposed construction program for fiscal year 1952. The work for which these funds are being requested is such that no prior legislative authorization is required.

#### VARIOUS LOCATIONS—CONTINENTAL AND OVERSEAS CORRECTION OF DEFICIENCIES

This project concerns various installations, at locations scattered throughout the Naval establishment. It provides funds for: (1) correction of deficiencies in existing or approved facilities; and, (2) repairs incident to damage by fire, storms, hurricanes, typhoons, etc. Deficiencies to be corrected include rehabilitation, extension, and replacement of all types of utilities and services, including power and heating plants and distribution systems, water-supply and distribution systems, sewerage systems, fire-protection sprinkler systems, communication systems, and rehabilitation and extension of buildings.

Past experience demonstrates that casualties occasioned by disaster are inevitable in spite of all precautions taken to avoid them. Moreover such casualties frequently happen to the very portions of Naval establishments where disruption of services most seriously cripples essential functions of the activity. In such cases prompt replacement of lost or damaged structures or parts thereof is imperative, and, unless funds are available for such contingencies, the services rendered by the affected Naval establishment will be seriously impaired and curtailed. An appropriation of \$7,000,000 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. Of this amount \$5,000,000 is requested for installations within continental limits and \$2,000,000 for overseas installations.

#### VARIOUS LOCATIONS—LAND AND UTILITIES FOR TITLE VIII HOUSING

Public Law 211 approved August 8, 1949 (as amended), enacted Title VIII of the National Housing Act authorizing insurance of mortgages by the Federal Housing Administration to encourage construction of housing on or in areas adjacent to Department of Defense installations. The difficulty and cost of obtaining privately owned sites for this housing; recent construction-cost increases due to the international situation; and the need in some instances for providing



extensive utility installations to support housing in areas where basic utility mains and supply sources are nonexistent have combined to jeopardize accomplishment of acceptable housing under the restricted mortgage limitations contained in Title VIII of the legislation. Increasing the maximum insurable mortgage amount specified in Title VIII will not entirely answer the problem, since the Basic Allowance for Quarters paid military personnel is not sufficient to amortize an average mortgage per family unit in excess of the maximum amount presently specified in Title VIII of the Act. In view of the foregoing, provision of acceptable housing under Title VIII will in the future necessitate in most instances provision of land and installation of utilities by the Government, in order that the total insured mortgage amount for the projects in question may be utilized to a greater extent than presently possible for construction of buildings and installation of equipment therein.

The project provides for acquisition of land for those projects to be located on privately owned sites, when it is not otherwise practicable to obtain use of such sites for the housing, or when acquisition of land will assist in important respects in the provision of more acceptable housing under Title VIII of the legislation. On the basis of experience to date, a total of approximately 950 acres of land will be required, made up of sites of varying sizes and situated at numerous locations. It also provides for installation of outside utilities, roads, walks, and site preparation for proposed projects. These facilities will be constructed by the Government directly, or arrangements will be made for construction by the sponsor selected to develop the housing project, subject to payment by the Government of costs incurred by the sponsor in connection therewith. Title to all land acquired under this project and to all improvements provided or paid for by the Government under this project will be retained permanently in the Government. Use of the land and improvements for Title VIII housing purposes will be made possible by leasing of the lands and improvements in question to selected sponsors pursuant to the provisions of Section 805 of Public Law 211 approved August 8, 1949. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is being requested to accomplish this project.

#### VARIOUS LOCATIONS—WELFARE AND MORALE FACILITIES

Installations at several locations scattered throughout the Naval establishment are involved in this project.

Recreation facilities at these several locations are totally inadequate to maintain good health and proper morale standards. Many facilities built as temporary construction during World War II have deteriorated beyond use and must be restored or replaced in order to obtain a useful facility. Certain of the installations are at isolated locations or are near overcrowded communities whose welfare and morale-charging facilities are critically inadequate.

This project involves alterations, restoration, and new construction to provide additional recreation and community facilities such as Post Exchange, theaters, chapels, cafeterias, libraries, and recreation buildings at these certain locations. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is being requested against an authorization of \$5,000,000 contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This project is based on the support of planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

## NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, ANACOSTIA, D. C.

The Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia, D. C., is located on the east bank of the Potomac River near the southerly limits of the District of Columbia. It occupies 54.42 acres of Government-owned land. The present plant value is \$37,515,700. The station was initially occupied early in 1923, was commissioned July 1, 1923, and it has been in active use continually. The mission of the Naval Research Laboratory is to increase the combat effectiveness of the Naval Establishment through basic and applied research and the mission has never changed.

The proposed project, involving a total floor area of 40,800 square feet, will provide a much-needed expansion of machine-shop facilities required to support the expanded research program. During World War II, the Naval Research Laboratory had to provide space for certain miscellaneous activities, such as the Radio Matériel School, which have since been moved to other locations or disestablished. The space vacated by these activities is now being actively used as laboratory space. No corresponding increase has been possible in the engineering shops to support this increased scientific activity. Furthermore, the complexity of the engineering support work required by the scientific effort has increased greatly since World War II, which further aggravates the present shop deficiency. This requested extension of the machine shop will accommodate present and anticipated requirements for machine-shop support of the scientific activity of the Naval Research Laboratory. An appropriation of \$875,200 is requested.

## OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, WOODS HOLE, MASS.

The Oceanographic Research Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., will be located adjacent to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, on the water front at Woods Hole, Mass. This privately owned institution was endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its facilities, located on 12 acres of land, include a laboratory building with 28,000 square feet and a temporary building of 4,000 square feet. In addition, there is a rented garage of 7,600 square feet. The existing space is adequate for approximately 195 employees; there are approximately 300 employees now at the Institution, which means that the facilities are about 35 percent overcrowded. The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution has been conducting research and development in the field of oceanography, under contract, for the Department of the Navy since 1941.

The proposed project will provide for the purchase of land and the erection of two buildings of steel and masonry construction with a total of 28,000 square feet which will house laboratories, administrative offices and supporting shops, and storage facilities. These facilities are required for the efficient performance of the present and planned research program in Oceanography which is of great importance to the Navy in the development of antisubmarine and mine warfare. The proposed site of the project was chosen because this area has for a long time been the center of oceanographic investigation on the east coast of the United States and contains facilities whose duplication would be impracticable elsewhere. It is anticipated that there will be no significant increase in the contractor's staff as a result

of the additional facilities, but that the staff will be able to perform the assigned task more efficiently. An appropriation of \$792,000 is requested against authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

#### NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

The Naval Station, Adak, is located on Adak Island in the Aleutian chain. It occupies approximately 580 acres of Government-owned land to which will be added 295,724 acres now being acquired by the Navy from Department of Interior. The plant-account cost of this installation is approximately \$12,227,617. The station was initially occupied in 1943 and has been active until the present time. During World War II it supported the operations of Fleet and Fleet Air Units in the Alaskan area. The mission of this Station is the support for minimum communication facilities and supplementary communications in the Aleutian area; minimum air facilities to support Military Air Transport Service engaged in air logistic support of Adak and transient aircraft; local service craft and theater Military Sea Transport Service vessels (including voyage repairs); logistic support of Army and Air Force installations on Adak and Shemya; a Naval Aerological Unit; and a Marine Detachment for base interior guard.

This project will provide facilities for a Net Depot, Dental Clinic, and additional power generation and distribution facilities. For this purpose an appropriation of \$2,810,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The proposed construction provides for the planned end Fiscal Year 1952 forces.

#### NAVAL OPERATING BASE, GUAM

The Naval Operating Base, Guam, is located on the Island of Guam in the Marianas group. It occupies approximately 22,000 acres of Government-owned land and leased land. Naval Operating Base, Guam, has a plant-account cost of approximately \$150,000,000. Leases involved on the Island of Guam are largely perpetual easements for roads, water lines, fuel-oil lines, power lines, and telephone lines. These leases and easements are for various lengths of time; many carry options to purchase rights. This station was initially occupied on the 1st of February 1899 and has been in active use until the present time. During World War II it supported Fleet and Fleet Air Operations for forces operating in the Central Pacific. The present mission is to provide Fleet support of United States naval units in the Marianas area. The Naval Operating Base Marianas includes at Guam: minimum headquarters and command facilities; a small naval supply depot with medical-supply and cold-storage sections to provide for local issues and limited emergency requirements of transient units; medium strategic petroleum, oils, and lubricants storage facilities; a naval-ammunition magazine, and a small industrial activity.

The development of Guam as a Naval Fleet Operating Base is a long-range Navy program. The current contractor capacity is approximately \$30,000,000 a year. This project will provide for additional cargo-handling facilities and for an expansion of the water-supply and power generation and distribution systems. For this purpose an appropriation of \$9,457,400 is being requested, of which



\$9,229,700 of authorization was included in Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, and \$227,700 is contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The project is based on the support of planned Fiscal Year 1952 strength and is required to provide services for authorized and proposed permanent facilities, such as ship repair, petroleum storage and distribution facilities, radio, hospital, supply, ordnance, aviation, barracks, and housing facilities.

#### NAVAL OPERATING BASE, KODIAK, ALASKA

The former Naval Operating Base, Kodiak, Alaska, now designated the Naval Station, is located in the northeasterly end of Kodiak Island, Territory of Alaska. It comprises 34,967 acres currently withdrawn from the Public Domain by Executive Order 8278 dated October 28, 1939. The plant account cost is \$45,802,134. This station was initially occupied June 8, 1942 and has been active to date. World War II mission was to support Fleet and Fleet Air units operated in the Alaskan Sea Frontier area. The current mission is to provide facilities to support operations of fleet reconnaissance, anti-submarine, carrier, and transport aircraft; provide limited support for incidental vessels; provide general logistic support including repair and upkeep for Naval District, Sea Frontier, and local service craft, Army craft of the Alaskan Theater, and Military Sea Transport Service ships assigned to the area; and provide emergency repairs to those ships entering the area. All fleet units making use of this station will be completely self-supporting or accompanied, as necessary by appropriate numbers and types of service vessels. This is not a new station and the development of Kodiak is a long-range Navy plan. The organization and planning of the Naval Station provides for the rapid transition of the component departments to the status of separate activities upon mobilization.

The project provides for the completion of bulk-fuel-distribution facilities, a permanent fire-resistant one-story building 40 feet by 80 feet including laboratory, shop, storage, and office space to be used as an electronics building; the paving and drainage of approximately 7 miles of the Kodiak road which lies within the Naval reservation; the completion of existing Utilities Services left incompleated at the end of World War II and now urgently needed for the forces stationed at Kodiak. It provides for the construction of a water reservoir, water-supply line, and the looping of existing water mains and will also include the construction of storm sewers in the entire area, additional steel lining, replacement of steam-condensate rate lines, and additional electric-power facilities to marginal piers; the dredging of the turning basin and removal of obstructions in the outer channel of Woman's Bay; and a combined heating and auxiliary Diesel power plant. The existing power plant at Kodiak is not adequate to provide either the steam or electric power required to meet current demands. Also included is the construction of a standard barracks, two stories in height, to augment living facilities for the increased number of enlisted personnel; and an increase in the capacity of the present laundry and dry-cleaning plant. An appropriation of \$7,677,800 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The project is based on current on-board strength.

## NAVAL ORDNANCE FACILITY, OKINAWA

The Naval Ordnance Facility, Okinawa, will be located at the South end of Buckner Bay, Okinawa. It will occupy approximately 2 acres of Government-owned land. No similar facility was located on Okinawa during World War II. This facility will be activated upon completion of construction. The proposed mission is to store nets, mines, and related ordnance and harbor defense equipment. There was no previous facility and hence no previous mission. Construction of this project does not provide personnel facilities. Operating personnel will be quartered with Air Force pending initiation of other construction. This facility should be located on Okinawa for military-geographical reasons which did not exist in World War II. This project provides for the construction of two 40-by-100-foot modified Butler-type temporary buildings reinforced to resist typhoons to be used as mine and net storage buildings to meet expanded activity at this station. No real estate acquisition is required for this project. Appropriation of \$55,000 is being requested. This project is based on support of planned fiscal year 1952 forces.

## NAVAL STATION, SANGLEY POINT

The Naval Station, Sangley Point, is located near the city of Manila in the Philippine Islands and occupies a total of 320 acres of which 290 are Government-owned and 31 are leased. The present plant account cost of the Naval Station, Sangley, is \$8,252,875. This station was initially occupied along with other Spanish land grants in 1898. In 1945 initial development of the present facilities was begun. Primary mission of this station during World War II was a support of fleet and fleet air units operating the Philippines—Japan—China theater. The current mission of the Naval Station, which includes an Air Department, among others, is to provide facilities to support regular operations of fleet reconnaissance, antisubmarine, transport, and utility aircraft; provide minimum essential support for the Commander Naval Forces, Philippines; and minimum communication facilities to meet current and initial M-day requirements for the Commander Naval Forces, Philippines, and naval operating forces in the Far East including point-to-point relay and secondary fleet and general broadcast facilities. The organization and planning of the Naval Station provides for the rapid transition of the component departments to the status of separate activities upon mobilization.

The proposed project provides for the refrigerated storage requirements of Fleet Air and Headquarters personnel by construction of a reinforced concrete cold-storage building including an ice-making plant. This station was completely destroyed during World War II. There is no cold-storage building on the base now. Present cold storage consists of a number of portable advance base type reefers which are unsheltered and exposed to elements, and thus have deteriorated rapidly. An appropriation of \$498,300 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. Construction will support planned fiscal year 1952 forces.

## NAVAL STATION, SUBIC BAY

Naval Station, Subic Bay, is located in Zambales Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is on the United States Naval Reservation which comprises an area of approximately 42,155 acres. Of this area, United States Naval Station proper occupies only about 3,000 acres. The present plant account cost of the Naval Station, Subic, is \$10,192,132. This station was initially occupied along with other Spanish land grants in 1898. The primary mission of this station during World War II was the support of Fleet Units operating in the Far East Area. The current mission is to provide logistic support for locally assigned service and small craft and for vessels of the fleet, including drydocking, repair, overhaul, alteration, and conversion, as necessary, of various types of ships up to and including destroyers; limited voyage repair service to itinerant vessels and such logistic support to the Philippine Naval Patrol as practicable pending establishment of their own facilities. Drydocking facilities for emergency service to vessels up to 18,000 tons. The organization and planning of the Naval Station provides for the rapid transition of the component departments to the status of separate activities upon mobilization. This base was almost totally destroyed during World War II and present construction is part of a plan to restore its usefulness and to generally strengthen the area.

The projects requested provide for: (a) the construction of a 20-bed dispensary with facilities for a complete dental clinic, out-patient department, surgical department, 16-bed ward and 4-bed isolation ward, storeroom and solarium. The medical services to be rendered by this dispensary will provide for approximately 10,000 military personnel, civil employees, dependents, civilians, retired naval personnel and Fleet Reserve personnel; (b) the removal of wrecked Japanese ships and the rebuilding of Alava Docks. This is the first increment in an over-all project estimated to cost \$3,487,000; (c) the construction of a permanent cold storage plant of approximately 7,000 square feet. This plant will provide chilled and frozen stores for Fleet Units deployed for Far East; (d) the installation of a galvanized chain link fence. This fencing is required for the control of pilferers and for the military security of the station. The uncontrolled accessibility to pilferers of the Naval Station, Subic, results in unnecessary losses of Government property. It will also provide military protection from local dissident forces; (e) replacement of the existing water supply system which was built in 1908 and is now so deteriorated as to require heavy maintenance expenditures. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day; (f) the construction of a two-story fireproof concrete administration building. It will replace a currently used dilapidated advance base type building which has been so twisted and damaged by typhoons as to be unrepairable. This building will contain approximately 23,000 square feet; (g) the paving of 38,000 square yards of street, with the necessary culverts, manholes, curbs and gutters. This work is required to obviate present hazardous unhealthy conditions. An appropriation of \$5,091,100 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The proposed construction will support planned fiscal year 1952 end forces.



## FLEET ACTIVITY, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

The Fleet Activity, Yokosuka, consists of the ex-Japanese Naval Base, Yokosuka, which is located on the west side of Tokyo Bay south of Yokohama. This is an extensive installation developed by the Japanese over a period of many years. The estimated current value of the plant account is approximately \$250,000,000. This base was taken over by the United States Navy at the time of the occupation of Japan. During World War II it was in Japanese hands. The current mission is to maintain and operate base facilities for the logistic servicing of Naval Forces, Far East; ship repair facilities to provide for repair and regular overhaul of small vessels up to and including auxiliary minesweepers and voyage repairs and emergency overhaul and drydocking of various types of ships, including submarines, up to and including capital vessels. Of the numerous Japanese naval bases available at the end of World War II, this base was chosen for its centralized location and its superior facilities. Rather than activate several smaller bases, effort has been made to concentrate a number of functions at this one location in order to effect greater economy of funds and personnel. This project will provide for the dredging and extension of the quay wall at Forrestal Causeway and the repair and rehabilitation of the marginal wharf along Sherman Seawall. Both of these items are urgently required and provide dockside space for the handling of cargo assigned to the Far East Fleet. The proposed construction provides for repair of war damage and restoration of the base to its field effectiveness. An appropriation of \$2,557,500 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. Proposed construction is a current requirement and is based upon present scale of activity, on-board strength and the planned fiscal year 1952 level.

## NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA, GUAM

The Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, is located on the Island of Guam, Mariana Islands, Pacific Ocean area. It occupies 1,500 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$4,439,903. The station was originally occupied in June 1944 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of Navy and Marine carrier-type aircraft, Navy reconnaissance, and antisubmarine warfare aircraft. The mission of the station is to provide facilities to support regular operations of fleet reconnaissance, antisubmarine utility, transport, search and rescue, and carrier aircraft. It further provides facilities and services to commercial airlines, Civil Aeronautics Authority and Military Air Transport Service according to existing agreements. It also serves as an aviation supply point for the Western Pacific, south of Japan. The mission has not been appreciably changed since this island was captured from the Japanese in World War II. Practically all existing construction is of Quonset or other temporary type and has deteriorated almost beyond the point of repair. This station is being developed because of its vital position in the link in the airlift to strategic points in the Far East and its importance as major fleet operating base in the Western Pacific.

This project provides for barracks, mess, and galley for 1,700 men, with collateral equipment, extension of one runway and taxiway,

operations building and control tower, equipment for tower, infirmary, and the second and third planned increments on utilities. The additional facilities are required to provide for personnel based aboard and intermittent fleet personnel, and to provide aviation facilities for modern transport and jet aircraft. An appropriation of \$7,263,400 is being requested for this project. Of this amount, \$46,300 was authorized by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress; \$2,520,000 by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress; and \$4,697,100 by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. During 1951, \$4,593,750 was appropriated for new construction at Agana. There will remain unfinanced authorization in the amount of \$13,500 after the funding of this appropriation request. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 operational levels.

#### NAVAL STATION, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

The Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, is located 1,081 miles northeast of New York. It occupies 960 acres of leased land under a 99-year lease, which was consummated in 1941. It has a present plant value of \$7,600,000. The station was originally occupied in 1941. During World War II, it supported operations, antisubmarine warfare, reconnaissance, transport, and carrier-type aircraft. The mission now is support of fleet, antisubmarine warfare, reconnaissance, carrier air groups, transport aircraft and search and rescue operations. The mission has been changed only slightly since World War II, but the requirements of modern patrol and carrier-type aircraft have changed and greatly increased, with resulting increases in runway length and aircraft maintenance requirements. This station is being developed because of its strategic location for antisubmarine warfare operations and reconnaissance in the North Atlantic to keep sea lanes open.

This project provides for high intensity lighting, hangar and control tower, including collateral equipment, airfield pavements and parachute loft and shop. The additional facilities are required to correct present known deficiencies in runway length, landing aids and aircraft maintenance facilities. An appropriation of \$3,256,000 is being requested under authorization in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. During the fiscal year 1951, \$527,000 was appropriated and obligated to provide additional aviation-fuel-storage facilities at Argentia. There is no outstanding unfinanced authorization for this station.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, BARBER'S POINT, T. H.

The Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, T. H., is located 18 miles west of Pearl Harbor, T. H. It occupies 3,923 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$46,260,778. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and is still active. During World War II it supported operations of Navy carrier-type groups, patrol and transport squadrons. The mission of the station is to provide facilities to support regular operations of fleet reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare, all weather training, utility, transport, search and rescue, helicopter and carrier aircraft, and to maintain seadrome facilities at the former Naval Air Facility, Honolulu, for heavy seaplane transport operations and staging seaplane patrol squadrons. The mission has not been changed since World War II. This station

is being developed because it is the only active Naval Air Station in the Hawaiian area; has many existing facilities; and is strategically located.

The proposed project provides for the construction of airfield pavements, nine family quarters, and an enlisted men's mess and galley, including equipment. The additional facilities are required because of the added workload assigned to this station in view of the international situation in the Pacific. The large numbers of aircraft staging through this area in addition to those aircraft assigned this station have interposed parking requirements beyond the capacities of the station. Due to the continuous basing of large numbers of carrier air groups, the transient load of enlisted men is greatly increased and additional messing facilities must be provided. An appropriation of \$3,507,900 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. There is no other outstanding authorization for which funds have not been appropriated. An authorization of \$1,323,000 was granted by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, for fuel storage and was funded by Public Law 759, Eighty-first Congress, and Public Law 843, Eighty-first Congress. An authorization of \$227,500 for taxiway lighting was granted by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, and was funded by Public Law 911, Eighty-first Congress. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

The Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay (Leeward Point), is located 656 miles southeast of Miami, on the northern coast of the island of Cuba. It occupies 400 acres of land which is leased from the Government of Cuba. The land is a part of 30,074 acres leased from the Government of Cuba for 99 years for \$2,000 per annum. This lease was consummated in 1903. The plant value of Naval Air Station, Guantanamo, including McCalla Hill, the seaplane facility and Leeward Point, the landplane facility, is \$6,863,723. Leeward Point was originally occupied in 1941 and is still active. During World War II it supported the operations of transport aircraft, anti-submarine warfare patrol squadrons and carrier aircraft squadrons, and all personnel were based across Guantanamo Bay at McCalla Hill. The present mission calls for the support of the same types of units except that the patrol planes are heavier and require a longer runway and more aircraft-maintenance space and the carrier aircraft now consist largely of jet aircraft with the same additional support requirements. Its mission is specifically to provide support for reconnaissance aircraft, anti-submarine warfare operations, transport aircraft and carrier air groups. This station is being further developed because it is the only active landplane facility in the Caribbean and will be used continually by patrol aircraft, transport aircraft, and fleet carrier air groups.

This project provides for the construction of a new landplane hangar and control tower. An appropriation of \$2,785,200 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. During fiscal year 1951 a total of \$8,754,500 has been authorized and appropriated for new construction at Leeward Point. These facilities are required for proper aircraft maintenance and air-



traffic control for the present aircraft operations and come under the heading of "Existing deficiencies." An unfinanced authorization of \$42,000 will remain after the funding of this appropriation request,

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, KODIAK, ALASKA

The Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska, is located 9 miles southwest of Kodiak, Alaska. It occupies 3,500 acres of Government-owned land. The plant value of the Naval Air Station, Kodiak, is \$55,816,-885. The station was originally occupied in 1942 and is still active. During World War II, it supported an aircraft overhaul and repair program, patrol-type landplanes and flying boats and occasionally carrier aircraft. The mission of the station now is to support reconnaissance aircraft, antisubmarine warfare operations, carrier aircraft and search and rescue facilities. The mission has not been changed since World War II except that the overhaul and repair program has been terminated, but the aircraft-parking area and other requirements to support jet and heavy landplanes have increased. This station is being developed because it is the only active Naval Air Station in Alaska and because of its strategic location in relation to shipping lanes to the Far East.

This project provides for aircraft parking area and taxiways, roads, walks and a control tower. The additional facilities are required to provide Kodiak with adequate parking area, a control tower which permits visibility of the ends of all runways (the present control tower provides visibility for only 65 percent of all landings and take-offs) and roads and walks to replace those which have been ruined by heavy traffic in the severe Alaskan climate. An appropriation of \$1,936,500 is being requested under authorization granted in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. During the fiscal year 1951, \$1,525,000 has been authorized and expended to provide additional facilities at this station. There will remain an unfinanced authorization of \$16,500 after the funding of this appropriation request. These projects are required to correct deficiencies which exist now and should be accomplished without delay.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, KWAJALEIN, MARIANAS ISLANDS

The Naval Air Station, Kwajalein, Marianas Islands, is located 2,100 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor, T. H. It occupies 524.8 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$2,837,720. The station was originally occupied in June 1944 and is still active. During World War II, it supported operations of antisubmarine warfare, transport, reconnaissance and carrier-type aircraft. The mission of the station is temporary fleet anchorage, and support of Military Air Transport Service and Fleet Air units, including reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare and search and rescue operations. The mission has not been appreciably changed since this island was captured from the Japanese in World War II. Practically all existing construction is of Quonset and other temporary type and has deteriorated beyond the point of repair. This station is being developed because it supports Department of Defense aircraft traversing the Pacific and Atomic Energy Commission operations at Eniwetok as well as providing logistic support to the mandated islands in the Marshalls area.

This project provides for a telephone exchange, public works, and automotive-repair building, 25-man brig, operations building and control tower, firehouse, apron and aircraft parking area, parachute loft, BOQ and mess for 25 officers, warehouse first increment, small boat pier, sewage-disposal system last increment, salt-water fire-fighting system, radio-range building, Rawinsonde building, petroleum oils and lubricants storage first increment, bakery, joint communications-receiving facilities, small boat repair facilities, homing beacon, commissary store and water supply second increment. These facilities are required to provide for the additional aviation and personnel facilities necessary to provide minimum support to Military Air Transport Service, transient and fleet air units. An appropriation of \$9,286,200 is being requested, of which \$7,266,200 was authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress; \$454,000 by Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress; and \$1,566,000 by Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress. During 1951 a total of \$8,814,500 was appropriated and obligated for new public-works construction at Kwajalein. There will be no outstanding authorization remaining after the funding of this appropriation request. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 operational levels.

#### NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

The Naval Air Facility, Naha, is located 2 miles south of Naha, Okinawa. It occupies approximately 10 acres of Government-owned land which is a part of the Air Force Base, Naha. The base was originally occupied in April 1945 and has been used by the Air Force since that time. The Naval Air Facility section was inactivated in June 1949 as an economy measure. It was reactivated in January 1951 because of increased necessity for antisubmarine warfare and reconnaissance in the Okinawa area. During World War II this facility supported carrier type and antisubmarine warfare aircraft operations. Its present mission is to provide an advanced Naval Air Facility for the regular support of reconnaissance, logistics and fleet aircraft. This facility is being developed because existing facilities operated by the Air Force provide economical joint usage. It was necessary for the Navy to reestablish this base because of an urgent requirement for adequate reconnaissance and antisubmarine warfare coverage of the western Pacific and China seas.

This project provides for supply warehouses, BOQ and mess facilities for 40 officers, barracks and mess facilities for 500 men, utilities, administration building, hangar, operations building, and a communication building. The additional facilities are required to support the Patrol and Service Squadrons to be based at this location and are not available from the Air Force base. An appropriation of \$3,864,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 operational levels.

#### NAVAL STATION, SANGLEY POINT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Naval Station, Sangley Point, is located at Cavite, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Manila Bay. It consists of 225.1 acres of United States Government-owned land acquired from the Philippine Government on a base-rights agreement formalized in March 1947.

This agreement provides for the retention of ownership by the United States of certain Class A bases of which Sangley is one. The station has a present plant value of \$3,371,288. This station occupies the site of the former Canacoo Naval Hospital and was converted to an air station in 1944. During the rest of the war it supported the operations of fleet-carrier groups and transport aircraft. The mission at the present time is support of regular operations of fleet reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare, transport and utility aircraft, provide support for Commander of Naval Forces Philippines and minimum communication facilities to meet M-day requirements for Commander of Naval Forces Philippines. The air station as such was inactivated in June 1949. Support of Commander Naval Forces Philippines and occasional aircraft was assumed by the Naval Station, Sangley Point. In July 1950 the status of the naval station was changed to "predominately air." The mission has been changed since World War II due to the increasing necessity to provide patrol coverage of the adjacent ocean areas. While this station is not a new one, it was chosen to be developed because of its existing facilities, location, and the fact it is the only active naval field in the Philippine area.

This project provides for aviation fuel storage and distribution, operations building and control tower, Link trainer building and parachute loft and public works shops and office spaces. The additional facilities are required to provide for increased aviation facilities in the Far East area and the necessity of providing more adequate patrol coverage in these waters. An appropriation of \$2,198,700 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, authorized \$2,264,000 and Public Law 911, Eighty-first Congress, appropriated this amount for airfield improvements. There are no other outstanding authorizations that have not been funded. This project is based on the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 strength.

#### NAVAL AIR STATION, KANEOHE, T. H.

The former Naval Air Station, Kaneohe, is in the Koolaupoko district on the windward coast of the island of Oahu, T. H. It was commissioned in February of 1941 as a Naval Air Station for fleet support. The station comprises 1,706.5 acres of dry land and 276.1 acres of water, all Government-owned. There are also 141 acres of land under a lease transferred from the Army to the Navy at an annual rental of \$3,076 plus taxes of about \$1,300 per year. The Government has an option to buy at \$125,000. The station had a barracks capacity of 11,551 men during World War II, but during the period of inactivation all of the temporary buildings deteriorated, many to such an extent that they were removed. The station has been vacant in a caretaker status since June 30, 1950. The station's mission, when reactivated, will be to house and train elements of the Fleet Marine Force based in the Hawaiian Islands in accordance with current approved plans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. There are now no existing facilities overseas to provide a training camp for units of Marines of the size required. The former Naval Air Station, Kaneohe, has been designated for rehabilitation and development for the purpose.

An appropriation of \$18,271,940 is requested for the second increment of rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of new



facilities at the former Naval Air Station, Kaneohe. The first increment of facilities is being obtained with funds appropriated by the Second Supplemental Appropriation, fiscal year 1951 to rehabilitate and construct facilities for ground Marines and for extending and realining the runway to accommodate modern aircraft. On April 16, 1951, the Marine Corps was charged by the Chief of Naval Operations with the responsibility of planning for and sponsoring the over-all project of providing the necessary facilities for the additional Marine forces. Authorization for these additional facilities is contained in Public Law 155 of the Eighty-second Congress and consists of an authorization of \$4,206,000. Because of the authorized further increase of the Marine Corps, it has now become necessary to construct additional billets and messing facilities for more men at Kaneohe. These facilities are proposed to be Quonset huts at a cost of \$3,906,340 although more permanent construction will be obtained if possible within the funds appropriated and without reducing the number of billets.

#### NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

The Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, is located northwest of Clam Lagoon on Adak Island which is near the western extremity of the Aleutian chain. The installation is on 3,600 acres of Government-owned land with a plant value of \$918,916. The current project has not yet been integrated into the record of plant value. The Communication Department of the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, was established in 1943 with the mission to provide communication facilities of medium size to meet the requirements of general and supplementary communication activities in the Aleutian area. The installation has been continuously in an active status without a change in mission. The proposed construction is needed now to provide permanent facilities to replace deteriorated temporary construction and installations of World War II including certain operational buildings and antennas, ground control links, roads, walks, utility services, and technical collateral.

An appropriation of \$2,495,000 is being requested under authorization granted in Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress. A total of \$18,890,750 has been authorized for this project against which \$16,395,750 has been appropriated. Of the \$16,395,750, \$2,400,000, appropriated by Public Law 785, Eightieth Congress, was diverted from this project and applied to projects on Guam as allowed by Public Law 434, Eighty-first Congress, which stated in part that any funds appropriated in fiscal years 1948 and 1950 could be merged into a lump sum and assigned to overseas bases at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The amount obligated to date on this project is \$12,989,160. No unfinanced authorization will remain after the \$2,495,000 now being sought is appropriated and no farther funding will be required thereafter. Construction is planned for the support of planned end fiscal year 1952 levels.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS

The Naval Communication Station, Guam, consists of two main elements: the receiver station and administrative offices, and the transmitter station. The station occupies 3,790 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$4,129,597.

Although the Navy maintained a radio station on Guam for many years prior to World War II, the present installation was constructed during the latter part of 1944 and early 1945. All of the buildings are of the advance base (Quonset hut) type. The facilities comprise elaborate and expensive equipment, poorly housed, and poorly arranged for efficient operations and maintenance. Normal tropical weather conditions cause rapid deterioration of structures and equipments, resulting in a short useful life of equipment and structures and heavy maintenance costs. The station is in an active status and serves the naval forces in the Western Pacific and Far East.

This project when complete provides for the provision of permanent reinforced concrete structures, accessories, and collateral items, including antenna arrays, emergency power supplies, repair shops, storage facilities, and other logistic supporting items. The funds being requested in this increment provide for operational buildings, antenna arrays, communication control links, maintenance support facilities, site preparation, utilities, roads, and walks, enlisted barracks and messing facilities and technical collateral. An appropriation of \$4,647,200 is being requested as authorized in Public Law 653, Eightieth Congress, \$63,850, Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, \$2,260,000, and Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, \$2,323,350. Previous authorizations by Public Laws 653, Eightieth Congress, and 564, Eighty-first Congress, totaled \$14,620,000 of which \$12,296,150 has been appropriated. Of this amount, \$11,750,000 has been obligated to provide permanent facilities. The majority of this has been applied to the transmitter station. It is estimated that further authorizations and appropriations in the order of \$10,000,000 will be required, after the expenditure of the funds provided herein, to complete the work planned. The proposed construction is for present on-board strength and planned level at end fiscal year 1952.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, KODIAK, ALASKA

The Naval Communication Station, Kodiak, Alaska, as planned, will be located in the vicinity of Kodiak and will occupy 3,500 acres of Government-owned land. The existing communication facilities at Kodiak have a plant value of \$1,380,237. The existing facilities at the United States Naval Communication Station, Kodiak, Alaska, were provided primarily to serve a small naval activity. With the establishment of the Seventeenth Naval District during the war and the relocation of its headquarters (with Commander, Alaskan Sea Frontier Headquarters) to Kodiak after the war and the setting up of the Unified Command staff under Commander in Chief, Alaska, the requirement for modern, expanded facilities became apparent. Present facilities are crowded into spaces that are both inadequate and unsuitable. The existing transmitter building is too small to permit the installation of additional equipment and its location is such that expansion is both technically and economically unfeasible. The existing receiving installation is subject to excessive interference because it is too close to the transmitter station, runways, control tower, GCA Unit, highways and industrial areas. In addition, the terrain available for antennas is limited by the ocean on one side and steep hills on the other. The facilities that will be provided with the appropriation requested will permit the more effective accomplish-

ment of the communications mission. This mission is to provide communications to fleet units and area commanders.

This project provides for the funds necessary to continue the construction of permanent communication facilities at Kodiak, Alaska, and to provide fleet broadcast facilities at Adak. The funds requested provide for construction at the transmitter station, the Adak broadcast component, and a component of the receiver station. An appropriation of \$7,000,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155 Eighty-second Congress. Initial authorization and appropriation was in the amount of \$2,225,000. Of this amount, \$1,394,000 has been obligated. Additional authorization and appropriations in the order of \$13,000,000 will be required to complete the construction of the project planned. The proposed construction is planned to provide facilities for current communication requirements plus end fiscal year 1952 requirements.

#### NAVAL COMMUNICATION FACILITY, LONDONDERRY, NORTH IRELAND

The Naval Radio Facility, Londonderry is located near Londonderry, North Ireland. The receiving facility to which this project description applies is comprised of 83.9 acres, which is leased from the British Admiralty together with an additional 55.6 acres at the transmitter site for \$1,726 per annum. The United States Navy has operated a radio station at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, since early in World War II. Subsequent to the close of that war, efforts were made to acquire a station nearer to London since the United States Naval Commander has maintained his headquarters in that city. These efforts were fruitless. During the last 8 months, the United States Navy has conducted negotiations to acquire a new receiver site in the Londonderry area to supersede the existing site. This also has proven fruitless. The appropriation requested under this project is to expand, modernize, and improve the radio receiving facilities. Existing facilities are in poor condition. Very little money has been spent on maintenance because of the desire to relocate. Since relocation is not possible, the buildings, utilities, antennas, and equipment must be improved to cope with the increase in communication traffic loads which generate the need for additional circuits. The granting of the appropriation requested for this project will provide for the improvement of present facilities and for the additional facilities needed to insure naval communications in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean area which is the present mission of this station. There have been no material changes in the mission of this station since World War II.

The project proposes the erection of a semipermanent operating building, antennas, electrical and mechanical services, and utilities at a total cost of \$550,000. An appropriation of \$550,000 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No additional funds will be required for this project after the funds now being sought are appropriated. The proposed construction will provide facilities for current communication requirements plus end fiscal year 1952 requirements.



## NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Naval Communication Facility, Philippine Islands, as proposed, consists of a transmitter station, receiver station and communication center. Total land required is 5,200 acres of which it is planned that the Navy will purchase in fee simple 875 acres and will lease 4,325 acres. Lease agreements have not yet been made. The mission of this station, when activated, will be to provide facilities for primary fleet support, communication support facilities for the area or theater command, fleet command or sea frontier command, the commander ashore in the area, teletype tape relay facilities, radio receiving facilities, radio transmitting facilities, facilities to perform special communication functions, Registered Publications Issuing Office, and Fleet Post Office.

The existing facilities for fleet support communications in the Philippines and the Far East are seriously inadequate. Interim radio transmitter facilities now in use consist of equipment which was installed during World War II in buildings which were not intended nor designed for use as a radio station. A new transmitter station is required to adequately meet existing operational requirements. The existing radio receiver station is located within an industrial area where the electrical noise level is high and the station is not capable of being expanded to meet existing requirements. A remote site for the radio receiver station is necessary. Existing facilities will be maintained until the new facilities planned are developed to an operable condition. An incremental appropriation of \$2,694,500 is being requested under authorization granted by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, for the purpose of purchasing real estate, procurement of a portion of the technical collateral, a portion of site preparation and a portion of costs of power plants. In addition to the new and increased communication requirements which have developed the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, and the Chief of Naval Operations have determined that a consolidated communication facility consisting of the general service and supplementary communication components should be constructed in the Philippines. It is estimated that further authorizations and appropriations will be required in future programs in the order of \$18 million to complete construction of the planned facility. The proposed construction is for the planned level at end fiscal year 1952.

## NAVAL SHIPYARD, PEARL HARBOR, T. H.

The Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard is located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. It occupies 551.4 acres of Government-owned land and has a present plant value of \$128,300,000. It was initially established in 1902 and is presently in an active status. During World War II it provided logistic support for assigned service craft and all types of ships in the Pacific, including repairs, conversions, alterations, and drydockings. The mission of the shipyard is as a component of the United States Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, to provide repairs and restricted availabilities for vessels of the three services of the Department of Defense and the United States Coast Guard operating in the Pacific; overhaul of service craft and overhaul of Active Fleet vessels;

support of the Shipyard Commander in his capacity as Industrial Manager, Fourteenth Naval District; and to provide logistic support to activities of the Naval Base and Naval District. There has been no change in the mission since World War II.

The proposed project provides for the construction of an extension to Building No. 9 to house radar antenna repair facilities, the rehabilitation of electric-power supply for ships and welding services at repair basin quays, and installation of a pump house, pumps, and piping to increase the fire protection at Dry Dock No. 2. These additional facilities are required because radar antenna installations have increased materially since World War II and present facilities are crowded and are wasteful of manpower because repeated rehandling of antennas is necessary. Ship requirements for electric power have increased and welding services which are presently furnished by portable gasoline engine-driven generators are a fire hazard and expensive to maintain.

The risk inherent in the insufficient capacity and pressure of the salt-water fire-protection system should be remedied. The present system provides 3,800 gallons per minute, whereas an aircraft carrier for 100 percent damage control protection needs 5,400 gallons per minute. An appropriation of \$636,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. These projects are based on current workloads.

#### NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS

The Naval Supply Depot, Guam, Fuel Facility, is located in the southwest sector of the island, with berthing facilities in Apra Harbor. The depot occupies 597 acres of Government-owned land and has a present plant value of \$18,058,580. The supply depot, formerly a naval supply center, was built during World War II. It was occupied in 1944 and has been in a continuous active status since its establishment. The fuel installation was built as a terminal for the supply of bulk petroleum products in support of naval forces operating in the western Pacific. Its construction consisted of advance base-bolted tanks and spiral-welded pipelines (all temporary construction). The present mission of the Fuel Facility is to provide bulk petroleum products for naval forces in the Marianas and the Western Pacific, including petroleum products for fleet and transit units and this installation will also be used to receive and transfer product to the Air Force facilities on the north end of Guam.

This project provides for the construction of additional Navy Special Fuel storage, Diesel oil storage, motor gas storage, aviation fuel storage, ballast tank, tanker berth, pipeline distribution and a fuel testing laboratory. An appropriation of \$8,200,000 is being presently requested under authorization granted in Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress. This amount represents the unfinanced balance of previous authorization for this project. The completion of a permanent bulk petroleum system at Guam to replace existing temporary World War II advance base installations is essential to provide continued supply of petroleum products to the Armed Forces in the Marianas and naval forces in the Western Pacific. The deteriorated condition of the existing plant has caused disastrous fires, involving loss of life and property, plus the expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for repairs.

## NAVAL HOSPITAL, GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS

The proposed Naval Hospital, Guam, Marianas Islands, is to be located about 5 miles from the Apra Harbor area. The building site occupies 116 acres of Government-owned land. Small hospital facilities existed on Guam prior to World War II to support the then existing naval activity. During World War II, four advanced base hospitals were operated on Guam with a total bed capacity of 6,000 beds. Present hospital facility, located in a portion of one of the temporary Quonset hospitals, was established as a naval hospital in March 1946. There are no inactive hospitalization facilities remaining on Guam. The mission of the activity is to provide hospitalization support for shore-based military personnel of all the Armed Forces in the Marianas Islands, and forces afloat operating in the area. Clinical and hospitalization services are provided for authorized supernumeraries and the dependents of military personnel and now includes hospitalization service for personnel of the Army and Air Force and their dependents. There is no other military hospital installation on Guam. The new facility, when planned development is completed, will require a staff of 300 military and 149 civilian personnel.

This project provides for a 350-bed hospital on a 500-bed chassis of permanent construction with accessory buildings, utilities, and services. An appropriation of \$6,750,000 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 654 to replace the temporary, obsolete, and unsafe hospital structure currently utilized in this area. This is the fourth and final increment of appropriation required to complete the construction of this hospital. It is estimated that the funds herein provided will complete the work presently authorized but unfinanced. This project is based on the support of the planned military population of Guam.

## NAVAL OPERATING BASE, GUAM, MARIANAS

The present Dental Clinic, Naval Operating Base, Guam, Marianas Islands, is within the Naval Operating Base and 1 mile from Apra Harbor. It occupies approximately 1 acre of Government-owned land. It has a present plant value of \$54,024. The proposed new dental facility is to be located in the same area approximately 100 yards west of existing dental buildings. The dental activity was established in 1945 and has operated since in support of the naval activities of Guam and forces afloat operating in the area. The mission of the activity is to provide complete and adequate dental care for forces afloat in the Guam area and for naval activities on the island of Guam. This facility will replace the present existing dental clinic housed in temporary World War II Quonset structures which have deteriorated due to climatic conditions.

This project provides for a dental clinic building of permanent construction containing 8,400 square feet of floor space, and including 15 operating rooms, administration facilities, prosthetic laboratory, storage and X-ray facilities, with air conditioning of the working spaces. This facility serves an isolated extra-continental naval base and must of necessity be self-sustaining. An appropriation of \$386,000 is being requested under the authorization contained in



Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. It is estimated that the expenditure of funds herein provided will complete the work presently authorized but unfinanced. This project is based on the support of planned military population of Guam.

#### NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

The Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan, is located within the area coming under the jurisdiction and control of the United States Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan. These activities are located approximately 50 miles southeast of Tokyo, Japan. The activity occupies 23.06 acres of Government-occupied land. It has a present plant value of \$274,430. The activity was initially occupied in September 1945 upon cessation of hostilities for the support of naval occupation personnel located at former Japanese Naval Base, Yokosuka, Japan. It was originally activated as a 100-bed dispensary for the support of fleet activities, Yokosuka personnel. It was established as a naval hospital on August 16, 1950, to provide hospitalization services for Naval and Marine Forces operating in the Japanese and Korean areas. The hospital is presently operating at 1,000 beds. The mission of the activity is to provide hospitalization and dental services for Naval and Marine Corps shore activities, Naval Forces Afloat in the Far Eastern area, and for Marine Forces in the Korean area. The facility provides hospitalization services for Army and Air Force personnel in the area, and for authorized supernumeraries in the Japanese area.

This project provides for the construction of temporary wood-frame barracks buildings of 300-men capacity on the hospital reservation. The proposed barracks are to provide adequate living accommodations for enlisted Hospital Corps personnel who are currently being quartered by the Fleet Activities Command one-fourth to one-half mile from the hospital area. An appropriation of \$321,800 is being requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. It is estimated that the expenditure of funds herein provided will be sufficient to complete work presently authorized but unfinanced. This project is based on the support of the planned fiscal year 1952 end strength.

#### NAVAL OPERATING BASE, GUAM, MARIANAS ISLANDS

The Department of the Navy has acquired approximately 26,000 acres of land on Guam, including approximately 25 percent of the utility and roadway easements required to serve these areas. This land was acquired by moneys appropriated by Public Law 519, 80th Congress, approved May 10, 1948, for Air Force and Navy fields, Army Ground Force and Air Force garrisons and depots, joint receiving and transmitting communication facilities, a fleet marine base, naval supply center, naval ammunition depot, and joint defense installations.

This project provides for the acquisition by the Government of additional perpetual easements for necessary roadways and utility systems to serve the Government lands on the island of Guam, also a small additional land area. The remaining areas which it will be necessary to acquire in fee or perpetual easement in order to complete

the land acquisition program for permanent military reservations on Guam are held by the Government under leasehold condemnation for the fiscal year 1951. There remains an unexpended balance of \$916 from the sum of \$1,600,000 appropriated under Public Law 519, Eightieth Congress, for the land-acquisition program on Guam. This balance will be sufficient to make the necessary deposits on a number of minor areas scheduled for acquisition. There are not sufficient funds available, however, for the fee acquisition of the utilities systems and the remainder of the military roads system, which takings will complete the land-acquisition program for the military services on Guam.

The acquisition of these areas in fee or perpetual easement will permit payment to the landowners of amounts equivalent to the fair value of their lands as just compensation for the taking of this private property. The area to be acquired comprises fee interest in approximately 36 acres at Camp Witek now under leasehold. An appropriation of \$385,000 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

#### TRUST TERRITORIES, PACIFIC

The lands or interests proposed for acquisition are located in various islands and atolls which comprise the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which are being administered by the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement with the United Nations.

The total area to be acquired, representing approximately 7 percent of the total dry land area in the Territory, is 25,000 acres more or less, all of which is held in private ownership or is part of the public domain of the Government of the Trust Territory. It is proposed that the lands or the necessary interests therein be acquired, through the offices of the Government of the Trust Territory, on either a lease or fee basis as the circumstances in the individual cases may dictate.

The specific areas proposed for acquisition are those which contain, for the most part, deactivated installations previously constructed and erected by the Armed Forces of the United States during the course of World War II. It is considered that these sites represent the minimum requirements necessary to meet M-day needs as well as the current operating needs of the Armed Forces and the United States Coast Guard in the Territory. An appropriation of \$1,772,000 is requested under authorization contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. No previous authorization has been heretofore approved.

#### LOCATIONS CLASSIFIED

In addition to those projects specifically enumerated, an appropriation of \$53,216,480 is being requested for construction at classified locations both within the continental limits of the United States and overseas. Of this amount, \$5,514,400 was authorized in Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress; \$3,520,000 was authorized in Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress; and the remaining \$44,182,080 is included in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. Thirteen million dollars of the requested amount is for the Navy's share of classified joint military installations and the remaining \$50,216,480 covers specific Navy requirements.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The budget estimates for the Department of the Air Force carried in House Document 185 is in the amount of \$2,403,500,000. Of this amount, \$102,300,000 was included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1952 (H. R. 5054, 82d Cong.), and for that reason was not considered by the committee in its consideration of the budget request. Thus the amount for consideration was \$2,301,200,000.

After several days of hearings and full consideration of the requests made, the testimony indicated that the estimates were based upon experience costs established prior to the making of the estimates, to which was added 20 percent to cover anticipated increased costs subsequent to the time the estimates were presented and the time construction could be inaugurated. The committee is of the opinion that such estimates are high and recommend reductions in the amount of \$150,000,000 based upon this premise.

In addition, funds requested for the Raleigh-Durham Air Force Base in the amount of \$29,073,000 are not included in the total recommended, since that base was not authorized.

After full and complete hearings on the request for funds for the Olmstead Air Force Base in the amount of \$7,779,000, the committee decided not to recommend such funds until the controversy with local interests could be settled.

The appropriation request contains funds in the amount of \$9,987,000 for 12 laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The committee recommends a reduction of 35 percent of this amount or \$3,495,450 in the bill, and instructs the Department of the Air Force to resurvey the requirements for laundry and cleaning plants and to spend not in excess of \$6,491,550 for laundry and dry-cleaning plants at locations only where they are absolutely necessary. At such bases as Lowry Air Force Base, adjacent to and partially surrounded by the city of Denver, Colo., the committee is of the opinion that laundry and dry-cleaning facilities sufficient to care for the needs of the air base either exist or could be made available if the laundry work of the base was made available to private plants.

The opposite, in the opinion of the committee, is at isolated bases such as Limestone, Maine, or Mountain Home, Idaho. For such reasons the committee must insist on a resurvey of the problem on a realistic basis.

The committee was informed of recent developments which prompted the Secretary of the Air Force to request that the Military Air Transport Service Port of Aerial Embarkation and supporting activities be transferred from Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Md, to the McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, N. J.; and that Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif., not be reactivated at present, and that the planned utilization of that field for a B-36 Reconnaissance Wing be added to the activities at Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif.; and that the Air Defense Squadron contemplated for Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebr., be placed at Sioux City Airport, Sioux City, Iowa, which would be reactivated as an Air Force Base for that purpose. Requests for appropriation for the above changes were presented in the amounts of \$74,745,000 for McGuire Air Force Base; \$1,746,000 for Sioux City Airport; and \$32,981,000 for Travis Air Force Base, and language has been inserted in this bill, after dis-



cussions with members of the Armed Forces Committee, to authorize the construction contemplated under the revised program. These requests represent an increase over the funds originally requested for Friendship for the indicated purpose of \$8,340,000, and a decrease of \$2,461,000 through elimination of Hammer Field and the move to Travis Air Force Base, and a decrease of \$4,559,000 through the move from Offutt Air Force Base to the Sioux City Airport, or a total increase in the requested appropriation of \$1,320,000. The committee is advised the Department will propose a rescission of heretofore granted authority at these bases in an over-all amount indicating a reduction in authorization of \$617,000.

The following pages contain brief statements concerning the projects; additional information may be had by reference to the hearings.

#### ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, LA.

The Alexandria Municipal Airport is located 6 miles from Alexandria, La., on 1,830 acres of leased land, which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1943, turned over to the City of Alexandria in 1947, and 1,785 acres reacquired by lease in 1950 at no cost per annum, and 45 acres in June 1951 at \$9,600 per annum. The planned use of the base is for operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$11,562,967 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$5,925,000.

#### ALTUS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, OKLA.

The Altus Municipal Airport is located 3 miles northeast of Altus, Okla., on 1,464 acres of land. It was initially occupied in 1943; turned over to the City of Altus in 1948 with recapture rights. It is proposed that reacquisition will be by lease from the City of Altus at a nominal rental. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$7,763,596 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$15,399,000.

#### ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Andrews Air Force Base is located 10 miles southeast of Washington, D. C., at Camp Springs, Md., on 4,489 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in May 1943, and has been used continually since that date.

The planned use of the base is for operational units and command headquarters. Present facilities are inadequate to support this

planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$40,909,567 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$10,187,000.

#### ARDMORE AIRFIELD, OKLA.

The Ardmore Airfield is located 12 miles northeast of Ardmore, Okla., on 2,054 acres of land. It was initially occupied in 1943, turned over to the City of Ardmore in 1947 with recapture rights. The planned use for the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$10,287,962 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized, but present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$11,423,000.

#### BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Barksdale Air Force Base is located 5 miles east of Shreveport, La., on 21,706 acres of land owned by the Government acquired by donation from the city of Shreveport. It was initially occupied in October 1932 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for a headquarters, and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$25,187,119 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$17,792,000.

#### BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Bergstrom Air Force Base is located 6 miles southeast of Austin, Tex., on 2,937 acres of Government-owned land, which is adequate for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continually since that date. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$8,749,379 at this base. The existing runway system and building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction.

#### BIGGS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Biggs Air Force Base is located 6 miles northeast of El Paso, Tex., on 3,848 acres of Government-owned land, which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1920 and has been used continually since

that date. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$12,880,647. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction.

The present request for the base is \$9,024,000.

#### BURLINGTON AIRPORT, VT.

Burlington Airport is located 3 miles east of Burlington, Vt., on 465 acres of city-owned land which, including facilities thereon, is in the process of being leased by the Government at a nominal rental. This base has been used by the Department of the Air Force since February 1, 1951, at which date the Air National Guard units located thereat were ordered into active military service. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit.

The Government has no investment at this base. Present facilities are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be used for the purposes proposed for this base. Therefore, augmentation with 10-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$1,007,000.

#### CAMP BEALE, CALIF.

Camp Beale is located 12 miles east of Marysville, Calif. This installation comprising 86,309 acres of land was transferred to the Department of the Air Force in November 1948 by the War Assets Administration. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$3,325,000 at this base. However, augmentation with new 10-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$34,524,000.

#### CAMP WOLTERS, TEX. (NOW KNOWN AS WOLTERS AIR FORCE BASE)

Wolters Air Force Base, comprising 7,794 acres of land, is located 3 miles east of Mineral Wells, Tex. This installation was declared excess by the Army in 1946 and disposed of during 1947. In February 1951 action was initiated by the Department of the Air Force to acquire by lease and fee the 7,794 acres and facilities remaining thereon. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at another base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

Approximately 25 percent of the original buildings and certain utilities still exist and are being utilized but the present facilities must



be augmented by new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$14,421,000.

CAMPBELL AIR FORCE BASE, KY.

Campbell Air Force Base is located 12.8 miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky., on 3,335 acres of Government-owned land which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$6,000,000 at this base, all existing facilities are presently being used. However, augmentation with new construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$2,956,000.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Carswell Air Force Base is located 6.8 miles west northwest of Fort Worth, Tex. on 1,537 acres of land of which 104 acres are leased and the remaining 1,433 acres are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned utilization of the base is for headquarters and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support its planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$15,000,000. All existing facilities are presently being used but require augmentation with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$19,809,000.

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Castle Air Force Base is located 7 miles northwest of Merced, Calif., on 1,182 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$6,500,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$8,057,000.

CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, S. C.

The Charleston Municipal Airport is located 10 miles southwest of Charleston, S. C., on 1,682 acres of land which is in process of being acquired from the city of Charleston. It was initially occupied in 1942 and turned over to the city of Charleston in 1947 with recapture rights on 898 acres. The planned use for the base is for operational

units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$8,654,757 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$25,886,000.

#### DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

The Davis-Monthan Air Force Base is located 4 miles southeast of Tucson, Ariz., on 4,756 acres of land, of which 2,195 acres are Government-owned, 3 acres leased, and 2,558 acres occupied under permit from the Department of the Interior, the total acreage being ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been in use continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$12,328,286 at this base. The runway systems and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$16,037,000.

#### DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

Dover Air Force Base is located 4 miles southeast of Dover, Del., on 2,001 acres of land of which 641 acres are leased at a rental of \$49 per annum and the remaining 1,380 acres are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in use continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$10,052,697 at this base. The existing runway system and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$25,441,000.

#### DULUTH MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, MINN.

Duluth Municipal Airport is located 6 miles northwest of Duluth, Minn., on 1,243 acres of land which is adequate for the mission. Lease negotiations are in process with the city of Duluth for the use of the airport and facilities. The planned use of the base is for operational use.

The Government has made no previous investment at this base. The runway and taxiway system and most of the building area are in good condition but present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$2,177,000.

## ENT AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Ent Air Force Base is located at Colorado Springs, Colo., on 34 acres of land of which 25 are Government-owned and 9 leased. This installation does not have landing field facilities. Initially occupied in 1943, this installation was declared excess to the needs of the Air Force in April 1950. However, disposal action was withheld and the base was reactivated in January 1951. The planned use of the base is for a command headquarters. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$753,000 at this base. All facilities are being utilized but require augmentation with new 10-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$2,300,000.

## FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

Fairchild Air Force Base is located 12 miles west-southwest of Spokane, Wash., on 2,409 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$27,200,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but require augmentation with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$19,025,000.

## FORBES AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

Forbes Air Force Base is located 7.5 miles south of Topeka, Kans., on 1,900 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$10,300,000 at this base. All facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission.

The present request for the base is \$20,279,000.

## GEIGER FIELD, WASH.

Geiger Field is located 6 miles southwest of Spokane, Wash., on 2,726 acres of land on which the Government holds recapture rights. The land was initially occupied in 1941 and turned over to the City of Spokane in 1948.

It was reactivated by the Department of the Air Force, March 1, 1951, at which time the Air National Guard units located there were ordered into active military service. Reactivation of portions of the



base required by the Air Force is now in process. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government invested approximately \$10,500,000 at this base during World War II. The runway system and many of the buildings still exist but must be augmented by new 10-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$780,000.

#### GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

George Air Force Base is located 7 miles northwest of Victorville, Calif., on 3,845 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$12,614,302 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$3,594,000.

#### GRANDVIEW AIRPORT, MO.

The Grandview Airport is located 16 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., on approximately 963 acres of land which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1944 and the leases being canceled in March 1946 with the airport turned over to the city of Kansas City. Negotiations are in process to secure a lease from Kansas City at a nominal rental. The planned use for this base is for headquarters and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned missions and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has no present investment at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized but present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to perform the assigned mission. The present request for the base is \$12,821,000.

#### GRAY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Gray Air Force Base is located 8 miles southwest of Killeen, Tex., on 1,833 acres of Government-owned land acquired at a cost of \$51,765, which land is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1948 and has been in use continually since that time. The planned use is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$2,661,855 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction.

The present request for the base is \$2,311,000.

## GREATER PITTSBURGH AIRPORT, PA.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport is located 5 miles southwest of Coraopolis, Pa., on 1,129 acres of land leased from the county of Allegheny for a nominal rental and the area is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1944 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit, and Air Reserve training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$2,684,307 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$2,523,000.

## GREAT FALLS AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

Great Falls Air Force Base is located 5 miles east of Great Falls, Mont., on 2,658 acres of land, of which 2,657 acres were acquired at a cost of \$102,042 and 1 acre is leased at a nominal rental, the total being ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been in use continually since that time. The planned use is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$19,313,517 at this base. The runways system and building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$9,671,000.

## GREENVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, S. C. (NOW KNOWN AS DONALDSON AFB)

Donaldson Air Force Base is located 7 miles southeast of Greenville, S. C., on 2,353 acres of land of which 2,332 acres were acquired in fee at a cost of \$1,682 and 21 acres are leased at an annual rental of \$171. It was initially occupied in 1942, placed on an inactive status in 1945 and reactivated in September 1950. The planned use of the base is for a headquarters, and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support these planned missions and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$9,298,274 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$12,585,000.

## HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Hamilton Air Force Base is located 6 miles north-northeast of San Rafael, Calif., on 1,687 acres of land of which 1,455 acres are Government-owned and 232 acres are leased.

It was initially occupied in 1934 and has been in use continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for headquarters and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned missions and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a total investment of \$18,436,309 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,625,000.

## HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Hanscom Air Force Base, formerly known as Bedford Army Airfield, is located approximately 1 mile south of Bedford, Mass. Exclusive use of 90 acres and buildings located thereon, together with joint use of the airport proper, are held under lease. It was initially occupied in 1943, disposed of to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by quit-claim deeds dated September 30, and October 15, 1947, and supplement dated June 9, 1948, which provided for recapture rights. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit and Air Reserve training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$3,240,181 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$3,770,000.

## HENSLEY NAVAL AIR STATION, TEX.

Hensley Naval Air Station is located 11 miles west southwest of Dallas, Tex., on 692 acres of land acquired by the Air Force in 1932 by lease from the city of Dallas at a nominal rental. All Department of the Air Force improvements and land covered by lease were transferred to the Department of the Navy on May 1, 1949, subject to certain conditions and restrictions. Pursuant to terms of this agreement the Department of the Air Force was granted a permit from Navy as of May 1, 1949, for the joint use of all flying facilities and the exclusive use of certain areas, buildings, and necessary utilities. The planned use of the base is for USAF Reserve training and operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.



The Government has invested \$4,004,405 at this base. The runway system and most of the building still exist and are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$3,022,000.

#### HUNTER AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Hunter Air Force Base is located 3½ miles southwest of Savannah, Ga., on 3,073 acres of land which is adequate for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1942, turned over to the City of Savannah in 1947, and reacquired in 1950 by donation of 2,973 acres and 100 acres by permit. The planned use of the base is for operation units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$11,066,935 at this base. The runway system and most of the building areas still exist and they are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction.

The present request for the base is \$21,513,000.

#### KINDLEY AIR FORCE BASE, BERMUDA

Kindley Air Force Base is located three miles south of St. George, Bermuda, on 1,165 acres of leased land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$59,512,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$7,920,000.

#### KINROSS AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD, MICH.

Kinross Air Force Auxiliary Field is located 17 miles southwest of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and is an auxiliary field to Olmstead Air Force Base, Pa. The 1,360 acres of land, of which 360 acres were acquired in fee at a cost of \$45,300 and 1,000 acres under lease from the State of Michigan for a nominal rental, are adequate for the mission. In addition to the above total area, 240 acres are covered by aviation easements at a cost of \$25. It was initially occupied in 1942, placed on a temporarily inactive status in 1944 and is at present being occupied and used by the city of Sault Ste. Marie under permit. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$2,633,510 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$5,824,000.

LAKE CHARLES AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Lake Charles Air Force Base is located 4 miles east of Lake Charles, La., on 1,521 acres of land owned by Calcasieu Parish. It was initially occupied in 1941, and turned over to Calcasieu Parish in 1947 with provisions for recapture by the Government by lease at a nominal rental. The planned use of the base is for operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$7,025,000 at this base, the runway system and most of the building area are in generally good condition and are being utilized but present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$10,458,000.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Langley Air Force Base is located 3 miles north of Hampton, Va., on 3,065 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for a headquarters and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$24,763,746 at this base, the runway system and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$16,202,000.

LARSON AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

Larson Air Force Base is located 6½ miles northwest of Moses Lake, Wash., on 8,897 acres of land of which 1,345 acres are occupied by permit from the Department of Interior and 7,552 acres were acquired in fee at a cost of \$20,791. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has present investment of \$13,441,427 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,550,000.

## LAWSON AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Lawson Air Force Base is located 10 miles south of Columbus, Ga., on 987 acres of Government-owned land. It occupies part of the Fort Benning Military Reservation under permit from the Department of the Army. It was initially occupied in 1931 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$9,449,200. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$7,372,000.

## LIMESTONE AIR FORCE BASE, MAINE

Limestone Air Force Base is located 3½ miles northwest of Limestone, Maine, on 8,927 acres of land acquired by condemnation proceedings and is ample for the mission. Since this base is now under construction, the Air Force has not assumed custody or accountability. The planned use of the base is for operational use. The facilities now under construction at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The facilities under construction at this base must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$16,863,000.

## LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, NEBR.

Lincoln Municipal Airport is located 5 miles northwest of Lincoln, Nebr., on 2,770 acres of land which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1940 and turned over to the city of Lincoln in 1947 with recapture rights on 1,519 acres. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$19,881,000 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$28,603,000.

## LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Lockbourne Air Force Base is located 11½ miles southeast of Columbus, Ohio, on 1,603 acres of Government-owned land and 1 acre under lease at nominal rental. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force



has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the proposed purposes of this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$13,552,087 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$17,097,000.

MAC DILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

MacDill Air Force Base is located 7 miles southwest of Tampa, Fla., on 5,968 acres of land of which 5,948 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 20 acres leased. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$18,500,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$8,815,000.

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

March Air Force Base is located 9 miles southeast of Riverside, Calif., on 6,844 acres of Government-owned land which is adequate for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units and command headquarters. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$27,800,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. Present request for the base is \$9,261,000.

M'CHORD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

McChord Air Force Base is located 6 miles south of Tacoma, Wash., on 4,262 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$12,325,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to meet the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$8,427,000.

## M'GHEE-TYSON AIRPORT, TENN.

McGhee-Tyson Airport is located 12 miles south-southeast of Knoxville, Tenn., on 650 acres of land covered by leases with the city of Knoxville at nominal rental for exclusive use of 38 acres and concurrent use with city and others of landing area of airport. The planned use of the base is for operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Department of the Air Force had made no investment at this base prior to activation in April 1951. The runway system and the building area are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$2,764,000.

## M'GUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N. J.

McGuire Air Force Base is located 1 mile southeast of Wrightstown N. J., on 2,290 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Air Force since that date. The planned use of the base is for operational units replacement depot, air transport, and headquarters of the Atlantic Division of Military Air Transport Service. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$15,664,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$74,745,000.

## MITCHEL AIR FORCE BASE, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Mitchel Air Force Base is located 2 miles northeast of Hempstead, N. Y., on 1,064 acres of land, 47 acres are leased, and 1,017 acres are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1917 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for a command headquarters, and an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$17,944,000 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$431,000.

## MORRISON FIELD, FLORIDA

## (Palm Beach International Airport)

Palm Beach International Airport is located 3 miles west southwest of West Palm Beach, Fla., on 2,148 acres of land now in process of acquisition. It was initially occupied in 1941 and turned over to Palm Beach County with recapture rights in 1948. The planned use

of this base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$12,394,000 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$6,895,000.

#### MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO

Mountain Home Air Force Base is located 11 miles southwest of Mountain Home, Idaho, on 6,014 acres of Government-owned land, of which 3,785 acres are by permit from the Department of the Interior. It was initially occupied in 1943, and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has at present investment of \$14,873,000 at this base. All existing usable facilities are being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$19,932,000.

#### NEW CASTLE COUNTY AIRPORT, DEL.

New Castle County Airport is located 5 miles southwest of Wilmington, Del., on 1,310 acres of land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and turned over to the county of New Castle in 1947. In April 1950, the Air Force reacquired by lease 40 acres of land together with numerous buildings and joint use of the landing field facilities. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$10,000,000 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,631,000.

#### NIAGARA FALLS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport is located  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Niagara Falls, N. Y., on 735 acres of land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and subsequently turned over to the city of Niagara Falls. On March 1, 1951, the Air National Guard Units located at this base were ordered into active military service and the base has been used by the Air Force since that date. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit and Air Reserve Training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government invested \$3,300,000 at this base during World War II. The runway system and buildings are being utilized but



must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to meet the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$2,451,000.

#### OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

Offutt Air Force Base is located 9 miles south of Omaha, Nebr., on 967 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been under the jurisdiction of the Air Force since that time. The planned use of the base is for headquarters of the Strategic Air Command. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission.

The Government has invested \$10,165,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,640,000.

#### O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ILLINOIS

O'Hare International Airport is located 16 miles northwest of Chicago, Ill., on 1,372 acres of land, including 291 acres Government-owned on which is located an aircraft assembly plant, administration building, hangar, and other supporting buildings. It was initially occupied in 1942 and subsequently turned over to the city of Chicago in 1946 with the exception of the aircraft assembly plant area. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit and Air Reserve Training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested approximately \$45,000,000 at this base including the aircraft-plant area. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,892,000.

#### ORLANDO AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Orlando Air Force Base is located 2 miles east of Orlando, Fla., on 2,718 acres of land of which 1,290 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 1,428 acres are leased. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$13,533,311 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$699,000.

#### OSCODA AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Oscoda Air Force Base is located 3 miles northwest of Oscoda, Mich., on 3,451 acres of land of which 3,305 acres are leased and the remaining 146 Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The

planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$3,573,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,633,000.

#### OTIS AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Otis Air Force Base is located 9 miles north-northeast of Falmouth, Mass., on 1,473 acres of land of which 361 acres are leased and the remaining 1,112 acres are Government-owned. The base was initially occupied in 1941 and subsequently permitted to the Navy in 1944. In September 1948, the permit to the Navy was canceled and the base reactivated by the Air Force. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$4,183,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$3,591,000.

#### OXNARD FLIGHT STRIP, CALIF.

Oxnard Flight Strip is located 6 miles east of Oxnard, Calif., on 967 acres of land of which 99.71 acres, on which the runway is located, are owned by the Public Roads Administration; 303.35 acres are owned by the County of Ventura subject to recapture rights of the Government; the remainder is privately owned and in process of acquisition by the Government. The base was initially occupied in 1942 and subsequently turned over to the Public Roads Administration and the county of Ventura in 1947. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government invested approximately \$1,200,000 at this base during World War II but present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to meet the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$3,987,000.

#### PAINE FIELD, WASH.

Paine Field is located 6½ miles southwest of Everett, Wash., in 1,427 acres of land owned by the County of Snohomish, Wash., of which the United States Government has recapture rights on 489.7 acres. It was initially occupied in 1941, and subsequently transferred to the county of Snohomish in 1947. The Air Force reoccupied this base in April of 1951, at which time the National Guard Units located at this base were ordered into active military service.

The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the

Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government invested \$7,600,000 at this base during World War II. The runway system and much of the building area still exist, but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,522,000.

#### POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N. C.

Pope Air Force Base is located 12 miles northwest of Fort Bragg, N. C., on 1,637 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1920 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use for the base is for operational units and headquarters. The present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned missions and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$6,921,000 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction.

#### PORTLAND MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, OREG.

The Portland Municipal Airport is located  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Portland, Oreg., on 704 acres of land owned by the Port of Portland, of which 403 acres are leased by the United States Government. The base was initially occupied in 1942, and was subsequently transferred to the city of Portland in 1948. It has been used by the Air Force for Reserve training since 1949. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit and Air Reserve training. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$7,392,115 in this base. The runway system and a majority of the buildings still exist, but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,793,000.

#### PORTSMOUTH AIRPORT, N. H.

Portsmouth Airport is located 3 miles west of Portsmouth, N. H., on 5,400 acres of land which is in process of acquisition. The planned use of this base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Department of the Air Force has no previous investment at this base. Present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$46,162,000.



## PRESQUE ISLE AFB, MAINE

Presque Isle Air Force Base is located 1 mile northwest of Presque Isle, Maine, on 1,647 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$11,292,204 at this base. Augmentation with new 10-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for this base is \$1,507,000.

## RAPID CITY AIR FORCE BASE, S. DAK.

Rapid City Air Force Base is located 8 miles northeast of Rapid City, S. Dak., on 2,259 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. The present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$18,869,000 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$15,173,000.

## SEDALIA AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD, MO.

Sedalia Air Force Auxiliary Field is located 2 miles south of Knobnoster, Mo., on 2,565 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$8,396,000 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is for \$22,129,000.

## SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Selfridge Air Force Base is located 3 miles east of Mount Clemens, Mich., on 2,986 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1917, and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a command headquarters and operational units and Air Reserve training. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$16,365,648 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,531,000.

SEWART AIR FORCE BASE, TENN.

Sewart Air Force Base is located 3 miles north of Smyrna, Tenn., on 2,647 acres of Government-owned land acquired by donation. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use for the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$13,986,000 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$9,553,000.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S. C.

Shaw Air Force Base is located 7 miles west-northwest of Sumter, S. C., on 2,890 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use for the base is for operational units. The present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for the base.

The Government has an investment of \$10,949,000 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but should be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to perform the mission assigned to the base. The present request for the base is \$16,712,000.

SIoux CITY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, IOWA

Sioux City Municipal Airport is located 6½ miles south of Sioux City, Iowa, on 2,236 acres of land owned by the city. It was initially occupied in 1942 and subsequently turned over to the city of Sioux City in 1947 with recapture rights reserved by the Government. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government invested approximately \$13,500,000 at this base during World War II. The runway system and many of the buildings still exist but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to meet the requirements of the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$1,746,000.

SMOKY HILL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base is located 4 miles southwest of Salina, Kans., on 2,613 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that

time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$19,000,000 at this base. All usable facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for this base is \$23,984,000.

#### STEAD FIELD, NEV.

Stead Field is located 10½ miles north northwest of Reno, Nev., on 6,938 acres of land, of which 6,578 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 360 leased. It was initially occupied in 1942; subsequently declared excess to the needs of the Air Force and licensed to the State of Nevada for National Guard use in February 1949. It was reactivated by the Air Force in August 1951. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$9,300,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$2,109,000.

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY AIRPORT, N. Y.

Suffolk County Airport is located 1 mile north of Westhampton Beach, N. Y., on 1,128 acres of land owned by Suffolk County in which the Government reserves the right of recapture. It was initially occupied in 1943 and subsequently turned over to the county of Suffolk in 1947. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has invested approximately \$4,805,000 at this base. The runway system and many of the buildings are still existing but require augmentation with new 10-year-life construction to meet the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$1,982,000.

#### TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Travis Air Force Base is located 6 miles east-northeast of Fairfield, Calif., on 3,745 acres of land, of which 5 acres are leased and 3,740 acres are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use for this base is for operational units and Air Transport. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission.

The Government has an investment of \$45,495,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$32,981,000.



## TRUAX AIR FORCE BASE, WIS.

Truax Air Force Base is located 5 miles northeast of Madison, Wis., on 1,861 acres of land owned by the city of Madison. Acquisition by long-term lease is now in process by the Air Force. It was initially occupied in 1943, and turned over to the city of Madison by quitclaim deed in 1948. The planned use of this base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$17,500,000 at this base. The runway system and some of the buildings still exist but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,035,000.

## TURNER AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Turner Air Force Base is located 4 miles east-northeast of Albany, Ga., on 2,121 acres of Government-owned land acquired at a cost of \$2,758. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of this base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$8,738,000 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,104,000.

## WALKER AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Walker Air Force Base is located 6½ miles south of Roswell, N. Mex., on 4,727 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$18,900,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$11,158,000.

## WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Westover Air Force Base is located 3 miles north northeast of Chicopee Falls, Mass., on 4,188 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of this base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$18,893,000 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$10,647,000.

WOLD-CHAMBERLAIN FIELD, MINN.

Wold-Chamberlain Field is located 7 miles southeast of Minneapolis, Minn., on 1,487 acres of municipally owned land. The Government owns 34 acres of land adjacent to the base, on which are located a hangar, warehouses, and other supporting buildings. An informal agreement with the city provides for concurrent use of the landing-field facilities. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$700,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$3,969,000.

YOUNGSTOWN MUNICIPAL AIR PORT, OHIO

Youngstown Municipal Airport is located 11 miles north of Youngstown, Ohio, on 800 acres of land leased from the city of Youngstown, at a rental of \$7,500 per annum. An additional 574 acres are being acquired by condemnation proceedings for expansion purposes. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Department of the Air Force has made no previous investment at this base prior to activation in August 1951. The runway system and much of the building area are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$3,099,000.

AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Amarillo Air Force Base is located 8 miles east of Amarillo, Tex., on 1,496 acres of leased land. It was initially occupied in 1943, turned over to the city of Amarillo in 1947, and reactivated by the Air Force in March 1951. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$14,308,178 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized and it is proposed to augment these facilities with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$17,459,000.

## BIG SPRING AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Big Spring Air Force Base is located 3 miles west of Big Spring, Tex., on 1,699 acres of land, of which 1,279 acres are city owned and 420 privately owned. Acquisition by lease and fee is now in process by the Air Force. It was initially occupied in 1943 and turned over to the city of Big Spring in 1947. The planned use of the base is for training. The committee is advised that present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$7,239,742 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist but the present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$2,863,000.

## BRYAN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Bryan Air Force Base is located 6 miles southwest of Bryan, Tex., on 1,916 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943, placed in an inactive status in 1945, and reactivated in July 1951. The planned mission of this base is for operational use.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$5,800,000. The committee is advised that existing facilities are being fully utilized but that augmentation of new 10-year-life construction is required to provide the base with an air auxiliary landing field. The present request for the base is \$1,900,000.

## CAMP SHOEMAKER (NAVAL RECEIVING STATION, CALIF.)

Camp Shoemaker is located 2½ miles north of Pleasanton, Calif., on 3,915 acres of Government-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy. The Navy has agreed to transfer to the Air Force certain portions of this installation. The Air Force has a right-of-entry to this property pending formal transfer. It was initially activated by the Air Force in August 1951. The planned use of the base is for indoctrination.

The proposed military construction, in the amount of \$5,352,000, includes such major items as storage facilities, utilities, housing and messing facilities, and administrative and recreational buildings.

## CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Chanute Air Force Base is located 1 mile southeast of Rantoul, Ill., on 1,802 acres of land, of which 10 acres are leased and the remaining 1,792 are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1917 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational use. The committee is advised that present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and that the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$25,600,000. All existing facilities are being utilized. The present request for the base is \$14,355,000 and 25-year-life construction is proposed to provide the facilities needed for the mission of this base.



## CLOVIS AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Clovis Air Force Base is located  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Clovis, N. Mex., on 3,459 acres of land, of which 735 are leased and the remaining 2,724 are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The planned utilization of the base is for training. There are no school facilities at this base at this time, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the proposed purpose.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$9,967,340, but the construction is in such a state of repair that it is uneconomical to repair or maintain it and it is proposed to replace much of it with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,670,000.

## CONNALLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

James Connally Air Force Base is located 7 miles north-northeast of Waco, Tex., on 1,364 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942, declared surplus in 1946, withdrawn from surplus and reactivated in 1948, and has been in use continually since that date. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$7,492,128. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$7,840,000.

## CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Craig Air Force Base is located 5 miles southeast of Selma, Ala., on 2,023 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$4,773,492 at this base. Existing facilities are being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,822,000.

## ELLINGTON AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Ellington Air Force Base is located 15 miles southeast of Houston, Tex., on 1,842 acres of land, of which 1,823 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 19 acres leased. This base was initially occupied and used during World War I, reactivated in 1941, and used continuously since that time with the exception of 1946, during which year it was temporarily inactive. The planned use of the base is for training, operational use, and Reserve training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the

Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$12,500,000. All facilities are being utilized but require augmentation with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$706,000.

#### FRIENDSHIP INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, MD.

Friendship International Airport is located 13 miles southwest of Baltimore, Md., on 3,141 acres of city-owned land. The base has not been occupied by the Air Force, and the date of initial occupancy has not been definitely determined. The planned use of the base is for Air Reserve training. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission:

The money expended in the construction of this base included approximately \$2,600,000 in Federal aid. The base consists of three runways, aprons, taxiways, and an administration building, all in excellent condition. In order to provide for the planned mission of this base, augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is required. The present request for the base is \$1,689,000.

#### FOSTER FIELD, TEX.

Foster Field is located 6.5 miles east of Victoria, Tex., on 1,194 acres of privately owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942, the land area being leased from the City of Victoria. In 1949 the War Assets Administration disposed of this installation, the land and certain facilities thereon being returned to the city. The city subsequently sold the property to private parties. Negotiations for reacquisition of this airfield by the Department of the Air Force are now in process. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The runway system and few of the buildings still exist but require rehabilitation and augmentation with new 10-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$10,197,000.

#### FRANCIS E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, WYO.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base is located 2 miles west of Cheyenne, Wyo., on 7,496 acres of Government-owned land, which is adequate for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1947, being acquired by transfer from the Army. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$16,000,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized, and it is proposed to

augment present facilities with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$7,042,000.

GOODFELLOW AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Goodfellow Air Force Base is located 3 miles southeast of San Angelo, Tex., on 1,072 acres of Government-owned land purchased at a cost of \$35,291. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$5,774,680 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized, but runways must be constructed on auxiliary fields and present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,583,000.

HARLINGEN AIRPORT, TEX.

Harlingen Airport is located 4 miles northeast of Harlingen, Tex., on 1,078 acres of land. It was initially occupied in 1941 and later turned over to the city of Harlingen in 1948 with recapture rights reserved by the Government. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government invested \$12,748,000 at this base during World War II. The runway system and much of the building area still exist but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$14,721,000.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS. (INCLUDES GULFPORT AUXILIARY)

Keesler Air Force Base is located 2 miles northwest of Biloxi, Miss., on 1,246 acres of land, of which 1,099 acres were acquired in fee at a cost of \$312,119 and 147 acres are occupied under permit from Veterans' Administration, the total of which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use is for technical-training purposes. Present facilities at this base are not adequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized in the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$23,671,454 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$14,967,000.



## LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Lackland Air Force Base is located 6 miles west-southwest of San Antonio, Tex., on 2,073 acres of land acquired in fee at a cost of \$242,438. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for indoctrination.

The Government has an investment of \$17,166,141 at this base. The committee is advised that the building area and present facilities are being fully utilized but are inadequate for the planned use of the base. The present request for construction funds is \$32,219,000.

## LAREDO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, TEX.

Laredo Municipal Airport is located 3½ miles northeast of Laredo, Tex. on 1,828 acres of land. It was initially occupied in 1920, turned over to the city of Laredo by conditioned deed in 1947 and is in the process of being re-acquired by lease at nominal rental. The planned use of the base is to provide for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$12,419,303 at this base. The runway system and much of the building area still exist and are being utilized but the present facilities must be augmented and it is proposed to augment them with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$8,577,000.

## LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE AUXILIARY FIELD, TEX.

Laughlin Air Force Auxiliary Field is located 7 miles east of Del Rio, Tex., on 3,862 acres of Government-owned land which is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1943, declared surplus to War Assets Administration in 1946 and all buildings and above-ground improvements disposed of or salvaged. In March 1945, the land, runways, taxiways, parking apron and underground utilities were withdrawn from surplus and placed on inactive nonmaintenance status. The planned use of the base is to provide for training. There are no school facilities at the base at this time and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the school purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$2,709,832 at this base. The runway system and underground utilities still exist but buildings and training facilities must be reconstructed and the base augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$12,812,000.

## LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Lowry Air Force Base is located 5 miles east-southeast of Denver, Colo., on 2,007 acres of land of which 1 acre is leased and the remainder Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for training and operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Depart-

ment of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$27,500,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$25,520,000.

#### LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Luke Air Force Base is located 18 miles west-northwest of Phoenix, Ariz., on 1,505 acres of land of which 1,451 acres are leased and the remaining 54 are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has remained under the jurisdiction of the Air Force since that time. The planned use of the base is for a training school. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$9,600,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$267,000.

#### MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Mather Air Force Base is located 9 miles east of Sacramento, Calif., on 5,562 acres of Government-owned land which is adequate for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this time at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$13,878,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being fully utilized but must be augmented by new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission. The present request for the base is \$4,024,000.

#### MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Moody Air Force Base is located 11 miles northeast of Valdosta, Ga., on 10,733 acres of land of which 9,340 acres are occupied under permit from the Department of Agriculture, the total acreage being ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has an investment of \$10,400,000 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,951,000.

## NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Nellis Air Force Base is located 8 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nev., on 3,312 acres of land, 472 acres being leased and 2,840 acres being Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of this base is for training and operational units. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$12,082,000 at this base. The runway system and building area are being fully utilized, but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,148,000.

## PERRIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Perrin Air Force Base is located 6 miles north-northwest of Sherman, Tex., on 1,204 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942, and has been used continuously since that date. The planned use of the base is for training purposes. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$6,447,322 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$2,187,000.

## PINECASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Pinecastle Air Force Base is located 6 miles southeast of Orlando, Fla., on 1,921 acres of land on which the Government reserves the right of recapture. It was initially occupied in 1943 and subsequently turned over to the city of Orlando in 1947.

The planned mission of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested approximately \$5,000,000 at this base. The runway system and some of the buildings still exist and are being utilized but present facilities must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction to provide for the proposed mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$9,527,000.

## RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Randolph Air Force Base is located 15 miles northeast of San Antonio, Tex., on 2,511 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1930, and has been used continuously since that date.

The planned use of the base is for training purposes. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.



The Government has a present investment of \$21,415,473 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,826,000.

REESE AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Reese Air Force Base is located 12 miles west of Lubbock, Tex., on 1,635 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941, and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The planned use of the base is for training purposes. The committee is advised that present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$4,989,594 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized and it is proposed to augment present facilities with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$207,000.

SAMPSON AIR FORCE BASE, N. Y.

Sampson Air Force Base is located 13 miles south of Geneva, N. Y., on 2,597 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied as a Naval Training Station in 1942 and transferred to the Department of the Air Force, in February 1951. The planned use of the base is for indoctrination.

The committee is advised that existing facilities are being fully utilized, but that present facilities are insufficient for the planned use of the base.

The present request for the base is \$1,965,000.

SAN MARCOS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

San Marcos Air Force Base is located 5 miles east of San Marcos, Tex., on 2,169 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943, and has been under Air Force jurisdiction since that time. The planned use of the base is for training purposes. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$12,559,734 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$71,000.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Scott Air Force Base is located 7½ miles east-northeast of Belleville, Ill., on 2,137 acres of land, of which 2,087 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 50 acres are leased. It was initially occupied in 1917, and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a command headquarters, training, an operational unit, and reserve training. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no

suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$15,524,775 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$10,747,000.

#### SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Sheppard Air Force Base is located 6 miles north of Wichita Falls, Tex., on 1,726 acres of land of which 1,186 are Government-owned and the remaining 540 are leased. It was initially occupied in 1941. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$17,200,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to meet the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$8,299,000.

#### TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Tyndall Air Force Base is located 8 miles southeast of Panama City, Fla., on 28,752 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943, and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for training and operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$9,359,202 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$928,000.

#### VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Vance Air Force Base is located 4 miles south-southwest of Enid, Okla., on 995 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1941, and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for training purposes. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$6,433,661 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$237,000.

#### WICHITA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Wichita Municipal Airport is located  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Wichita, Kans., on 1,859 acres of city-owned land. The Government has a lease with the city which provides for concurrent use of this base. It was initially occupied in 1943. The planned use of the base is for training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support

the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested approximately \$3,400,000 at this base. Existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,399,000.

#### WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Williams Air Force Base is located 10 miles east of Chandler, Ariz., on 3,618 acres of leased land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for training purposes. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$12,236,148 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized and it is proposed to augment them with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$1,252,000.

#### CAPE AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Cape Air Force Base is located on Umnak Island, Alaska, on 102,062 acres of land occupied under permit from the Department of the Interior. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a weather station and emergency landing field. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$18,103,665 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 10-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$2,450,000.

#### EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Eielson Air Force Base is located 26 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska, on 38,242 acres of land occupied under permit from the Department of the Interior. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$29,253,841 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for this base is \$29,496,000.



## ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Elmendorf Air Force Base is located 4 miles northeast of Anchorage, Alaska, on 14,529 acres, of which 13,434 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 1,095 acres are occupied under permit from the Department of the Interior. It was initially occupied in 1940 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a command headquarters, a depot and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$35,387,340 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$47,081,000.

## LADD AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Ladd Air Force Base is located 3 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska, on 7,616 acres of land of which 3,259 acres are Government-owned, 3,778 acres are occupied under permit from the Department of the Interior, 419 acres are occupied under permit from the Department of the Interior, Territory of Alaska, and the remaining 160 acres are leased. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned mission of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$78,473,493 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$39,202,000.

## NAKNEK AUXILIARY FIELD, ALASKA

Naknek Auxiliary Field is located 6 miles east of Naknek, Alaska, on 2,516 acres of Government-owned land (Department of the Interior and CAA). It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned mission of the base is for operational use. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$2,261,121 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 10-year life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$750,000, to cover the cost of pavements, \$250,000, and housing, \$500,000.

## SHEMYA AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Shemya Air Force Base is located on Shemya Island, Semichi Islands, Aleutian Chain, on 3,520 acres of Government-owned land (public domain). It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is

for a weather station and emergency landing field. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$85,027,573 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 10-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$2,450,000.

#### THORNBROUGH AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Thornbrough Air Force Base is located 1 mile from Fort Randall on Cold Bay, Alaska, on 1,130 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942, and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a line of communication for the Military Air Transport Service on the northern route to the Far East. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$13,513,535 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 10-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$2,450,000.

#### RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, P. R.

Ramey Air Force Base is located 5 miles northeast of Aguadilla, P. R., on 3,818 acres of land, of which 3,801 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 17 acres are leased. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$34,787,555 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$16,521,000.

#### HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HONOLULU, T. H.

Hickam Air Force Base is located in Honolulu, T. H., on 2,214 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1935 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$55,847,693 at this base. All existing facilities are presently being used. However, augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$9,414,000.

## JOHNSTON ISLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Johnston Island Air Force Base is located 716 nautical miles southwest of Honolulu, T. H., on 193 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1939 by the Department of the Navy, and was subsequently transferred to the Department of the Air Force in 1948. The planned use of this base is to serve as part of the line of communications of the Military Air Transport Command. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$4,403,342 at this base. All existing facilities are presently being used. However, augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$3,542,000.

## BROOKLEY AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Brookley Air Force Base is located 3 miles southwest of Mobile, Ala., on 1,659 acres of land, of which 19 acres are leased and the remaining 1,640 are Government-owned. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units and depot.

The Government has a present investment at this base of \$25,000,000. All existing facilities are presently being used. However, augmentation with 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$4,598,000.

DAYTON (EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND) USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT,  
OHIO

Dayton (Eight Hundred and Sixty-second) USAF Specialized Depot is located on Wilmington Pike, Dayton, Ohio, on 115 acres of Government-owned land, which is adequate for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of this installation is to continue as a Specialized Depot with additional facilities required. Present facilities are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no other suitable facilities that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this installation.

The Government has a present investment of \$3,967,670 at this installation, and facilities are now being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the depot is \$6,275,000.

## GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N. Y.

Griffiss Air Force Base is located 2 miles northeast of Rome, N. Y., on 2,548 acres of Government-owned land acquired at a cost of \$487,158, which land is ample for the mission. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for operational units and a depot. Present facilities



at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$36,028,993 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$5,964,000.

#### HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Hill Air Force Base is located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah, on 3,552 acres of land, of which 32 acres are leased at a rental of \$88 per annum and 3,520 acres were acquired in fee at a cost of \$126,090. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for a depot.

The Government has a present investment of \$25,691,507 at this base. The runway system, building area, and present facilities are adequate for the mission and are being fully utilized. The present request for the base is \$39,000, to cover the cost of a rifle range and reservoir.

#### KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Kelly Air Force Base is located 6 miles southwest of San Antonio, Tex., on 3,274 acres of land, of which 3,267 acres were acquired by the Government in fee at a cost of \$1,131,181 and 7 acres are occupied by lease at a rental of \$200 per annum. It was initially occupied in 1917 and has been occupied continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for Command Headquarters and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$44,062,053 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$10,482,000.

#### LYNN HAVEN PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITY, FLORIDA

Lynn Haven Petroleum Storage Facility, a former Navy installation, is located in the suburbs of Panama City, Fla., on 404 acres of land acquired by transfer from the General Services Administration. It was initially occupied by the Air Force in 1948 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of this facility is for a depot.

The Government has an investment of \$1,054,000 at this facility. The present request for the base is \$59,000 for fencing and lighting.

#### MALLORY (830TH) AIR FORCE SPECIALIZED DEPOT, TENN.

Mallory Air Force Specialized Depot is located at Memphis, Tenn., on 192 acres of land, of which 189 acres are Government-owned and the remaining 3 leased. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of this installation is for a depot.

The Government has a present investment of \$5,000,000 at this depot. All existing facilities are being utilized but require augmentation with new construction. The present request for the base is \$84,000 to provide fencing and lighting.

MAYWOOD (822ND) AIR FORCE SPECIALIZED DEPOT, CALIF. (CHELI AIR FORCE SPECIALIZED DEPOT)

Maywood Air Force Specialized Depot, recently redesignated Cheli Air Force Specialized Depot, is located 1 mile southwest of Maywood, Calif., on 395 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a specialized depot.

The Government has a present investment of \$5,831,000 at this depot. All existing facilities are being utilized but require augmentation with new construction. The present request for the depot is \$107,000 to provide fencing and lighting.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

McClellan Air Force Base is located 9 miles northeast of Sacramento, Calif., on 2,026 acres of Government-owned land acquired at a cost of \$306,458. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use for this base is for a depot and operational units. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support the planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$33,235,000 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$23,205,000.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Norton Air Force Base is located 2 miles east-southeast of San Bernardino, Calif., on 1,694 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a depot. Present facilities at the base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be used for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$26,250,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,661,000.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Robins Air Force Base is located 17 miles southeast of Macon, Ga., on 5,856 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942, and has been used continuously since that time.

The planned use of the base is for a Command Headquarters and a depot. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$34,080,417 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$18,102,000.

SHELBY (831ST) USAF SPECIALIZED DEPOT, OHIO (NOW KNOWN AS  
WILKINS SPECIALIZED DEPOT)

Shelby (831st) USAF Specialized Depot is located 0.2 mile northeast of Shelby, Ohio, on 342 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a specialized depot. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$6,507,727 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$6,637,000.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Tinker Air Force Base is located 8½ miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Okla., on 2,400 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1937, and has been used continuously since that time.

The planned use of the base is for a depot. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$59,975,266 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$4,556,000.

TOPEKA (832D) AIR FORCE SPECIALIZED DEPOT, KANS.

Topeka Air Force Specialized Depot is located 6½ miles south of Topeka, Kans., on 374 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1943, and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a specialized depot. Present facilities are inadequate to support this planned mission, and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.



The Government has invested \$6,919,235 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 10-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$352,000.

#### WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is located 5 miles east-northeast of Dayton, Ohio, on 7,249 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1917 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for a command headquarters, an institute of technology, and test purposes. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base. The Government has a present investment of \$107,592,633 in this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$15,298,000.

#### AKRON-CANTON AIRPORT, OHIO

Akron-Canton Airport is located 11 miles south-southeast of Akron, Ohio, on 1,160 acres of land owned by Summit County, Ohio. It is proposed to acquire a portion of this airport for the purpose of establishing an Air Force Reserve Training Center. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has no present investment at this base. It is necessary to augment existing facilities with new 25-year-life construction in order to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$1,558,000.

#### BOEING FIELD, WASH.

Boeing Field is located 5 miles southeast of Seattle, Wash., on 456 acres of land owned by King County. It was initially occupied in 1942, and turned over to King County in 1947. The planned use of this base is for Reserve training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$8,928,847 at this base. The runway area and some of the buildings still exist but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for this base is \$1,870,000.

#### DOBBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Dobbins Air Force Base is located 2 miles southeast of Marietta, Ga., on 2,156 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used continuously since that time. The

planned use of the base is for Reserve training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$5,987,708 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized. Augmentation with new 25-year-life construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$361,000.

#### GENERAL BILLY MITCHELL FIELD, WIS.

General Billy Mitchell Field is located 6 miles south of Milwaukee, Wis., on 1,376 acres of land owned by Milwaukee County. It was initially occupied in 1942 and turned over to Milwaukee County in 1948. It is planned to acquire a portion of the base for the proposed mission. The planned use of the base is for Reserve training. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$2,277,355 at this base. The runway system is remaining and must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for this base is \$1,950,000.

#### GREATER CINCINNATI AIRPORT, KY.

Greater Cincinnati Airport is located 8 miles west of Covington, Ky. on 928 acres of land owned by Kenton County, Ky. It is planned to acquire a portion of this base for an Air Force Reserve Training Center. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has no present investment at this base. It is necessary to augment existing facilities with new 25-year-life construction in order to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for this base is \$2,207,000.

#### NORTH PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, PA.

North Philadelphia Airport is located 12 miles northeast of Philadelphia, Pa., on 1,800 acres of land owned by the city of Philadelphia. It is planned to acquire a portion of this base for the purpose of establishing an Air Force Reserve Training Center. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has no present investment at this base. It is necessary to augment existing facilities with new 25-year-life construction in order to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for the base is \$2,100,000.

## BEDFORD RESEARCH CENTER, MASS.

Bedford Research Center is located adjacent to Laurence G. Hanscom Airport in the town of Lexington, Mass., on approximately 35 acres of Government-owned land. The land was acquired in June 1951 and no activity has been initiated at this installation up to the present. The planned use of this base is for a research laboratory. There are no facilities located at this base to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has no investment at present at this base. Construction is necessary to provide for the proposed mission of this base. The present request for this base is \$12,002,000.

## CLIMATIC PROJECTS RESEARCH LABORATORY, N. H.

Climatic Projects Research Laboratory is located atop Mount Washington, N. H., on 22 acres of land occupied under permit from the Department of Agriculture. At present, the laboratory is operated by a contractor on land leased by the contractor which is located nearby the above-reference Government-owned land. The planned use of this facility is for an icing research laboratory. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purpose proposed for this base.

The Government has no investment in the facilities operated by this civilian contractor. The requested construction is necessary to provide facilities for the proposed mission of this installation. The present request for the installation is \$223,000, which cost is for the construction of research facilities.

## CORNELL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY, N. Y.

Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory is located in Buffalo, N. Y., and is owned and operated by Cornell University for the military services and aircraft manufacturers. It was originally constructed by the Curtiss-Wright Corp. and donated to Cornell University. Research for the military services was begun in 1948. The wind tunnel at this laboratory requires improvements to keep it abreast of current technical developments and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base which might be utilized for the proposed purposes of this laboratory. The present request for this facility is \$1,500,000 which includes modernization of the wind tunnel.

## EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Edwards Air Force Base is located 2 miles south of Muroc, Calif., on 192,075 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1939 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.



The Government has invested \$19,000,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$22,956,000.

#### EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Eglin Air Force Base is located 1.8 miles southwest of Valpariso, Fla., on 465,859 acres of land of which 120,269 acres are Government-owned; the remaining 345,590 acres were acquired by permit from the Department of Agriculture. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continuously since that time. The planned use of the base, including three auxiliary fields, is for operational units and a training school. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has invested \$33,000,000 at this base. All existing facilities are being utilized but require augmentation with new 10-year- and 25-year-life construction to provide for the planned mission of the base. The present request for the base is \$41,742,000.

#### HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Holloman Air Force Base is located 8 miles southwest of Alamo-gordo, N. Mex. on 1,308,499 acres of land, of which 47,485 acres were acquired in fee at a cost of \$12,995; 54,294 acres are public domain and 1,206,720 are leased at a rental of \$206,440 per annum (including lease and suspension agreements). It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been continually used since that time. The planned use of the base is for research development and testing. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$9,516,903 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$7,998,000.

#### KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Kirtland Air Force Base is located 4 miles southeast of Albuquerque, N. Mex., on 2,771 acres of land of which 320 acres are occupied under permit from the Veterans' Administration and 2,451 acres acquired under condemnation proceedings in 1950, this area formerly being leased from the city of Albuquerque. It was initially occupied in 1941 and has been used continually since that time. The planned use of the base is for an operational unit and command headquarters. Present facilities at this base are inadequate to support this planned mission and the Department of the Air Force has no suitable facilities at any other base that might be utilized for the purposes proposed for this base.

The Government has a present investment of \$8,236,087 at this base. The runway system and the building area are being fully utilized but the present facilities must be augmented with new 25-year-life construction. The present request for the base is \$8,045,000.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill*

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                | Estimates          | Recommended in bill | Bill compared with<br>estimates |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 185            | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE<br>DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:    |                    |                     |                                 |
|                | Military Construction, Army -----                   | \$1, 237, 069, 698 | \$1, 159, 326, 198  | -\$77, 743, 500                 |
| 185            | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY:                             |                    |                     |                                 |
| 236            | Public works -----                                  | 915, 024, 460      | 909, 024, 460       | -6, 000, 000                    |
|                | San Diego, Calif. -----                             | -----              | 18, 000, 000        | +18, 000, 000                   |
|                | Total, Department of the Navy -----                 | 915, 024, 460      | 927, 024, 460       | +12, 000, 000                   |
| 185            | DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE:                        |                    |                     |                                 |
|                | Acquisition and construction of real property ----- | 2, 403, 500, 000   | 2, 112, 172, 550    | -291, 327, 450                  |
|                | Total, Department of Defense (Chapter VI) -----     | 4, 555, 594, 158   | 4, 198, 523, 208    | -357, 070, 950                  |

## CHAPTER VII

### CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee has considered estimates contained in House Document No. 248 and has approved the requests as submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

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## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried are included in the bill:

On page 5, in connection with defense housing, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency:

*\* \* \* Provided, That any moneys or reserves authorized by section 311 of said Act may be merged (for accounting purposes only) with moneys or reserves authorized by sections 303 and 605 (c) of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1543 and 1585):*

On page 5, in connection with defense community facilities and services, Housing and Home Finance Agency:

*\* \* \* Provided, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being constructed pursuant to said title III from any appropriations or funds available for such construction shall be considered non-administrative, and in the case of projects financed through loans to public or non-profit agencies shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and amounts so recovered shall be credited to the appropriations or funds against which such expenses were charged.*





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Union Calendar No. 351

82D CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5650

[Report No. 1110]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 8, 1951

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June
- 6 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

## CHAPTER I

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for “Miscellaneous items”, \$550,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”, fiscal year 1952, is hereby made available for the purposes set forth in subsection (c) of House Resolution 318, Eighty-second Congress.

Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount for “Stationery (revolving fund)”, Eighty-second Congress, first session, \$500, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER II

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For the provision of defense community facilities and services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses in connection with direct Federal construction of such facilities, \$1,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.



## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE COMMUNITY

## 2 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
4 the Federal Security Agency in connection with its func-  
5 tions under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities  
6 and Services Act of 1951, including services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
8 \$200,000.

## 9 CHAPTER III

## 10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 Flood control: For an additional amount, in accordance  
12 with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of June 22,  
13 1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supplemented,  
14 to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the  
15 Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the  
16 submission of reports thereof to the Congress, \$186,800, to be  
17 merged with the appropriation made under this head in the  
18 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

## 19 CHAPTER IV

## 20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of  
23 Indians in Oklahoma: For commutation of treaty obligations

1 with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma in accord-  
2 ance with the Act of September 1, 1950 (Public Law 747),  
3 \$385,000, including not to exceed \$34,333 for defraying  
4 expenses of making per capita payments authorized by said  
5 Act, to remain available until expended.

## 6 CHAPTER V

### 7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### 8 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

##### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
11 Atomic Energy Commission", \$200,000,000.

#### 12 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

##### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
15 \$1,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-  
16 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount  
17 available for travel expenses, is increased from "\$575,000"  
18 to "\$619,000".

#### 19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### 20 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

##### 21 DEFENSE HOUSING

22 For the provision of defense housing in accordance with  
23 title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities  
24 and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses  
25 (not exceeding \$375,000) of the Public Housing Adminis-

1 tration in connection therewith, \$25,000,000, to remain  
2 available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys or  
3 reserves authorized by section 311 of said Act may be  
4 merged (for accounting purposes only) with moneys or  
5 reserves authorized by sections 303 and 605 (c) of the  
6 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1543  
7 and 1585) : *Provided further*, That the amount made avail-  
8 able under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices  
9 Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the  
10 Public Housing Administration, is increased from “\$12,-  
11 780,000” to “\$13,155,000”.

12 DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

13 For the provision of defense community facilities and  
14 services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance  
15 with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facili-  
16 ties and Services Act of 1951, including administrative ex-  
17 penses (not exceeding \$105,000) in connection with the  
18 construction of such facilities, \$7,500,000, to remain avail-  
19 able until expended: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of  
20 inspections and of providing representatives at the site of  
21 projects being constructed pursuant to said title III from any  
22 appropriations or funds available for such construction shall  
23 be considered nonadministrative, and in the case of projects  
24 financed through loans to public or nonprofit agencies shall  
25 be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees



1 which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such  
2 services, and amounts so recovered shall be credited to the  
3 appropriations or funds against which such expenses were  
4 charged.

5 REVOLVING FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ISOLATED DEFENSE  
6 SITES

7 For the revolving fund authorized by title IV of the De-  
8 fense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act  
9 of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE HOUSING AND COM-  
11 MUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
13 in connection with the functions of that office under title I of  
14 the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services  
15 Act of 1951, including rent in the District of Columbia;  
16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and expenses of attendance at  
18 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
19 appropriation; \$603,000.

20 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

21 The amount made available under this head in title IV  
22 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for  
23 administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage  
24 Association, is increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,397,-  
25 500".

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses incident to providing financial assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction is increased from "\$157,250" to "\$212,250"; and such increased amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with all functions of the Office of the Administrator under section 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, and title V of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951.

## FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration is increased by "\$38,250"; and the limitation thereunder on the amounts available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration is increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000": *Provided*, That the National Defense Housing Insurance Fund shall be available, in addition to the purposes for which it is otherwise available under law, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration.

1                                    CHAPTER VI  
2                                    DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
3                                    MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS  
4                                    DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
5                                    CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6           Military construction, Army: For construction, installa-  
7   tion, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works,  
8   military installations, and facilities for the Army, as author-  
9   ized by the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-  
10   first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law  
11   910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28,  
12   1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), without  
13   regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as  
14   amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and  
15   not to exceed \$10,000,000 for advance planning as author-  
16   ized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; to  
17   remain available until expended, \$1,159,326,198.

18                                    DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

19           Public Works: For construction, installation, and equip-  
20   ment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installa-  
21   tions, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of  
22   June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of June 17, 1950  
23   (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of Septem-  
24   ber 11, 1950 (Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress), the



1 Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first  
2 Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public  
3 Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), naval repairs and im-  
4 provements to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; including  
5 not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized  
6 by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; \$282,000  
7 for the acquisition of facilities as authorized by said Act of  
8 September 11, 1950; furniture for public quarters; personnel  
9 in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services  
10 necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engi-  
11 neering and architectural services as authorized by section 3  
12 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); to remain  
13 available until expended, \$909,024,460;

14 San Diego, California: For necessary expenditures for  
15 the construction of facilities to increase the capacity of the  
16 San Diego water supply system in accordance with the pro-  
17 visions of H. R. 5102, Eighty-second Congress, \$18,000,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

19 Acquisition and construction of real property: For ac-  
20 quisition, construction, installation, and equipment of tem-  
21 porary or permanent public works, military installations,  
22 and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of  
23 March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27,  
24 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of May 11, 1949

1 (63 Stat. 66), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564,  
2 Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951  
3 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act  
4 of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second  
5 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,  
6 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and in-  
7 terests therein, may be acquired and construction may  
8 be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by  
9 the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised  
10 Statutes, as amended; not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance  
11 planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of Sep-  
12 tember 28, 1951; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; to  
13 remain available until expended, \$2,112,172,550: *Provided*,  
14 That no part of these funds shall be expended for actual  
15 construction of facilities or structures at Grandview Air  
16 Terminal, Missouri, until the city of Kansas City, Missouri,  
17 has conveyed to the United States Government the fee  
18 simple title to all lands required for the base or has given  
19 the United States Government at least a twenty-five-year  
20 lease to such land on a nominal rental basis: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That not to exceed \$74,745,000 of this appropria-  
22 tion shall be available for the foregoing purposes at McGuire  
23 Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, for airfield  
24 pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard re-  
25 moval, communications facilities, operational facilities, air-

1 craft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities,  
2 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisi-  
3 tion, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops: *Provided*  
4 *further*; That not to exceed \$1,746,000 of this appropriation  
5 shall be available for the foregoing purposes at Sioux City  
6 Airport, Sioux City, Iowa, for airfield pavements, fuel  
7 storage and dispensing facilities, communications and naviga-  
8 tional aids facilities, operational facilities, family housing,  
9 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and medical  
10 facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$32,981,000  
11 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing  
12 purposes at Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, for  
13 airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, com-  
14 munication and airfield lighting facilities, operational facili-  
15 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop  
16 facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities,  
17 land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and  
18 shops.

19 SEC. 602. This chapter may be cited as the "Military  
20 Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952".

21 CHAPTER VII  
22 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
23 JUDGMENTS

24 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-  
25 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,



1 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
2 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by  
3 United States district courts and the United States Court of  
4 Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 248,  
5 Eighty-second Congress, \$610,912, together with such  
6 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
7 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements  
8 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
9 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
10 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
11 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall  
12 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against  
13 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-  
14 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically  
15 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest  
16 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more  
17 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 18 CHAPTER VIII

### 19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in  
21 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
22 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
23 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
24 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
25 of an organization of Government employees that asserts the

1 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
2 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
3 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
4 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
5 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
6 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
7 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the  
8 Government of the United States, is not a member of an  
9 organization of Government employees that asserts the  
10 right to strike against the Government of the United  
11 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is  
12 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
14 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
15 in a strike against the Government of the United States or  
16 who is a member of an organization of Government em-  
17 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
18 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
19 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
20 of the Government of the United States by force or violence  
21 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are  
22 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any  
23 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,  
24 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not  
25 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

1 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
2 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-  
4 mental Appropriation Act, 1952".



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82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

H. R. 5650

[Report No. 1110]

---

# A BILL

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for  
other purposes.

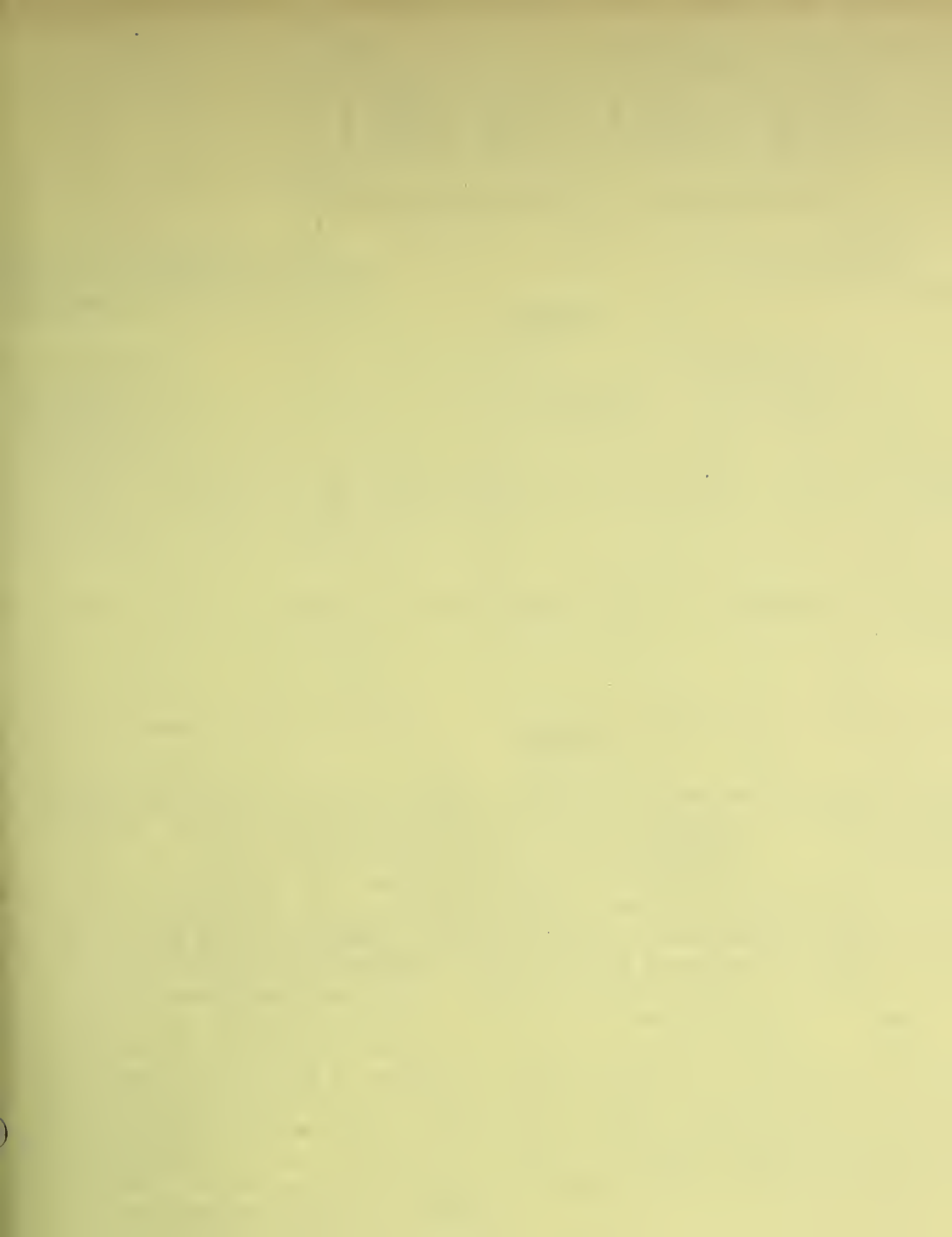
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By Mr. CANNON

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OCTOBER 8, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 10, 1951

For actions of Oct. 9, 1951

82nd-1st, No. 189

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to expand electric power in Northwest.

## HOUSE

1. **SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** As reported (see Digest 188), this bill, H. R. 5650, includes an item for flood control by USDA which is explained in the committee report as follows: "The budget request of \$1,475,000 contained in House Document 243 provides for tributary works of improvement and land treatment measures in 15 critical watersheds in the Kansas-Missouri area to supplement work recommended for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Investigation revealed that surveys have been completed on only three of the watersheds and none are covered by approved survey reports. Therefore, there is no authority for the Committee to approve such request. In an effort to speed up the work in these areas, however, the Committee does recommend that \$186,800 be provided to expedite investigations and surveys in these and other critical watersheds in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Basins." The bill also contains \$1,000,000 for the Civil Service Commission "to assist the Commission to meet its workload and to reduce a backlog which exists in connection with personnel checks and investigations arising from the loyalty program." The bill is to be debated today (p. D948).
2. **RECLAMATION.** Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the initial phase of the Snake River reclamation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 13139).
3. **ELECTRIFICATION.** The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4963, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of certain fuel-fired electric-generating plants in order to make it possible for the Interior Department to meet certain defense-power requirements in the Pacific Northwest (H. Rept. 1114)(p. 13139).
4. **WATER CONSERVATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 2131, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources in Hawaii; and H. R. 3544, to authorize an interstate

water compact regarding Yellowstone River waters (p. D949).

5. RETIREMENT. Received from the Civil Service Commission the annual report on the civil service retirement and disability fund (p. 13139).

#### SENATE

6. INFORMATION. Sen. Bridges inserted a manifesto signed by 44 Republican Senators opposing the President's executive order regarding handling of official information by the executive departments (p. 13116).
7. ETHICS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported favorably without amendment S. J. Res. 107, to establish a Commission on Ethics in Government (S. Rept. No. 933) (p. 13084).
8. NOMINATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Telford Taylor to be Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration (p. 13100).
9. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of the initial phase of the Snake River reclamation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 13081).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. McFarland announced that on Thursday the Senate will take up S. 2233, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and that after that the calendar of unobjected-to bills would be called from the beginning. He said he hoped to be able to adjourn "quite a bit before November 1" (pp. 13115-6).
11. RECESSED until Thursday, October 11. (pp. 13116-7).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. COTTON. Rep. Jones, Ala., inserted his letter to Secretary Brannan suggesting a increase in the parity price of cotton (pp. A6552-3).
13. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Wickersham, Okla., inserted several of Dr. H. H. Bennet's recent addresses outlining soil conservation programs and discussing the accomplishments of such programs (pp. A6555-6; A6556-8; A6559-61; A6561-2; A6564-6; A6566-8).
14. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Carlson inserted resolutions adopted by the Kansas League of Municipalities (Topeka, Kans.) urging prompt enactment of flood-relief legislation (pp. A6570-1).
15. WATER SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Engle, Calif., discussing a report issued by U. S. Geological Survey regarding the water supply available in underground central Arizona storage basins (pp. A6572-3).
16. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin, Mass., opposing S. 2104, repealing section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and inserting a Boston Daily Globe article on this subject (p. A6551).
17. POSTAL RATES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sieminski, N. J., favoring S. 1335, to adjust parcel post rates (p. A6568-9).



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bill providing additional judges, confirmed nomination of Chester Bowles, and rejected two Illinois Federal judge nominations.

Bill amending National Labor Relations Act passed by House.

House committee considered amendment to Defense Production Act regarding manufacturers' price ceilings.

Conferees agreed on provisions of tax bill.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

#### *Routine Proceedings, pages 13081-13084*

**Bills Introduced:** Four bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2242 to S. 2245; and S. J. Res. 107. Page 13083

**Bills Reported:** One report was made as follows: S. J. Res. 107, to establish Commission on Ethics in Government (S. Rept. 933). Page 13084

**Additional Judges:** Senate passed with amendments S. 1203, to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, after taking the following actions on amendments:

Adopted: Murray amendment (to committee amendment) providing for two additional circuit judges for the ninth circuit; McCarran amendment eliminating language in bill providing for one additional district judge for the northern district of Georgia; Wiley amendment to provide for one additional district judge for eastern district of Wisconsin; by 60 yeas to 19 nays, McKellar amendment (to committee amendment) providing for one additional district judge (the first vacancy in which office shall not be filled) for middle district of Tennessee; and all committee amendments (some of which were modified as set forth above) except one providing for one district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of North Carolina (which was eliminated on adoption of amendment by Senator Smith of North Carolina). Pages 13084-13100

**Atomic Energy:** S. 2233, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, was made Senate's unfinished business. Page 13116

**Confirmations:** Senate took the following actions on nominations:

Confirmed: By 43 yeas to 33 nays, nomination of Chester Bowles, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to

India; and, by voice vote, nomination of William Amory Underhill, of Florida, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Rejected: By voice vote, nominations of Joseph Jerome Drucker and Cornelius J. Harrington to be U. S. district judges for the northern district of Illinois. Page 13117

**Nomination:** Nomination of Roswell L. Gilpatric, of New York, to be Under Secretary of Department of Air Force, was received. Page 13117

**Program for Thursday:** Senate recessed at 6:44 p. m. until noon Thursday, October 11, when it will consider S. 2233, to amend Atomic Energy Act, to be followed by call of calendar from beginning for passage of unobjected-to bills. In event that H. R. 4693, amending section 77 of Bankruptcy Act as to safety equipment liens, is not passed on calendar call, motion will be made for its consideration.

### Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

#### FDIC AND SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS NOMINATIONS

**Committee on Banking and Currency:** In executive session, committee voted to report favorably to the Senate the nominations of Maple T. Harl to be Chairman, and H. Earl Cook to be member, FDIC Board of Directors, and the nomination of Telford Taylor to be Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration, after hearing Mr. Taylor, in open session, testify on his own nomination.

The committee also authorized its subcommittees to conduct investigations within their respective jurisdictions during recess of the Senate.

## U. N. NOMINATION—JESSUP

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Subcommittee met in executive session to consider the nomination of Philip Jessup to be U. S. Delegate to the U. N. General Assembly, but did not take any action on the nomination. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

## SENATE CLOTURE RULE

*Committee on Rules and Administration:* Committee continued hearings on S. Res. 41, 52, 105, and 203, to amend the Senate cloture rule, with Senators Jenner, Ives, and Morse testifying in support of an amendment to the existing cloture rule, and Senators Robertson and Stennis in opposition thereto.

## SENATOR McCARTHY, AND OHIO SENATORIAL ELECTION

*Committee on Rules and Administration:* In executive session, special subcommittee agreed to continue its investigation in connection with S. Res. 187, relative to initiation of action with view to expulsion of Senator McCarthy, until November 1, at which time it will make its report back to the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

The subcommittee also agreed that it will hold hearings in the second week of November on the Taft-Ferguson senatorial election in Ohio.

# House of Representatives

## Chamber Action

**Bills Introduced:** Ten public bills, H. R. 5662-5669 and 5677 and 5678; seven private bills, H. R. 5670-5676; and one resolution, H. Res. 455, were introduced.

Page 13139

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

Two private bills, H. R. 3219 and 2962 (H. Repts. 1111 and 1112, respectively);

Report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries entitled "Handling of Explosives Under the Supervision of the Coast Guard in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska" (H. Rept. 1113);

H. R. 4963, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of certain fuel-fired electric generating plants in the Pacific Northwest (H. Rept. 1114); and

H. J. Res. 331, authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Chicago International Trade Fair (H. Rept. 1115).

Page 13139

**Private Bill:** S. 2231, a private bill, was passed without amendment and sent to the White House.

Page 13118

**Labor Relations:** Rejected, 22 yeas to 304 nays, a recommitment motion and then, by a vote of 307 yeas to 18 nays, passed S. 1959, to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended. The bill now goes to the White House. The purposes of this legislation are to validate union-shop elections held prior to time of taking of non-Communist oath by labor-union leaders, and to dispense with the requirement of existing law that an election be held before a labor organization and an employer may make a union-shop agreement.

H. Res. 453, the closed rule making in order the consideration of S. 1959, was adopted earlier.

Pages 13119-13127

**Appropriations:** Conferees on H. R. 4740, State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriation bill for fiscal year 1952, and H. R. 4386, Department of the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1952, were given permission to file by midnight conference reports on the above bills.

Page 13118

**Program for Wednesday:** Adjourned at 3:18 p. m. until Wednesday, October 10, at 11 a. m., when the House will consider H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1952.

## Committee Meetings

### DPA—PRICE CEILINGS

*Committee on Banking and Currency:* Michael V. DiSalle, Director of Price Stabilization, testified and informed the committee that the price-ceiling provisions with respect to manufacturers and processors under the present law are unworkable for the following reasons: Individually computed prices impose a heavy burden of computation and reporting on business; they are not clear and known to buyers and sellers alike, and no one except the seller can tell whether he is selling in compliance with, or in violation of, regulations.

He also stated that uniform prices have always prevailed in many industries; that is what buyers and sellers want, and they would make allocations easier for the National Production Authority. He believes the proposed substitute, S. 2170, is workable. Mr. DiSalle will continue his testimony at tomorrow morning's meeting, when the committee further considers S. 2170, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, regarding price ceilings for manufacturers and processors.

### STEEL

*Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:* Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 11, 1951

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

For actions of Oct. 10, 1951.

82nd-1st, No. 190

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| Flood control.....1         |                            |                         |

**HIGHLIGHTS:** House debated second supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Whitten explained flood control appropriation for USDA. House received conference report on State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Beckworth inserted letters from various PMA officials containing information regarding peanut production. House committee reported bill making appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year 1952.

## HOUSE

1. **SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5360, but postponed final action until today, Oct. 11 (pp. 13142-55, 13158-75). Rep. Cannon stated that this will be the last supplemental bill of this session. Rep. Whitten, Miss., discussed the flood control appropriation to the USDA in the bill, explaining that the amount appropriated was for the purpose of making surveys so that the Public Works Committee could carry forward planning in connection with other projects (pp. 13145-6).
2. **STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** Received conference report on this bill, H. R. 4740 (Rept. No. 1123) (p. 13195). The report is printed in full in the Record (pp. 13155-8).
3. **FOREIGN AID.** The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5684, making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year 1952 (Rept. No. 1124), and the Rules Committee cleared this bill for action (p. 13195).
4. **PEANUTS.** Rep. Beckworth, Tex., spoke of the spread in the average value per allotment of peanuts in different counties of various states and urged the Secretary of Agriculture to make county-by-county studies in regard to all controlled or allotted crops. He inserted numerous letters from various PMA officials containing information which he had requested regarding peanut production, and a letter from the Deputy Administrator of PMA together with a table entitled "Peanut acreage allotments to old growers, by State and county, estimated production and value, crop year 1950" (pp. 13179-94).
5. **CONTROLS.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee concluded public hearings on S. 2170, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, regarding price ceilings for manufacturers and processors, after hearing Price Director DiSalle's testimony that the price ceiling provisions of the present law are unworkable but that he believes the proposed substitute is workable (p. D955).

Received a petition and resolutions adopted by the New Jersey State American Federation of Labor calling for stricter price and rent controls (p. 13196).

6. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2131, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Hawaii (Rept. No. 1116) (p. 13195).

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3544 granting the consent and approval of Congress to a compact entered into by the states of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Yellowstone River (Rept. No. 1118) (p. 13195).

7. RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee adopted a motion by Rep. Aandahl, N. Dak., to defer action until Feb. 1, 1952, or some time thereafter, on S. 75, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of dams on the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals in the Central Arizona Project. The "Digest" says: "This deferment is to give proponents of the measure an opportunity to have decided the justiciable issue before the courts, or draft new legislation that will create a justiciable issue without authorizing a project of undetermined feasibility." (p. D955).

SENATE not in session. Next meeting is on Thursday, Oct. 11.

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Carnahan, Mo., inserted a St. Louis-Post Dispatch article favoring the appointment of Eric Palmer as SCS farm planner and commending soil conservation programs (pp. A6575-6).

Rep. Wickersham, Okla., inserted various speeches of Dr. H. H. Bennett outlining soil conservation programs and discussing the accomplishment of such programs (pp. A6591-2, A6593-4, A6599-600, A6600-2, A6605-6).

9. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Angell, Oreg., inserted an Oregon Journal editorial discussing the shortage of power in the Northwest (p. A6583).

10. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., favoring S. 75, the central Arizona project bill (p. A6607).

11. TAXATION. Rep. Gwinn, N. Y., inserted Roswell Magill's (pres., Tax Foundation) article, "How High Can Taxes Go?" (pp. A6594-6).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

12. FLOOD RELIEF. H. R. 5681, by Rep. Scrivner, Kans., for the relief of flood sufferers in designated flood-disaster areas for losses of tangible personal property suffered in the July 1951 floods; to Judiciary Committee (p. 13195).

13. DISASTER RELIEF. H. R. 5683, by Rep. Irving, Mo., to amend Public Law No. 875 of the Eighty-first Congress with respect to Federal contributions to States and to local governments in connection with disaster expenditures made before the President determines that a major disaster exists; to Public Works Committee (p. 13196).

14. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 5684, by Rep. Gary, Va., making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952; to Appropriations Committee (p. 13196).

oOo

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Oct. 11: H. Public Works, emergency flood control (Will to testify); H. Banking, price control amendments (ex.); S. Appropriations, foreign aid appropriations (ex.).

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United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 97

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1951

No. 190

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, October 11, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1951

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast made Thyself known as a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God, help us to believe that more things are wrought by prayer than we have ever dreamed of.

Give us the glad assurance that through communion with Thee our confused and intractable spirits can be lifted out of restlessness into peace, out of weakness into strength, out of sorrow into joy, and out of defeat into victory.

Grant that we may always have such a clear vision of Thy will that none shall ever lose his way. Inspire us with wisdom to understand and interpret rightly the meaning of life's varied experiences.

May we keep our minds and hearts sensitive and responsive to the promptings and leading of Thy divine spirit as we seek to discharge faithfully every imperative duty.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1203. An act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

### EXPLANATION OF VOTE

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 seconds.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on roll calls 194 and 195 I was unavoidably absent. If present I would have voted "nay" on the motion

to recommit and I would have voted "yea" on the passage of the bill.

### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. BAKEWELL asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to address the House today for 1 hour, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

### RESERVE POLICY LEGISLATION

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 seconds.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted to announce that I asked for 1 hour today to address the House because some of the members of the Armed Services Committee desire to discuss the Reserve policy bill which will come up for consideration next week. We wanted to invite the Members of the House to participate in the discussion and give them notice that that will be brought up after the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk today.

### INOOKA KAZUMI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of S. 2080, for the relief of Inooka Kazumi, which is at the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what the nature of the bill is.

Mr. WALTER. This is a bill to authorize an American army officer and

his wife to bring a child into this country which they legally adopted. The officer has orders to sail on Saturday of this week. The Senate passed the bill last week.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It sounds like a good bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding any provisions of law excluding persons of races ineligible to citizenship from admission to the United States, the minor child, Inooka Kazumi, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frazer Harris, Jr., citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 196]

|                  |             |              |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Abbitt           | Battle      | Busbey       |
| Allen, La.       | Belcher     | Byrne, N. Y. |
| Anderson, Calif. | Berry       | Byrnes, Wis. |
| Andresen         | Blackney    | Case         |
| August H.        | Boggs, La.  | Celler       |
| Anfuso           | Bramblett   | Chipperfield |
| Bailey           | Brown, Ohio | Chudoff      |
| Baker            | Burdick     | Clevenger    |
| Barrett          | Burleson    | Cole, N. Y.  |
| Bates, Ky.       | Barton      | Combs        |



|            |                 |                |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Crawford   | Herlong         | Perkins        |
| Dague      | Herter          | Phillips       |
| Dawson     | Hoffman, Ill.   | Poage          |
| Deane      | Holifield       | Powell         |
| Delaney    | Howell          | Preston        |
| Dempsey    | Jackson, Calif. | Priest         |
| Denton     | James           | Prouty         |
| Dingell    | Jarman          | Quinn          |
| Dollinger  | Javits          | Redden         |
| Dorn       | Jensen          | Regan          |
| Eberharter | Kearney         | Rhodes         |
| Elston     | Kelly, N. Y.    | Ribicoff       |
| Fallon     | Kennedy         | Rogers, Mass.  |
| Fenton     | Keogh           | Roosevelt      |
| Fine       | Kilburn         | Sabath         |
| Flood      | Kirwan          | Scott, Hardie  |
| Fogarty    | Klein           | Shafer         |
| Ford       | Larcade         | Sheehan        |
| Frazier    | Latham          | Shelley        |
| Fulton     | Lesinski        | Short          |
| Furcolo    | Lucas           | Simpson, Ill.  |
| Gamble     | McConnell       | Stanley        |
| Gary       | McCulloch       | Stigler        |
| Gathings   | McGrath         | Stockman       |
| Gavin      | Mack, Ill.      | Taylor         |
| Golden     | Magee           | Teague         |
| Goodwin    | Marshall        | Thompson, Tex. |
| Gore       | Miller, Calif.  | Thornberry     |
| Granahan   | Miller, N. Y.   | Vinson         |
| Green      | Morrison        | Vorys          |
| Gregory    | Morton          | Werdel         |
| Hall       | Moulder         | Whitaker       |
| Leonard W. | Multer          | Willis         |
| Hand       | Mumma           | Wilson, Ind.   |
| Harvey     | Murphy          | Wolverton      |
| Hébert     | Murray, Wis.    | Wood, Idaho    |
| Hedrick    | Norblad         | Yates          |
| Heffernan  | O'Konski        |                |
| Heller     | Patterson       |                |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 279 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CLEMENTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD on roll call 194. I was present and voted "nay." The RECORD shows that I did not vote. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, I would like to agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] as to time for general debate.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have several requests for time. I think we ought to have an hour and a half on a side.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman does not think we can get along with 1 hour on a side?

Mr. TABER. I would think not, although I would like to. I will not use any more time than I am compelled to. I think that would be a fair figure, however.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time be limited to not to exceed 3 hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the agreement reached, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] will be recognized for 1½ hours and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] for 1½ hours.

The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we submit the last supplemental bill of the session. As is customary, we include in this bill all appropriations required during the interim between the first and second sessions of this Congress.

The estimates submitted to us totaled \$5,126,495,570. Of that amount the committee reports to the House, with favorable recommendations, \$4,420,559,420, a reduction of \$705,926,150.

The bill is arranged by chapters, each chapter under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee reporting it. I will now recognize for general debate the chairmen of the several subcommittees.

I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to conserve the time of the House and therefore will not speak very long, but let me suggest to the membership that they turn to the committee report on page 17. There they will find some seven or eight items under the jurisdiction of the Independent Offices Subcommittee. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], and myself are here; and we will attempt to answer any questions that may be propounded to us.

Looking at the report you may come to the conclusion that some of these cuts are rather severe; but, Mr. Chairman, we had only one point in mind in making the cuts, and that was an effort to save a little money. Some of the programs involved here in several branches of housing are not complete and will not be for several months. We allowed enough money to meet any emergency or contingency that may come up, and in January we shall have ample time to review it again.

The Atomic Energy Commission sought some \$484,000,000; we allowed \$200,000,000 on the testimony of the Atomic Energy Commission itself that of the \$695,000,000 heretofore appropriated for the Savannah River project those funds will not be committed in their entirety until about April of next year. We allowed \$200,000,000 with the idea of taking a look-see again in Janu-

ary and certainly not with any idea of delaying or hurting the program in the slightest.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I understand in the item on page 2, under the heading "Federal Security Agency" you have reduced the amount from \$25,000,000 to \$1,000,000 for defense community facilities and services. In the Atomic Energy plant area on the Savannah River they will not be able to build their homes. No money can be borrowed through the FHA for such facilities and services. The loans guaranteed by the FHA are for houses and do not include facilities and services. The amount provided in the bill includes nothing for hospitals, police or fire protection, or libraries. The amount provided will not even permit construction of water purification and sewage treatment plants.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to the gentleman that there is much in what he says, but that particular item comes under the group headed by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and I am sure he will be glad to explain it. I may say to the gentleman that there is no disposition to slow down the program. It is my understanding that no plans are ready. Before the water plants and so forth can be built there must be some housing and so forth and so on. In attempting to speak for another subcommittee, which I am none too well prepared to do, I can assure the gentleman that the community there will not be hurt.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In answer to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN], I may say that I am one of the Members detailed to sit on this subcommittee. Our subcommittee decided that we could not make allowances, for example, for such things as hospital construction. We did not want to go into that at this time. We felt that such could wait until January or February and be considered in the regular bill. We did, however, make an allowance for two things which seemed to be urgent. These had to do with water purification and disposal of sewage. Those, I understand, are the only critical items which face us as far as this particular recommendation is concerned. So we did put that money in the bill, knowing full well we were in complete agreement in the subcommittee that the other matters requested of us could wait until January or February for detailed planning to come to us. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] will bear me out when I say there were no plans or no details given to our subcommittee to back up these requests for \$25,000,000. They were just pulled out of the air, so to speak. These people admitted that themselves. So we gave them absolutely what is urgent and we have a full, open mind for the future and will do what is right when it comes before us next year.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. My understanding is that most of this housing is



outside the corporate limits; therefore they cannot get money through the FHA for facilities and services but only to build homes. This will certainly prevent going ahead with these needed homes in that vicinity.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to the gentleman from Georgia that I concur in what our distinguished friend from Minnesota has said. There is no intention here to hurt any of these communities as far as housing is concerned and there is plenty of money to take care of emergency housing until January. There are about \$25,000,000 in here for that purpose.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I am interested in those communities where the houses are already built, where reactivation of plants has taken place, such as the Lockheed plant in Cobb County, Ga., where the houses are built but where there are not sufficient community facilities to take care of the houses that must be built in the future to accommodate the great number of people that are having to be brought into that community. If we do not plan now for those things then when the houses are built we will not have facilities to serve them. It is a critical situation and it should not be put off until January.

Mr. THOMAS. We understand that the communities facilities organization is visible at work and that they are going to have specific plans ready in the near future, but until they come up with that program we have given them \$7,500,000; so if there is anything really urgent in the meantime there is money to take care of it. I assure the gentleman there is no disposition to slow it down or to hurt it because the gentleman does live in a very critical area and we are going to see that his section is taken care of because it is a great national defense area.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I sat in on the last hearings that were held in regard to this matter and I was there long enough to determine for myself at least that there was no great urgent need for these facilities which have been requested in this bill, especially in most of the towns where these projects are to be built. Of course, the whole thing is a subterfuge in the respect that we passed an authorization bill of \$60,000,000 to take care of these towns. You will find that the Administrator made a conservative estimate that there were around 200 towns which would come within the category of getting this kind of help. Certainly \$5,000,000 does not go very far in building all of these kind of facilities that are required under this bill. Five million times 200 makes exactly \$1,000,000,000. So this is just a drop in the bucket and to start in on a program of this nature that is going to cost billions before we get through with it without sufficient plans and without knowing what we are

going to do simply is not good legislation. For that reason I uphold the committee in allowing the amount it did allow.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. McKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McKINNON. I realize that the chairman has done a very fine job, but I want to make clear that this money is being allocated to the Housing Administrator for the construction of defense housing. I also realize that a lot of work has to go in before we start any program coming out. The funds we are appropriating for are not intended for any 6-month period or 12-month period, but are appropriated to be used to put on as large a staff as necessary to put this program under way, is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. McKINNON. I notice that they made a cut of about 25 percent in the program for Fannie May. Fannie May is a very useful instrument at this time, because it is a program that is to fill the need for housing in these critical defense areas. Fannie May should be allowed to take up these mortgages so that private institutions can do the job and get into this picture. But the bottleneck right now is on mortgages and on Fannie May, and if we limit that by 25 percent we are going to cut down the private builders by 25 percent, and we cannot afford to do that now.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, the gentleman realizes that we have to have houses. Let us get the houses, and then we will take care of Fannie May, because we agreed with you that Fannie May is a very, very intricate part of this program.

Mr. McKINNON. You do not have the houses and then you let Fannie May go out of existence before we even get the houses started.

Mr. THOMAS. Fannie May is very much in existence. It has only 676 employees. We gave her another 119. They have 676 employees on the payroll now. We are not going to hurt her. If she needs more than that, we will give it to her, because we realize that she is playing a very valuable part in this program.

Mr. McKINNON. What I cannot quite reconcile, may I say to the gentleman, is the fact that you say you will give her all the money she needs, but you cut her 25 percent.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. McKINNON. Yet she requested 25 percent more.

Mr. THOMAS. She has no mortgages to sell under this new housing program, may I explain to my distinguished friend from California, and when she gets these new mortgages, and if these 119 employees plus the 676 she now has are not sufficient, we will be here, you know, not a minute later than January, and by January there will not be a single one of these houses built. I am afraid that is the answer. We will not hurt her in the slightest, and in the meantime they can take these 676 employees plus these 119, and certainly in my humble judgment

they will not need the 119 for another 90 days. But, rather than take any chance of slowing the program down, that was our recommendation.

Mr. McKINNON. The gentleman realizes that Fannie May has about \$350,000,000 plus another \$200,000,000 for houses allocated for the acceleration of the Fannie May program to get defense houses built by private builders so as to avoid government housing.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. McKINNON. Yet you make a 25-percent cut.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. Of course, the housing program is not yet started, they have not been built, they have no definite place to put them, and when it starts rolling we will take care of it. The gentleman comes from a great area out there, and I think he is just a bit overanxious. They will build a lot of houses down in that section of California. You take that area out there, a good many times the Army is in there and the Navy is in there and the Marine Corps is in there, and we just passed a bill here the other day permitting the Navy to go in there and rehabilitate some of the water plants and some other projects, and we will not do it piecemeal. We will carry it on just as quickly as it should be done. I will give the gentleman the good word on the matter that we will take care of this and take care of it just as it ought to be done.

Mr. McKINNON. I understand from what the gentleman has just said that if we come back to this committee with a showing that we have insufficient funds in these various housing agencies to do the job that is necessary for the defense effort, the gentleman will really make an effort to get it corrected.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RILEY. With further reference to the appropriation for community facilities—purification of water, and installation of sewage disposal plants, there are some seven or eight towns on the perimeter of the Savannah area alone which the \$1,000,000 appropriated for purification of water, installation of sewage plants, and so forth, will be insufficient. These people cannot go ahead and make plans because they have no guaranty that they will get any money for this purpose unless the committee will give them some guaranty that the money will be available when they are ready to use it. You cannot get engineers to make plans unless they know that the money is going to be forthcoming to build these facilities. You cannot order the material. It takes a long time to get some of the materials for these facilities. Then FHA comes along, and they cannot approve loans on the houses unless these sewage facilities are available, because they cannot sell the mortgages insured on homes unless those homes have modern conveniences. So we have to have a starting point somewhere. It seems to me that the critical thing at the present time is



to have sufficient appropriations to start these community facilities where they are not available and where the little towns are already bonded to the constitutional limit and cannot sell their bonds or borrow money to do it on their own accord.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to the gentleman from South Carolina that he is just about 99.9 percent correct, as he always is. He and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANHAM] have certainly carried a tremendous load in their section. I commend them for the fine job they have done for their area. Let me point out, however, that in this total bill here for community facilities there is appropriated \$8,500,000. That \$8,500,000 is under the jurisdiction of two separate and distinct agencies. I think that is an error from an administrative point of view; still, that is no fault of the Committee on Appropriations and I doubt if it is the fault of anyone, because it is the result of compromise between the House and the other body. But between the two organizations having \$8,500,000, that is going to be ample to take care of the gentleman's area and the area in California represented by my friend [Mr. MCKINNON] and the areas in which other Members are interested, and there will be some left over. When this program gets rolling in January we will be back here. I assure the gentleman the Committee on Appropriations is going to do everything humanly possible to take care of this just as the gentleman wants it done.

Mr. RILEY. Will the gentleman offer another supplemental bill if the need is shown for it?

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman stays on the committee, as he has in the last 6 months, we will certainly do just exactly as he wants us to do, because we know he is very cognizant of the problem.

Mr. RILEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the only requests for time that I have are on the provisions relating to military construction, coming under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee upon which I work. Those items appear on page 8 to 12, inclusive of the bill. There we have provided for \$1,159,326,198 for the Army. That includes barracks, purchase of lands for various purposes, the building of mess halls, and other facilities in connection with the training and quartering of troops. The troops are in the groups that will have to be sent overseas to Korea, and to the east of Europe. The number of troops involved probably will run better than 1,500,000 in the Army before we get through.

For the Navy, there is \$909,000,000 for barracks, quarters, dry docks, and warehouses. There is also an item for the building of a dam in connection with the San Diego water supply, which is necessary to take care of the increases that are carried in connection with the fleet base. That, I understand, however, is largely reimbursable.

For the Air Force we have the largest item. There we have a figure of \$2,112,000,000 for barracks, quarters, flying fields, and so on. There are also flying fields for the Navy. It is necessary to lengthen many of the fields because of the jet fighters, which require a take-off field with a run-way of at least 7,500 feet—and they do better with 8,500 feet.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I notice there is an appropriation of some two or three million dollars for the construction of an air base at what is called the Grandview air terminal at Kansas City. I notice inserted in this bill this language on page 10. No other air base is covered so far as I can discover by similar language, although perhaps there may be. The language is as follows:

*Provided, That no part of these funds shall be expended for actual construction of facilities or structures at Grandview air terminal, Missouri, until the city of Kansas City, Mo., has conveyed to the United States Government the fee simple title to all lands required for the base or has given the United States Government at least a 25-year lease to such land on a nominal rental basis.*

Can the gentleman explain why that provision is inserted in the bill?

Mr. TABER. That was inserted in the bill because there was very serious question in the minds of a great many, including myself, as to whether or not this was going to be an air base which would be at all useful or satisfactory.

I think I might yield at this point to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] who is personally familiar with all the details and all the situation that is covered by this Grandview proposition. I think he can make a clearer and more complete answer to it than I would be able to do, because of his personal knowledge of the local situation.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], if you will look on pages 420, 421, and 422 of the hearings, you will find that sometime prior to August 6, 1951, the city of Kansas City, Mo., had agreed with the Air Force that Kansas City would procure and convey such land as was necessary for this air base, but pointing out in this agreement that that might require a charter amendment which would take some time, and might even require legislative authority from the Missouri Legislature before they could donate it. They suggested that in the interim, between the time the conveyance was made and the present occupancy, there would be a long-term lease on a nominal basis, and they suggested 25 years. Since the city of Kansas City, Mo., had made that offer, and apparently the Air Force had accepted it and had started moving the Central Air Defense Command into Kansas City and will bring in another air command which is now based on Long Island, that language was put in there to insure that the city of Kansas City would procure, as promised, this land when they could, and in the meantime would rent it on a nominal basis.

Mr. GROSS. Then they will have the right to convey fee simple title to this land or give a 25-year lease?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Apparently the gentleman was not listening to my explanation. That long-term lease is necessary for the interim period between the present time and the time it is possible to get authority, either through legislation or a change in the city charter, for the city of Kansas City, Mo., to convey the land.

Mr. GROSS. But you definitely set up two propositions, elective with the city.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. In these leases executed by the Air Force, what clause of cancellation is contained therein?

Mr. SCRIVNER. This is not a lease. This is merely a preliminary agreement. As a matter of fact, the city authorities of Kansas City today are in Washington, at the Pentagon, trying to work out this problem. Of course, the lease is not here, but you will find, if you will read the hearings, that I insisted that there be an ironclad lease, with fixed terminology, so that nobody could misunderstand it, because we have seen in times past these leases between the military and communities on the use of an airport have brought nothing but headaches to both the military and the communities themselves.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not a fact that most of these leases are on a 30-day basis, as far as the Air Force is concerned, and may be canceled on the part of the Air Force in 30 days?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I imagine they will have a pretty easy escape clause.

Mr. GROSS. So you can build an airport at Grandview and the Air Force can turn it back to the city within a period of 30 days, if they elect to do so?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I suppose that might be possible, if Congress says so. As I say, the lease has not been drawn, so that the terms cannot now be stated, but the Air Force cannot negotiate with the city of Kansas City, or any other municipality, until the money is appropriated and the funds made available for them to go to work.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I find in the committee print the Federal Security Agency listed here. Is it not true that this Donald W. Smith, who I understand was relieved of his post, has been taken over by Oscar Ewing's Federal Security Agency? And what is his work if that be true?

Mr. TABER. As I understand, Donald W. Smith was released from RFC when Mr. Symington went in after Mr. Smith's connections with very questionable performances had been exposed by a committee representing the other body. Mr. Oscar Ewing apparently figures that the release under those circumstances qualified Smith to be taken in at \$42.50 a day as a consultant for 60 days in the Federal Security Agency. That is all I know about it, but those seem to be the facts. I cannot give you the exact date that he



was taken in but it was some day in September.

Frankly, I am not going into the details of a lot of these items. Some people will raise questions about the Camp Pendleton appropriation in California. That is a marine base. I am not going into a lot of details in connection with it but will leave that to others who have had an opportunity to study the matter.

There is a question as to an Army base at Bethany in Delaware on the coast, where there is an empty aircraft battery and where there is a Delaware National Guard barracks for about 450 men. Frankly, the Air Force seems to want this and the State of Delaware seems not to be ready to let them have it. What the right thing to do is I would not say until I have had a little more opportunity to go into the picture, but I understand other Members will raise these questions. Frankly, all of these items have been covered in a very short time; we have not had the kind of opportunity for hearings we would have in peacetime; you never can do that. There are a good many classified projects; there are a lot of projects we would not think of embarking upon if we did not have a war condition confronting us. But I believe we have done a fair job in approaching the amounts they would like. For instance, the Navy took a base of July 1, 1950, as to prices. I may get this a little wrong, but not much. Then they added about 10 percent to that base. The engineers who do the Army and the Air Force construction work added 20 percent to that base. Ten percent is as far as the cost of construction has generally increased. We felt that there could be a settling down of the prices that the Air Force and the Army were to pay to somewhere near the level of the Navy, and that results in a considerable amount of cuts.

Now, there is another situation involved in that there were some bases that we took out which the Air Force told us we could take out that were not in shape at this time for construction. We have the situation which is described at page 19 of the report. We reduced the estimate of \$1,159,000,000 to \$927,000,000. We raised the Navy figure from \$915,000,000 to \$927,000,000 because we had no budget estimate for the \$18,000,000 which was required for a dam at San Diego, Calif., which we felt obliged to put in. There was a reduction of \$77,000,000 in the Army estimates and a total of \$291,000,000 in the Air Force. They abandoned a program for using a base at Baltimore, moving their setup into Camp McGuire, N. J., which resulted in a considerable saving. There were several other items that were left out. Those all appear in the report for the Air Force.

The Air Force items begin on page 208 and run to the end of the report. The Raleigh-Durham air base was left out because there were other territories that had not been explored. The Olmsted air base was left out. Some items for laundries and dry cleaning were left out which the committee felt they could get along without.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I believe the bill is larger than it ought to be, but

I do not know how we can do anything better under the time that we had to work in and with the situation as it is. Where it is planned to have permanent barracks the bases are set up on a 25-year life and will largely be of concrete or brick construction. Where they are set up as a temporary proposition to take care of the present emergency and what we expect in the next 10 years, they are built of a lighter construction. I do not think we will run into any of the tar-paper construction that was prevalent in the last war and which worked out so poorly.

Mr. Chairman, I think that is all I care to say at this particular moment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the agricultural request was for approximately \$1,500,000 which was to be used by the flood-control section of the Soil Conservation Service on 15 watersheds in the general area of the recent floods in the Missouri Valley. The committee went into the matter fully, and, of course, we are familiar with the problem that has arisen out there and the urgent need to do something to remedy the situation. But this type of work is of a long-range nature. The flood-control operations of the Department of Agriculture are planting trees and small retarding basins and grasses and other types of work which, over a period of years, will help a lot to slow down sediment and run-off. In regard to these 15 watersheds surveys had been made on only 3 of them. On the others they had not even completed the survey, and, as you know under the law, the way these operations are handled, first the Congress provides for a survey to be made, then it is sent to the appropriate legislative committee—the Committee on Public Works—and they, in turn, approve it, and then it must pass the Congress. Now none of those things have been done in connection with the 15 watersheds. If the committee had provided funds for those 15, they would have been providing funds before the Department knew what the plan was to be, before they knew whether it would be feasible, and thus would initiate something that could not bring about any real relief for a period of quite some time. So the committee has done all that we have authority to do and all I think that they can do at this time.

We have increased the surveying and planning money to the Soil Conservation Service by approximately \$186,000. That is to let the Soil Conservation Service speed up this study and these survey reports so that the Congress can act properly. That also will enable them in this period, when the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior and others are trying to evolve some plan, to prevent a recurrence of this situation and to permit them to carry on this part of the planning and keep up to date with the rest of it.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, and I notice what is contained in the printed report on page 9, the essence of which is the same as the gentleman has stated here, that you did not make available \$1,475,000 because the authorization bill had not yet passed.

Now this question: Does the gentleman happen to know whether or not there is already appropriated and on hand in this particular section of the Department of Agriculture unused and unallocated construction money?

Mr. WHITTEN. No. I presume that there probably is some. The only money that has been appropriated to the flood-control phase of soil conservation is some planning and survey money that can be used in the areas that qualify. The construction money is limited to the watersheds where the surveys have been completed and the Congress has approved the survey reports. Now that is the only thing we can do, because there are literally hundreds of these, and unless the Congress takes them in an orderly fashion there just is no way for us to handle them.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. I was thinking of the situation where one of these agricultural flood-control projects might be authorized and the action completed at a time when it would, you might say, just miss the next annual appropriation for construction work. Does the gentleman know whether or not in such a case the Department would be permitted to spend money already appropriated?

Mr. WHITTEN. There have been times when that has happened, and there has been some transfer, I think, maybe, in some cases, insofar as the law is concerned, of moneys appropriated for approved watersheds. Insofar as the tie-down is concerned, what they do is they come before us and they justify the appropriations for particular watersheds. Congress then acts on that. There is an understanding from the justifications and in the money appropriated that it will be used for the purposes for which it has been requested. Insofar as the law is concerned, it might not be tied that closely, in the event some other watershed is approved, but usually they will find some means and clear it with the appropriate committees of Congress to initiate such work as may be needed.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. I know the gentleman has been very fair and very thorough in his work on this matter. If I may suggest, the next time money is appropriated for construction of this type of project the committee might give thought to the fact of making it available for projects already authorized or hereafter authorized, in order that we might speed the program as rapidly as Congress does provide the money.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will recall, I have had a little different idea on this type of work than lots of others. It is one of the places where you have a real problem. In the area with which I am familiar, in my own section of the country, the War Department came in and constructed four big dams.



Part of those projects calling for those dams are to do this soil work on the headwaters. That is what the Congress considered. But it has been the awful job to try to get the Congress to recognize its responsibility, having created the situation which exists there, that this is a part of that and should be provided for.

If the gentleman will remember further, the only place we took a licking, when the agricultural appropriation bill was before the Congress, was in that what we did provide for this work was reduced. I am in thorough accord with the gentleman, but I have not always had my way on this matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Was there any discussion with the gentlemen from the Department of Agriculture who were before you in reference to spending small amounts of money for some experimental and demonstrational projects in flood control under the Soil Conservation Service?

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not know that we went into that, because if justification had been sent up for 15 watersheds, as I say, that had not been approved by the Congress. Under the law we had no authority to appropriate the money for that. The survey reports had been had on only about three, and they had not been approved, and the others had not even been completed. When we found that out, knowing this was something that could not bring relief short of many years and perhaps it might take 25 years, we thought it was something the proper legislative committee should go into. For that reason we did not pursue it.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is the money in this bill limited to surveys in the Missouri and upper Mississippi region, or can it be used wherever the Department would make the survey?

Mr. WHITTEN. The money is added to the money they already have. We provide funds for this type of work for the country. This situation has pointed up so clearly the urgent need out there, and particularly must they expedite it so as to bring this phase of it along as rapidly as other phases are brought along in trying to effect some cure. So this money is appropriated to the general fund which can be used over the whole United States in its entirety. But when it is appropriated, in view of that situation, they are bound to take it that it is primarily to speed up work in that area.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CARNAHAN. The 15 critical watersheds are in the Kansas-Missouri area?

Mr. WHITTEN. The 15 that were included. Personally, I will have to say this: As far as this type of work is concerned, I did raise the question whether you can primarily do this kind of work down where the floods are or whether

this type of work should be further back, in the watersheds where the water gets started. There is the further question, whether the Department of Agriculture would not bring you folks in the central area more relief by being further up the creek than down through the central part. Again, that is for the engineers and those others who are familiar with this kind of thing to determine. The 15 watersheds that were sent up to us were primarily down in the central part where the floods actually hit. They were close in, as against being further up toward the crest of the area drained by these streams.

Mr. CARNAHAN. The appropriations carried in this bill are for preliminary studies of those watersheds?

Mr. WHITTEN. Those watersheds are now and have been under study by the Department. Three of the reports have virtually been completed. Twelve have not been. The money is appropriated to expedite the completion of the surveys in these areas so that they can go before the Committee on Public Works and carry forward this phase of the planning in connection with other projects that certainly should be studied in the area to prevent this thing happening again.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, if members of the committee will turn to the report, they will see that most of the report on this supplemental appropriation refers to the military construction budget of over \$4,000,000,000. May I say frankly at the outset, if you will look over the list of installations for which we provide for construction at this time, you will find somewhere between 300 and 400 different places where we had to consider requests for money for the type of construction they were going to do. In the time we have had to consider this item, of course, we could make a personal inspection. We could not make a personal inspection to learn whether or not all these things were needed, merited, and warranted at these particular places. So far as I am concerned, the conclusion is more or less inescapable that in many of these places the military was asking for something that they had always wanted but have never been able to get, and that they were using this emergency to obtain.

They talked about an austere program all the way through. But, going back in my own personal experience, and thinking of the type of training and facilities and quarters that took care of me, all of this is pretty flossy stuff. That goes for the Army as well as it does for the Air Force and for the Navy.

We were surprised somewhat at the difference in the cost of these various projects as presented by the Army and the Air Force. Both of those services, of course, use the services of the Army engineers. The cost of construction as presented by the Navy shows that there is somewhere in the neighborhood of

almost 10 percent difference in their proposed costs of comparable items. We concluded that if the Navy could construct the various items and buildings for 10 percent less, certainly with all the years of experience that the United States engineers have had, and their much vaunted skill and efficiency, they, too, could very well look their cost figures over. So we gave them a little help to get them down to the Navy figures, and trimmed their estimates in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 in construction funds.

We did find there was reluctance on the part of the engineers to let out bids, which would make it possible for contractors throughout the country to use new and modern methods of construction. I think, after the session was over, they came to the conclusion that the advisable thing to do was to revamp their bids so that any new, modern, and less expensive methods of construction could be used, and should be used.

You will see in this report that there is required a huge amount—millions of square feet of warehouse space. That is necessary because in our regular 1952 appropriation, and supplemental appropriation bills that preceded it, we provided for the procurement of all sorts of supplies, weapons, munitions, vehicles and machines for the present build-up of the Armed Forces, and for some future build-up. It does no good to obtain all of these things spending billions of dollars, and then let them set out in the open field to deteriorate. When you have your supplies they must be warehoused or those supplies are lost. So, when you are buying more supplies, you have to have more shelter for them.

With the expansion of the Air Force up to 95 groups, they had to go out and reopen and expand airfields. There is no airfield today, under the new equipment coming out, the heavier bombers or heavier fighters or the faster jet fighters, requiring a longer take-off and heavier bases for parking, and all of that, that will not have to be expounded, and the cost of construction for the expansion of those airfields is tremendous.

You will recall that during World War II the Air Force was a part of the Army. After the war was over the Air Force was set off as a separate entity. The only installations that they have are those installations which the Army set off to them. As we look over the list, they had a lot of airfields, so-called, that are not the type that we need and can use now. I feel that the Air Force has got pretty well down to the bottom of the list of the good bases that can be used without tremendous expenditure. I am just leaving this thought with you. Soon you will be asked to provide for a greatly expanded Air Force, over and beyond 95 groups. That means that for each group you are going to have at least one of three possible airfields where you can split them up to have squadrons. You might just as well mark it down now that every new airfield you open from now on is going to cost you close to \$50,000,000. So that mere figures, 120, 130, 140 groups in the Air Force, is swell, if your country can afford it. Not only will you have to have



a greater number of men in the force, a greater number of maintenance men, more buildings, and all that, in addition to all of your new planes. You had better sit down with a sharp pencil and see what situation the country's Treasury is in before you go off on the deep end of making any promises of expanding. National defense is costly.

One of the reasons why the amount given to the Navy for construction was the smallest is, as you understand, the Navy has been in existence as long as the Nation. They have had a long period of development of permanent bases of various kinds. They have very well established shore bases. Much of the construction here is overseas, because with some of the obligations we are now taking on it is going to cost us. We have been in Japan before; we were getting some of the benefit of the Japanese occupation. The Japanese were paying as a part of occupation costs, a part of the cost of maintaining, constructing, and operating these installations. But now that we have entered into a peace treaty with Japan, which has not yet been ratified, instead of taking the cost out of the Japanese economy, it is all coming out of American economy. We now must spend the taxpayer's hard-earned dollar for the construction and improvement of bases which we will be granted the right to use in Japan.

Of course, as you go overseas, whether Hawaii, Guam, Wake, Okinawa, wherever it may be, the cost of construction is at least one and three-fourths times the cost of construction here in the United States. So that what we spend a dollar to get in the United States, we spend \$1.75 to get someplace else. The cost overseas goes up tremendously, but many of these stations are such that we must do some building now if we are going to keep military men in those places.

Okinawa itself is just a little spot of an island, an atoll out in the middle of the Pacific, 7 feet above sea level. You can imagine what happens every time a little wave ripples over that island. You have great deterioration of property. Of course, it takes a particular type of construction that will withstand the salt water and the sea water and the sea spray. Going into all that costs quite a few dollars. But if you are going to have it, if you are going to have a bigger Army, if you are going to have a bigger Navy and a bigger Air Force, you have got to spend money for the construction that is necessary to put them in these various new installations. You can not have these things without paying for them. You cannot do it merely for the asking; you as Members of Congress must impose upon the American taxpayer a tremendous burden. I might say incidentally that unless there is a pay-as-you-go program, unless our income tax revenue comes in to pay for this as we go, if you must sell bonds to pay for this construction it is going to cost you 25 percent more, because when you read the Treasury bond ads you see they say "Invest \$3 with Uncle Sam today, and 10 years from now take back \$4." That is a 25 percent increase in 10 years. If you are going to do it on a borrowed

money basis it will cost 25 percent more if the bill is finally paid in 10 years, and if it takes a longer time it will cost proportionately more.

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I did not make some of the features I referred to in regard to Grandview Airport perfectly clear to the Members. I suggested to the gentleman from Iowa that if he would look at the hearings, pages 420, 421, and 422, he will find a rather complete discussion of it. You will find on page 420 where General Myers said that Kansas City intended to acquire the land for Grandview Airport and donate it—donate it—that means given free, no strings, to the Government. As a matter of fact the city manager of Kansas City, Mo., signed an agreement so to do, together with the acting mayor, the city clerk, and the deputy clerk. The agreement was rather loosely drawn, I may say, on August 5, 1951, relative to Grandview.

Knowing that the Air Force does not care to spend great sums of money on leased property that has a rather tenuous tenancy, they set out:

The city manager is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations with the Air Force to lease to the United States the Grandview Airport and such additions thereto as may be hereafter acquired by the city—

For how long are they going to lease it?—

until such time within the authority of the city council as the city may lawfully convey such property.

In other words, their agreement was possibly an inducement for the Air Force to bring this installation to Kansas City, because it is a worth-while one; eventually there will be \$35,000,000 or possibly \$50,000,000 spent there; it will bring in an additional payroll into Kansas City, Mo., of some 35,000 or 40,000 people. A lot of cities are looking for things like that. So apparently somehow, somewhere, somebody told the Air Force that if they would bring the Central Air Defense Command to Kansas City, Mo., the city would get the land for the airport, temporarily lease it, and then would give it to them. It is going to take some little time, going to require a change in the charter; a lot of red tape has got to be cut. When people speak of a nominal sum it is generally considered to mean \$1, \$5 per year, or something like that. As I pointed out, this agreement is rather loosely drawn. It did not say how much land they were going to get. It would have been very poor business upon our part, at least as I view it, if we were to authorize the Air Force to go into a program that is going to cost between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000 and not know any more about this agreement with the city. We felt, therefore, that as a safeguard and protection for the United States of America and its taxpayers we should write into this bill that none of the money for Grandview is to be spent until and unless the city of Kansas City Mo., keeps its promise. In my book a promise made is a promise to be kept. If the city did not intend to keep that promise to donate the land they should not have made it. Now that they have

made it they should be required to hold to it. So the committee said that none of the money earmarked for Grandview is to be spent until, first, the city of Kansas City, Mo., acquires the land, and then leases it to the Air Force for a nominal sum for a long term, 25 years, not any \$25,000, \$35,000, or \$50,000 a year; second, when they can get authority from the State or an amendment of their city charter to transfer that property in fee simple as a gift or a donation to the United States Government, that should be done. That is all this language means, that is all it does, and that is all it is intended to do.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Let us go back to the lease proposition again. You can execute a lease for 25 years, and the Army can cancel it in 30, 60, or 90 days by the provision they put into that lease; is that right?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. And turn the airport back to Kansas City.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If that is put in the lease, they could cut it off on a 30-day notice. I am talking about the Air Force, not the city. This would be a prerogative of the Air Force we are talking about now.

What will happen to the property that is on there? I do not know. But that is one of the reasons that we insist on having some iron-clad provision upon which we could base our conduct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, as far as disposal of the structures that will be erected there are concerned, nothing could be done without an act of Congress. They could not be disposed of by the Air Force merely by stating they will turn it back to the city of Kansas City, Mo. The Air Force has not the authority to do that. Only Congress can provide for the disposal.

Mr. GROSS. It could turn the runways back, it could turn the field back, a vastly expanded field.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; I agree on that. Once the runways are built they are there to stay. That was done after World War II. I can show the gentleman airport after airport after airport throughout the country where the Air Force had leases with municipalities where runways and structures were built. Then when the war was over they turned the airport back to that municipality with a recapture clause. All of them are having headaches—the Air Force and the cities—because in some of the airports the city was getting a revenue. Now the Air Force says: We want it back as of the first of this month. The revenue is gone, the city is faced with litigation possibly, or at least a lot of hard, bitter feelings from the people using the structures, who have been occupying it and paying rental.

As I pointed out, when these things are done there better be a hard, fast, iron-clad agreement drawn up so that not



only the Air Force but the Federal Government will know what is going on and the cities also will know what to look forward to.

Mr. GROSS. What justification was there for the building of an air base at Grandview, Mo., in view of the fact that at St. Joseph, Mo., about 40 or 50 air miles from Grandview, Mo., there is a deactivated light bomber base constructed in World War II that by the admission of the Air Force is falling to pieces today, which should be reactivated if it is to be saved?

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that, as far as I can recall, and I have a pretty good memory, the St. Joseph air base was not mentioned at all. What kind of an air base it is I cannot tell the gentleman. I have flown over it, but I have no knowledge of it personally.

They went into great detail as to why Kansas City, Mo., is a strategic and desirable place to put the Central Air Defense Command. It is located centrally in the Midwest, it is accessible to at least nine transcontinental railroads, it is accessible to innumerable transcontinental highways. If you will pardon the reference, since it is close to my home, it has a very fine climate for that part of the country.

Mr. GROSS. For that part of the country?

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is the heart of America. In my book it is the best part of America. Other people do not agree with that statement, but that is my feeling. It is the hub of highways, railroad, telephonic, and radio communication. You can find all that information in the hearings upon which the Air Force choice was based.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, there is only one item in the bill for the Department of the Interior and that is for the benefit of the Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma, which will be carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which, as you know, is part of the Department of the Interior.

Right after the turn of the eighteenth century when the Indians were entering into treaties with the United States Government, several treaties were entered into in Oklahoma with the Choctaw Indians. The total amount has aggregated about ten-thousand-and-some-odd dollars each year. We have made these annual appropriations for 100 years, I assume. Last year the Congress enacted legislation to, I would say, liquidate these treaties by making full and final settlement with these Indians. We enacted a law, Public Law 747, which provided that they should be paid a lump sum settlement in case they approved the settlement by vote, and they have approved it by vote. We authorized them to receive \$385,000, \$5,000 of which was to be used as expenses. The Committee on Appropriations has presented the bill as provided by law, except in one respect. It is estimated that the expenses for the enforcement of this law making this final settlement cannot be done on

\$5,000. It is going to take more than that, and we included the additional sum needed in this appropriation, and that only is not authorized by law. It is estimated that there will be about 56,000 separate families to deal with and 8,000 are living and the others are dead, leaving heirs, and each deceased person has on an average of about four survivors, and each of these heirs will get from \$2 to \$17. It is a big job, and I do not believe it can be done with \$5,000. The committee is recommending \$385,000, of which amount not to exceed \$34,333 may be used for expenses.

That is all I desire to say, if there are no questions.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. In regard to the item the gentleman has just mentioned, and I appreciate his explanation, I was wondering if he could tell the committee how that money is to be spent. Who is to get that extra money? Specifically I am wondering why our well-staffed Indian Bureau, with its many employees, could not handle this comparatively small item.

Mr. NORRELL. If and when this money is expended we want the Government to be sure that they are paying the proper heirs—and all of them, take their receipts therefor, and secure full and final releases, so the Government will not be responsible for any further sums. I will be glad to yield at this time to the chairman of the legislative committee to answer the question, if he desires to do so.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I would be very glad if someone could answer that, as to whether it means additional employees in the bureau.

Mr. NORRELL. I will yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] to explain the item.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, if permissible, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], whose district is particularly affected by the legislation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, this item for the distribution of these funds simply carries over an organization that has been in effect for about 3 years, the purpose of which has been to pay out these various per capita payments. My understanding is that it will require the employment of only five additional temporary employees.

When the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians were sold, a temporary per capita section was set up. This section was set up to do the job of making per capita payments. It was necessary because there is nobody else in the Indian Office at Muskogee that would be able to carry on this particular function and do his regular job as well. Making these payments is quite a job because in some cases complicated heirships must be determined. It takes clerks and lawyers to do that job.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman means there will be extra employees hired by the Bureau to do this job?

Mr. ALBERT. I do not think it will be necessary to hire many extra employees because they already have this section set up. It will simply mean carrying on their per capita section until the whole job is finished. I believe this appropriation contemplates the employment of only five more employees.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Understand, I am very much in favor of the commutation of these treaties and all other treaties with the Indian tribes. It ought to have been done a half century ago. But why cannot the present employees of the Indian Bureau carry this on in the normal process of their work, without the necessity of having additional funds?

Mr. ALBERT. They cannot carry on this job and do their other jobs, which have no relation to this whatsoever, without additional money for something else.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say to the gentleman there are only five new jobs here, and they are strictly temporary.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The reason they cannot do it with the present number of employees is because the present number of employees has been cut to the bone by reason of the appropriation bill. This is extra work, not regular work; therefore, they cannot do it with the regular employees.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STIGLER. May I say further that due to the decrease in the appropriation for the Indian Service the Muskogee office was cut some twenty-odd employees. They have been given their separation notices. It is absolutely necessary to have these additional employees, which this money will provide, in order to do the work of making these payments.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman, but I was under the impression that the Indian Bureau had not been cut, since the reports I have received every year for the last 20 years show, particularly the last compilation I got, the steadily increasing appropriations of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. STIGLER. May I add that in my investigation of the cut made in the Indian Service, when I received notice of the cut made in Oklahoma I thought Oklahoma was being discriminated against, but when I contacted the Commissioner I was advised that the cut is Nation-wide. The percentage is just about the same in Oklahoma as it is throughout the United States. Also, the central office here took a cut.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman.



Does not the gentleman think it would be a good idea now to proceed as rapidly as possible with the computation of all of the treaties applying to the Indian tribes?

Mr. NORRELL. Wherever it can be done, I certainly do.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. There was no cut in the House, but the cut occurred in the other body. The administrative cut was something over \$300,000, as I recall the figures off-hand.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I can take no great pride in being a party to bringing that portion of the bill which applies to the Department of Defense here to the floor for discussion today. Certainly, I cannot be happy about bringing it here with as little real information available to the membership generally, and more specifically, with as little real information as has been made available to the members of the subcommittee that has been called upon to pass upon the request for over \$4,000,000,000 in funds.

I cannot refer to my temporary service on this subcommittee as being enjoyable, and I say that in spite of the very congenial and competent membership of that subcommittee, and the great courtesy and helpfulness and tolerance which was shown to me as a new and temporary member by the chairman of that subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], and in fact by all of the regular members of that subcommittee.

I cannot refer to that experience as enjoyable because it increased the personal feeling of futility and frustration in the effort to keep expenditures of the Federal Government within reasonable limits. The Armed Services Subcommittee on Appropriations is compelled to deal in billions of dollars on about the same basis, and often with less real information, than is true of the other subcommittees dealing in millions. And always hovering over their heads is the spectre of inadequate physical defense for our country in an hour of peril.

Some of you are familiar with the efforts made in our subcommittee on civil functions to deeply cut expenditures wherever we saw an opportunity in this day of drastic Federal fiscal situation. Some of you did not agree with that effort. Some of you have given me and my Civil Functions Subcommittee colleagues a very miserable few months while we awaited a final decision on that bill, a decision which as of today seems to have been indefinitely postponed.

In that case at least, there were some tangible facts to act upon, and we were able to judge much more accurately the

consequences of our decisions. The Armed Services Subcommittee must deal with a great many intangibles. Much of the testimony must be off the record, which increases the responsibility of the members of the subcommittee and increases the reliance which the rest of us must place upon them. I think the part of this bill for the Department of Defense reflects that situation. Except for a readjustment of funds on the basis of our best estimate of construction costs, and except for a few specific deletions which are explained in the committee report, the Armed Services got just about what they asked for in the hearings before the subcommittee.

I want to say in that connection that as a new member, and a temporary member, I got the very distinct impression that the Navy provided us with justifications which were much easier to follow and were more carefully prepared, and more comprehensive, than was true of the justifications which were presented by the other branches of the Armed Services.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. For about 10 years, I have been sitting at the other end of this performance which is going on here today, and passing on bills authorizing the building of these vast installations. We had one a while ago, which no one so far as I know in our committee, was in any position to make any reasonable cross examination of witnesses in justification of these installations. The cost of these installations is up in the millions of dollars, and even in the billions of dollars, as the gentleman knows. I wish the gentleman would, if he has thought about it, outline what he thinks would be some method whereby our committee, and the appropriation subcommittee which handles these problems, could find a way to make the military really justify the authorizations as well as the appropriation. I would just like to express one thought that I have with reference to that, and I would like to see what the gentleman has to say about it. I think we ought to have a bigger staff of experts on our committee.

It has been mentioned that we must find someone who can screen these various demands and try to find some reasonable evidence on which we can base our decision to authorize these projects.

What would be the gentleman's comment on that, or could he give us some of his ideas as to how either his committee or our committee can find a way to actually test the need for these tremendous expenditures?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am afraid the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], formerly from Wisconsin, has given me an order much too big for me, a new, temporary member of that subcommittee, to attempt to fulfill. I do know that it is something that men who have served on that subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPARD], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], the gentleman from

New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] have all given a great deal of thought to. I think they have some good ideas, but the circumstances in connection with this bill were such that there just was not an opportunity to put those ideas into effect.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I might make a suggestion that might have some value, as to whether these things are justified—and I do not believe they are justified. I think this is as full of pork as anything that has been before the Congress. That is, if these committees, both legislative and appropriation committees, would call on their colleagues in the districts in which these things are located, they would get a lot of information that they are not getting today.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to say that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has made a very astute observation, because it has come to the attention of the House Committee on Insular and Interior Affairs that in this bill is a sum in excess of \$11,000,000 for the construction of a dam at Camp Pendleton, in California, and before our committee on Monday of this week General Hill testified that in the first place he did not know whether there was water in the river sufficient to fill that dam if it were built; and, second, that if the water were there, the Navy would own the water when it came down, but they wanted to go ahead and ask this committee to authorize \$22,000,000 for the construction of that dam.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was interested in what the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] had to say, but here is the situation that confronts me: In this bill is an installation called Travis Air Base, \$32,981,000. In my congressional district are 10 Army, Navy, and Air Force installations. The amount of money that is given to that district is probably \$500,000,000. It is utterly impossible for a local Congressman in that kind of a district to go around and try to find out whether the requests that they make are justified. Furthermore, the requests are not made until after the Congress is in session, and those of us from the far reaches of the country do not have time to go home and do that. We must have some hired help, in my opinion, to go out there at the grass roots and screen the demands of these various agencies. I believe we could save—and I mean this advisedly—millions and perhaps billions of dollars.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.



Mr. SIKES. I think the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] has made a significant contribution, but I want to say in connection with the statement just made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] whom I respect most highly, and who does a great work here for economy; I point out that the subcommittee welcomed every Member to appear and the committee would hear any Member interested in any of these bases. Every Member who indicated a desire to discuss an item was given an opportunity to do so before the subcommittee.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. In line with what the gentleman from Virginia said, I suspect that every Member feels that there is just too much money in this bill, and I dare say that every member of the subcommittee shared with me the impression that there is a lack of real austerity in the program presented by the Defense Department in spite of the fact that the requests that came in were screened and cut by the Pentagon and the same process went on in the Bureau of the Budget before the program was presented to Congress.

No one can seriously doubt but that Defense officials have included in this request some old chestnuts which have been held in abeyance until the proper psychological moment in the Congress and throughout the country. I think one witness came awfully close, in fact, to admitting that in his testimony. The fault for this cannot be placed entirely upon the Defense Department. As a Nation we have been more emotional than practical in providing for the Military Establishment; certainly, no long-term planning by Defense Department officials has been possible in a Nation which has underbuilt and overdestroyed in times of peace and which has reversed itself and overbuilt in time of national emergency. I believe that this bill is an example of the latter.

This measure contains very little, if any, of the sinews and the muscles of defense; it is almost entirely a housekeeping bill; there is much more in it for the protection of the men and the supplies of the armed services than there is for the protection of the United States. For instance, there is troop housing for 409,000 men at a cost of \$836,000,000; bachelor officers' quarters for 21,000 men at a cost of \$123,000,000; 536,000 acres of land at a cost of \$48,000,000; 48,000 square feet of warehousing at a cost of \$394,000,000. Probably those bare figures are not very impressive, but to give you an illustration of what they mean let me say that the land involved in this particular bill is more than three-quarters of the actual land area of the State of Rhode Island.

This measure has been handled on an urgent basis; the subcommittee drove itself, and it drove its executive clerk, Bob Lambert, and assistant executive clerk, Lawrence Miller, drove them hard in order to bring this portion of the bill to the floor.

With those reductions which have been made I am in thorough agreement. I had hoped there would be more reductions, but the fact is that time either in

the preparation of justifications by the requesting officials or in the subcommittee consideration did not permit the kind of detailed investigation required for intelligent appraisal and intelligent reduction. We were in truth thrown on the mercy of the Defense Department, and I doubt whether its past record for economical use of allotted funds is such that we can be happy in that position. I cannot help thinking, Mr. Chairman, and I certainly do not want this to be interpreted as indicating anything but the greatest admiration and respect for the subcommittee members with whom I had the privilege of serving temporarily, that we cannot take a great deal of pride in supporting this measure. On the other hand, however, there is great need for some of the construction involved, and I doubt whether any Member can accept the awful responsibility of opposing this bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], chairman of the Subcommittee on the Armed Services.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 50 minutes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I should like to make one statement before I yield because I have no intention whatever of taking the 50 minutes. I will take only a few minutes.

I will undertake to use only about 10 or 15 minutes and let the rest of the time be allotted to others.

Mr. Chairman, 94 percent of the funds provided in this bill are for the military public-works program. The House, on August 14, by a vote of 352 to 5 approved an authorization for military public works in the sum of about \$5,600,000,000. The House evidently was convinced at the time there was great necessity for a tremendous increase in our military construction program.

Of the funds requested about one billion three hundred million would be spent on overseas projects and the remainder in the bill would be spent on projects in this country.

It was pointed out at the time we had the authorization before us a short time ago that there was great need for additional barracks and facilities. While the country generally is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, it would certainly be intolerable if the Congress were not willing to provide minimum facilities for the men who leave their homes and serve in the Armed Forces and hazard their lives for their country.

Some may wonder why we need additional public works when we had a much larger force during World War II. They may properly ask why we do not use those facilities.

The Air Force during World War II had 1,900 installations. With this bill they will have a total of 309 installations in active service. The Army had about 603 installations in World War II. Under this bill they will have 170 installations. Most of them are now in operation. The Navy during World War

II had about 385 shore bases. Under this bill they will have about 240. So it is necessary, since we have declared surplus and disposed of so many of our bases, the great majority of them, that we build up our base structure and provide housing for our people who serve in the Armed Forces, including barracks and quarters. There is very little family housing provided except in a few isolated areas.

The situation requires, as every thinking person will quickly realize, some additional bases. In World War II we were not confronted with the probability that we would use continental United States for take-offs for long-range intercontinental bombing of a potential enemy; but if world war III comes that will be the order of the day. Of course, we have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on our strategic bombing bases and on our strategic bombing program.

There was no serious danger during World War II that this country would be bombed from abroad, and so we did not have to have interceptor fighter bases for the defense of continental United States we are now confronted with a different situation. We have gone to great expense to build a radar chain, a radar fence, an aircraft warning system, across this country. Through that network we propose to undertake to discover the approach of enemy aircraft, and we must have fighter bases, and they are provided for in this bill—bases, where interceptor squadrons will be located. So a lot of additional money is required there.

During World War II when we produced the planes, ammunition, tanks, and so forth, these items went into the stream of transportation and they went to the scene of combat, generally speaking. There was no comparable problem of storing large quantities of war matériel, but now we are not engaged in an all-out war. Yet we are in a war, in the truest sense of the word, of course—there is no glossing over that fact—in Korea. But by and large the matériel which is coming off the lines now is that which will be used in the event of a much larger war than the one we are presently in. We had a carry-over on June 30, 1951, of about \$37,000,000,000 which we previously provided, most of it to procure things such as tanks, guided missiles, ammunition, aircraft, and so forth. We have in the bill which was recently approved by the Congress, the regular annual military appropriation bill of about \$56,000,000,000, approximately \$30,000,000,000 for procurement. Would it not be a very sad commentary if we failed to provide warehousing for all this highly expensive equipment? To do otherwise would be an indefensible act on the part of the Congress.

I am thoroughly sold on the necessity for this bill, and I do not doubt but that we will have to go further. Of course, I regret the fact that in the spending of so great a sum of money there will be instances of abuses and waste. Moreover it is disturbing that we are having to



spend vast sums of money for military purposes.

I have mentioned the necessity for a big warehousing program and for bases for interceptor aircraft. There is, of course, great necessity for additional barracks for men to live in at the camps. Aircraft runways have to be extended to accommodate the fast jet planes. Air bases have to have additional storage capacity for gasoline. Many bases require storage for both the high octane gas and the type fuel which is used for jet aircraft.

In this bill I think we can take pride in the fact that we are not providing a lot of substandard construction. On the other hand, we are providing fairly decent construction which will last, in many cases, almost indefinitely. Barracks will be constructed out of some kind of cement block, pumice stone or some sort of masonry in many cases, and the warehousing will be of the better type of construction, and it is not very much more expensive than the non-permanent type of construction. Of course, if we go into an all-out war in the near future, we would have to throw this program into the discard and go into a tar paper shack construction program in many localities. We are seeking to build here on a solid base. If this national emergency lasts for 2 years or 10 years or 50 years this money, generally speaking, will be well spent. In my opinion, it is a wise thing for the Congress to provide this better type construction program. So all in all, it seems to me we do not have to apologize for the thing we are doing today. Certainly our objectives are good.

Unfortunately in the administration of the program by the Department of Defense there will be some waste of money. I do not know of any businessman who can run even a small business without wasting some money and making some mistakes. He can always look back at the end of the year and say "I wish I had done differently with respect to such a problem." Some of this money is going to be wasted, but we must seek the best possible program. We have men representing the Appropriations Committee who are studying this program and seeking to detect waste and bad management. Members of the committee are working for more economy and efficiency. The military forces have certain regulations and requirements with respect to the program. Yet, some of this money is going to be wasted, despite the worthy objective which we all seek.

Would it not be a sad thing if world war III should break tomorrow and the American people should point to the Congress and say, "Gentlemen, in war we have to have bases from which to strike the enemy. What has Congress done to provide bases from which we can strike the enemy and win the war with a lesser loss of human life?" We could say, "We provide in this bill over a billion dollars in base structures to make victory less costly in the event of world war III."

Not for aggressive purposes, but for purposes of our own defense, we are providing bases and installations which will serve us well indeed in the event world

war III should come. It is the only sensible thing to do. We hope that we never will use them. Certainly we would not use them in an aggressive war.

Let me say this, that it is not possible to go into a community and take some of the land, take some man's farm, his home, without inconveniencing somebody. Projects are usually wanted by the chamber of commerce and private businessmen who have something to sell, but often the land which is taken is the precious homestead of some good American. So those factors are involved here.

We have urged that every precaution be taken to create the least maladjustment in the community. It is certainly the intent of the committee that despite the funds provided here, the Army and Navy and Air Force should go into no area whatever if they cannot go in there on a satisfactory basis. The Congress does not expect, let me say for the record, that funds will be expended for "X" installation if it develops that it is not possible to make a satisfactory agreement with the local community and the State and the county that may be involved.

Something has been said about staff. When we confront the difficult problems of life we always look for an escape. Men who are bewildered and confused look for some relief, some escape through some source. Congress, with this huge and almost intolerable burden, would like to have an honorable escape, would like to find an easy way. Would it not be wonderful if we had a staff, somebody to do our own thinking, to do our own planning, to do our own work, to make our decisions, and relieve us of all our worries? It would certainly be wonderful if we had some sort of procedure like that. There is not any easy way to dodge responsibility. The Departments have a system of bureaus. The head of the bureau often knows very little about what is going on. The program is too big. He cannot keep abreast of it. He delegates to the staff this and that responsibility and he loses touch with the situation. But, the head of the bureau, who is supposed to have the best brains in the organization, is often ignorant of what is going on. The problem of what to do is most difficult.

We could have legislation by bureaucracy if we wanted to have staffs to do all our thinking and do all our work for us. But there is no way to do that. We have had from 8 to 35 people working for the Committee on Appropriations on military matters this year. We do not have a perfect set up. We need a much better one and I have consistently urged a better set-up. But, of course, we cannot do our work by proxy. I am not saying we do not need all the help we can get from inside the Congress and from outside the Congress, but I think it is easy to sit back and think, "Oh, if we just had somebody to do our work and do our thinking and do our planning and make our decisions, wouldn't it be lovely." Do not be deluded and misled by such lack of clear thinking. There is not any way for us to escape our responsibilities. So far as I know, the public works program which is now

being proposed is a fairly decent program. None of us can fully know all the facts and all the ramifications but, in a general way, it seems that we are making a sensible approach to our military construction requirements. The point is, I think we must take this business of staff and investigations with a grain of salt. Yet, of course, we must recognize there is some basis for a more adequate research and study program. Unfortunately, we are in session so much there is not adequate opportunity for us to see as much of the actual field operations as we need to see. Let me say clearly and unequivocally that we seek to get maximum efficiency and that we do not and will not condone or defend waste and extravagance.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was interested in what the gentleman said about the Congress dodging its responsibility. In my opinion, the armed services across the river are dodging a chance to get some housing, which the Government will own. As you know, we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on Wherry housing. I have been thinking about this problem for a long time. The armed services have built the houses, and it has gone out to the world that they have been built without appropriations. The armed services furnish the tenants. Everyone of these people on the military payroll who lives in those houses, gets rent money. The money for quarters for military personnel last year amounted to about \$500,000,000. We have not acquired one single dollar of equity for that \$500,000,000. I spent a number of months with a man designated by Defense Secretary Johnson studying this problem. We wrote a bill under which we can use the rent money to build houses. The rent money that is allowed in the pay bill would enable us to own every one of those houses in 12 to 16 years. Under the present plan, we are not getting one single dollar of equity for all the rent money that we put out. The landlords will be on those military installations under the law, that they work under, the Wherry law, for 33 years drawing rents. I have tried in vain to get a report on my bill, but all I get is a cold shoulder.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman, as a member of the committee on the Armed Forces, could well explore that situation. There is merit to what he says. This Wherry housing is not the perfect answer to the housing problem.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. SAYLOR. On page 9 of the bill there appears an item on line 13 of \$909,024,460 for the Navy. I understand included in that item is a sum slightly in excess of \$11,000,000 for the construction of a dam on the Santa Margarita River, near Camp Pendleton. Is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. That is right.

Mr. SAYLOR. The gentleman is familiar with the testimony of General Hill before the House Committee on



Interior and Insular Affairs on Monday of this week.

Mr. MAHON. That is right. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman and I have discussed this matter previously.

Mr. SAYLOR. At that time General Hill admitted that he did not know whether the water was physically available in the river, if the dam were built; and, secondly, if the water really were available, whether the Navy owned it. Is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. I have not carefully read his testimony, but serious doubt has been raised with respect to the project. The gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] will offer, on behalf of the committee, an amendment which will strike this proposed dam out of the bill. It will be stricken from the bill, if the House approves, and the Armed Forces will be forbidden, by this act of the Congress, from proceeding with this proposed dam. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. There can be no mistaking the fact that if the Congress approves the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], these funds will be stricken from the bill and the committee will follow through in seeing that congressional action is given full force and effect.

Mr. SAYLOR. I have that amendment prepared, but if a member of the committee will offer it, I will be glad to have him do so.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. The gentleman realizes that out at Camp Pendleton we have an investment of something like \$75,000,000. To replace that investment today would cost around \$200,000,000. If we do not get water from that installation out there, the possibility presents itself that we will have to lose that entire investment. The gentleman also realizes that when that land was originally acquired there was an agreement in the purchase of the property that two-thirds of the water available in that area would be allocated to Camp Pendleton. Since that time opposition has developed through the expansion of Fall Brook, and surrounding facilities, that perhaps requires more water. But still we, as Members of Congress, should look into this thing very thoroughly and take steps to protect our investment, and not be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman makes a very good point. The fact that this money is stricken out at this time does not mean that probably further investigation will reveal that the dam may have to be constructed in any event, but it will not be constructed unless there is further action by the Congress. The gentleman is right, that we will have to take necessary steps to provide water facilities for this very expensive and important installation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I think the RECORD should show that the committee has been in session since the first of the year, but actually you do not have any investigators to check these justifications when they come before you, and this bill is built up practically altogether on what the Defense Department has said.

Mr. MAHON. We have had investigators working for several months investigating the construction program.

Mr. WHITTEN. How many have you had?

Mr. MAHON. We have presently eight. They are under the supervision of the chairman [Mr. CANNON]. I fully agree that we should have a more adequate set-up for investigative work, and I have sought a more adequate arrangement.

Mr. WHITTEN. Did you have the benefit of their report before this action?

Mr. MAHON. We had the benefit of preliminary reports on construction, but we have not had the full report. We did have quite an extensive report on the main bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman knows my feelings about it. I do not know of any subcommittee that could have worked any harder; I do not know of any more able men in the Congress than the members of this committee; but this problem is beyond that. The experience we have had in the past leads us to know that these things will bear a great deal of checking. The request usually originates in the field and it works its way up to the top. They say they have reduced it. The man at the bottom knew that it would be reduced. The point I am making is that something should be done to check these matters, because, as has been pointed out the Congress can say "well we gave them the money." Our responsibility goes further than that. We should see that the money is spent properly for needed purposes. We cannot cut national defense without proving our case. You cannot prove it without somebody to get the evidence. We have been prone to give them a billion dollars without a proper check to see that it was needed and properly spent. I still want to know if the gentleman does not agree that we ought to have some investigation of these matters, so that he and the subcommittee members could have more information on which to act on and not have to accept the presentation of the department to the extent we all have to do.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] desires any information about any subject whatever, all that is necessary is to ask for it. No man on the committee has ever asked for any information which could be secured that we have not had available. The most carefully trained and experienced investigators that are available anywhere in the world are at our command. If the gentleman has had no information it is because he has not asked for the information.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I have promised to yield back much of the time that was given to me and I shall not be able to yield back

much if I cannot proceed. I hope the Members will let me proceed. I much regret the situation.

I would say to the gentleman from Mississippi that I fully agree that we need a more perfect staff for investigative work but there is no perfect answer to our difficult problem.

As members of the subcommittee we give 12 months a year to a study of the problems of national defense appropriations. There are not any more months in the year, and that is all that we can personally do. Insofar as our studies are concerned, we bring in here voluminous reports. Here is a report on every project in the bill that is not secret or classified, giving some basic information for the members to read.

Mr. WHITTEN. Will the gentleman listen to me? Will the gentleman permit me to make a statement?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman briefly.

Mr. WHITTEN. This report and hearings consisting of hundreds of pages came to me first yesterday and I find conflicts in the report and hearings. I may say the hearings consist practically altogether of the presentation of the Defense Department. That is what I would check.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will read the entire report I think he will be reasonably satisfied with the report. Every Member of Congress has the responsibility to take the floor and offer amendments to help us eliminate waste of public money. I think we all have the same desire to reduce waste to the minimum. We all realize in the big military program there is, and there will be, waste.

Mr. WHITTEN. Will the gentleman give me a little time to do that? I have been seeking time to show changes that can be made in the committee procedure.

Mr. MAHON. To offer amendments?

Mr. WHITTEN. To have some time to explain this. The gentleman has 50 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. I am trying to conclude so that other members may have a chance to be heard. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has consumed 28 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. I will take two additional minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Very briefly.

Mr. BROOKS. I would like to say on behalf of the gentleman and his subcommittee that we had occasion to check with him and with his subcommittee often, and we find they are doing a magnificent job. I do not hesitate at all to take the floor and say that I think the gentleman's committee is doing a competent job in handling these finances.

May I say also, in addition, that a great many of the items to which the gentleman refers in this bill have also recently been checked by the Armed Services Committee. This makes a double check on some of these items. If we had to cull out of the departments all the information the gentleman and his committee



have provided the Congress it would take us months and months to get it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, we are confronted with a very difficult situation; there is no way to escape this responsibility. We have just got to do the best we know how.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I understood the gentleman to say a short time ago that the Department had no intention of taking a man's farm if he did not want to part with it.

Mr. MAHON. I had no intention of saying that. No man wants to give up his farm. The problem is national defense. There are local and individual problems, but the overriding and controlling motive is the security of the United States. We must secure that, but we also seek to reduce to a minimum the hardship upon individuals. I think the gentleman will agree with me on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I did not understand it that way.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I do not intend to get into any argument.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman under the 5-minute rule can get time.

Mr. BONNER. There are some questions I would like to ask.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will make them brief I yield.

Mr. BONNER. I cannot make them brief unless the gentleman gives me time to state the question. I happen to be on a committee that has been looking into some of the expenditures of the armed services, certainly with no criticism but with an interest in the civilian economy of this country as well as national defense. Now, there is no doubt about it from field studies that there has been tremendous waste and duplication of services in the armed services.

Mr. MAHON. I know of this gentleman's interest. How long has the gentleman been working on that?

Mr. BONNER. For a year.

Mr. MAHON. I commend him for the good work he is doing.

Mr. BONNER. It is difficult for the average Member to come here and vote against this bill because you have held hearings and you have made studies. I pointed that out in the beginning.

Mr. MAHON. We all want to make reductions where reductions can safely be made. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, it is the price of economy and I applaud the gentleman. Where does he think reductions could safely be made in the bill?

Mr. BONNER. We issued a report in which we pointed out certain things that I am going to ask the gentleman. Will the gentleman tell the House the number of new bases that are being built by the Air Force? The number, that is all.

Mr. MAHON. I believe there are six.

Mr. BONNER. Now, will the gentleman answer this question: Are you providing in here money to create a new supply system? We have three supply systems now. Then we go into the Air Force. Is the Air Force getting money here to create a new warehouse supply

system? We are trying to unify the armed services under an act of Congress, under directives. We are trying to bring about economy in management, and so forth. Is there any provision in here for new warehouses for the Air Force?

Mr. MAHON. The Air Force and the Navy Air Force are getting something like \$24,000,000,000 worth of airplanes and related equipment. They have to have warehousing. There is \$400,000,000 in this bill for warehousing. I do not know of anything we can do about that.

Mr. BONNER. Is it warehousing for the Air Force?

Mr. MAHON. Yes; in part.

Mr. BONNER. In their air operations or for their supply bases? The system heretofore has been supplying any common items for the air service.

Mr. MAHON. That is true.

Mr. BONNER. We have been told in repeated places, for instance, at Atlanta, that the Atlanta general depot can supply the common-use items to the Air Force. Now, does the Air Force propose under the money you are setting up here building up its own supply system? I ask the gentleman that question.

Mr. MAHON. They are not building up a supply system except to a limited degree. They are relying upon the Quartermaster of the Army for general items. It is not proper that I take any more time. Other Members have a right to be heard.

Mr. BONNER. Will the gentleman answer the question then that the Air Force does not propose to set up separate depots?

Mr. MAHON. They have depots here and there.

Mr. BONNER. Depots for a general supply system of their own.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman answers that question "No," there is no money in here for that purpose?

Mr. MAHON. The answer is "No."

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman called attention to a typographical error on page 42 of the report, involving the base at Camp Robinson, Ark.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Will the gentleman give the correct figure?

Mr. MAHON. The figure given in the report, which is not repeated in the bill itself, is \$4,321,300, whereas the figure should be \$3,521,300.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman has just stated that he would like to save some money in the bill if a place can be found to save it, and I am sure he is sincere about that. There is one item in the bill for a camp in my district where the Government proposes to take large acreages of land from farmers, for whom the gentleman has just expressed his sympathy. I would like to point out to the gentleman that the Government now owns within 1 mile, just 1 mile of where they intend to construct this rail-

head facility, approximately 100,000 acres of land. Now I have asked the War Department to use its own land. I asked the Committee on Armed Services to have the War Department look into using its own land, land that the Government owns. It would be highly appreciated if the gentleman would have the War Department look into that and we could at least save that amount of land.

Mr. MAHON. I will be glad to look into the matter. I will confer personally with the Department of the Army. The gentleman is referring to railhead facilities, I take it?

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is right.

Mr. MAHON. I will look into that.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, all of this discussion this afternoon, I think, will be worth eventually a good many hundreds of millions of dollars in savings to the people of America. At the first meeting of the full Committee on Appropriations following the outbreak of war in Korea I urged that then was the time to appoint a "watchdog committee" within the confines of our full appropriations committee, properly staffed, so that we could check on the expenditure of the billions of dollars which we knew then, a year ago this last summer, would have to be appropriated for our national defense. It was my hope at that time that such a "watchdog committee" would be set up, but the majority in control gave this suggestion no consideration.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey, one of the members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANFIELD. I remember the statement made by the gentleman from Minnesota very well, and I subscribe to his statement here this afternoon. His warnings will be borne out in the days to come.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If I recall rightly, the gentleman from New Jersey subscribed to it at that particular time. I repeat, no consideration was given to our urging that everything possible be done toward eliminating as much waste as possible in the war effort through the establishment of such a committee.

Mr. CANFIELD. All our military history establishes this fact, that our military leaders are not careful, not prudent spenders, and by engaging in these watchdog operations we can save perhaps billions of dollars and avoid scandals which are being perpetrated this very day.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. Mr. Chairman, I was hopeful when the Committee on Armed Services came on this floor months ago and asked for an enlarged staff, saying at that time it was their purpose to check carefully into these enormous expenditures, that that job of



checking would be done, but personally I have no evidence to show that that great Committee on Armed Services has done the sort of a job that we must have done. It is high time that we get down to business and watch as to just how these tens of billions of dollars are utilized for national defense. There is no one of us here but who wants to give for our national defense every dollar that is needed, but at the same time, Mr. Chairman, we do not want to spend any but what is absolutely essential.

A "watchdog committee," properly staffed, as I proposed 15 months ago, could have had gathered for our consideration here today a far more illuminating picture as to the needs of the armed services than we have had presented to us by the hard-working subcommittee which reported this bill. The staff members could look into at once rumors of wasteful spending, and our committee could then close the gate on that particular wastage. But to date, even in the face of this great need for such a watchdog committee, the majority in control refuse to create that needed check upon wasteful expenditure by the military. I think that it is high time to create that "watchdog committee" and screen as far as possible these enormous appropriations. It is our duty to follow through and see that scandals do not emanate in the expenditure of these huge amounts. I do not intend, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, to in any way evade my responsibility to look carefully into the expenditures of money which we make available in the line of appropriations. I am not reflecting in the least on the members of this great subcommittee. It has done the best job that it has been able to do, after many months of hard work, but those gentlemen are unable, physically, to do the job that they have to do. There simply are not enough hours in a day for them personally to try to follow through the use of these thousands of millions of dollars we have made available for our national defense.

You will all recall that we had quite a fight here on this floor last spring because of the lack of an adequate staff for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. That lack of staff shows up even more strongly than ever in this very important bill we are discussing this afternoon. We are legislating in the dark; we are appropriating in the dark. Unless we use some common sense and put on the necessary qualified men to search out the facts, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has so well stated, and give to the Congress the information it must have, then we are not doing our duty to the people of the United States to the best of our ability. A saving of several billions of dollars, which I firmly believe could be effected with no harm whatsoever to our war effort, would go a long way toward making unnecessary the tax bill now in conference. I sincerely trust that those in control will see fit to establish the safeguards against waste which many of us have urged should be done.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, before addressing myself to the question I had intended to speak on, in the debate a few minutes ago the gentleman from Florida suggested that all Members had had an opportunity to appear in connection with matters affecting their districts. The first I knew that any matter within my district was being considered was when I had a call from my district yesterday asking me what they were going to do with the Canton-Akron Airport. There is no way I could have known that matter was coming up. I suggest that the Members do not have the opportunity to appear on matters affecting their districts because they do not know about them.

When I called the Department of Defense yesterday, after having been advised from my district that they were coming in to spend \$1,558,000, the only information I could get from them was that they were considering putting a base somewhere near Cleveland, Ohio, and that the Canton-Akron base was under consideration. After more prodding and plugging at the question, I finally got the fact that they had determined to go into the Canton-Akron airport. As Representative of the people of that district, I was not given the opportunity by anyone to know that they were going in there.

When I made inquiries of the Defense Department as to whether or not they were considering some installations there, I was told they were considering the area, and later was advised after digging and going into the matter considerably, that they were not only considering the area, but were considering the Canton-Akron Airport, and had a complete installation set out, and not even the county commissioners, who own the airport—the county commissioners of the two counties, Summit County represented by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES] and I, representing Stark County—the county commissioners who own the airport knew nothing about it. The managers of the airport knew nothing about it. The people who have charge, the trustees, had no idea that any consideration was being given to the use of the Canton-Akron Airport. The first I knew about it, as a Representative in Congress of these people, was when the people of the district called back to ask about it, it having been found in the report on the bill when it came out. Mr. Chairman, that shows that we as Members of the Congress have not had an opportunity to appear to discuss this matter as has been suggested.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct myself to another matter while we are considering the appropriation of more millions of dollars or billions of dollars for these agencies to carry on. I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that the agencies and departments of Government continue to flout the will and desires of the Congress and the laws which we enact. I think we should consider, when we are debating these appropriation bills, that it is about time we cut off the appropriation for those agencies that refuse to accept the will and the laws enacted of the Congress. I have particularly in mind a recent regulation issued by the Pe-

troleum Administration for Defense in the Department of the Interior, which has to do with the distribution of petroleum and natural gas. I am sure that the Members of the House and of the committee will remember when we considered the Defense Production Act, an amendment was adopted which was commonly referred to as the Bow amendment. The Bow amendment to that act provided, in substance, and simply, that where the States have regulatory bodies exercising the function and control and distribution of natural gas, that those States could certify to the President that they were controlling and regulating it, and that the PAD would have no authority or control over them. In other words, it was an amendment for States' rights to permit the States to continue the proper functions of the States, which at that time was threatened to be taken from them by the PAD. The Secretary of the Interior acting as the Petroleum Administration for Defense on the first day of October issued an order. Let me read to you who are interested in the States and in the question of States' rights, and the preservation of our form of Government, what this directive says and what the Secretary of the Interior says he has a right to do. He says:

Where a directive, or an amendment or supplement thereto, is issued, it shall take precedence over the provisions of any general order, regulation, direction, or other action of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, over the provisions of any contract to which any person, to whom the directive, amendment, or supplement is issued, may be a part.

He further says that he may issue a directive which will take precedence over the provisions of any rate schedule, tariff, regulation or order of any regulatory body, including the regulatory bodies of the several States and Territories.

I have written, several days ago, to the Secretary for an explanation as to why he feels he has a right to issue directives taking over the functions of the regulatory bodies and utility commissions of the States. As of this time I have had no reply from the Secretary of the Interior. He does not set out his jurisdiction in these matters, which he feels he may have, but there is this veiled threat in this regulation in which he says that any person who willfully violates any provision of any of the directives, amendments, or supplements issued pursuant to this regulation, may be prohibited from delivering or receiving any material under priority controls or other administrative action.

I say to the committee that here again is an agency, which we are supporting with our appropriations, usurping the functions of the States, and saying to the States that he may issue a directive overruling any regulation they may make on tariff rates or distribution.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think I joined with the gentleman at the time his amendment was offered, and I made a speech which followed his in the Record, if I recall correctly.

Mr. BOW. That is correct.



Mr. SPRINGER. I understand you to say that he has now issued a directive which, in substance, overrules the Defense Production Act?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. SPRINGER. Did I understand that correctly?

Mr. BOW. Yes. This regulation, and which the Secretary of the Interior, acting as PAD Administrator, says that he may issue directives. He says that his directives shall take precedence over the provisions of any rate schedule, tariff, regulation, or order of any regulatory body, including the regulatory bodies of the several States and Territories. In other words, he has said in this regulation that he can issue a directive which will take precedence over any State order, which would include distribution, not only of natural gas but of petroleum; and, under the NPA Act, as I interpret it, he has simply authority to intervene before regulatory bodies and present the position of the NPA; not to issue regulations or directives which would overrule any rate or tariff which they might make.

Mr. SPRINGER. I believe your amendment left it to the States which had regulatory bodies regulating these things, to regulate them entirely. Is that not contained within the Defense Production Act?

Mr. BOW. That is right. The so-called Bow amendment provided that, where States had regulatory bodies exercising jurisdiction, they would so certify, and that no order of the PAD, or any other body, would take precedence over the State, and the State would retain its rights. What this does is again show an executive department attempting to usurp the functions of the States.

Mr. SPRINGER. I understand the gentleman has written the PAD Director. Is that correct?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. SPRINGER. And has had no answer?

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. SPRINGER. I trust the gentleman will further pursue this and bring it to the attention of the House at the earliest moment. I think there are Members in this body who will seek to support him in that, to find out what the PAD Director is attempting to do and how he is attempting to usurp the powers which were taken away from him under the Defense Production Act, and returned to the regulatory body of the various States.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Commit-

tee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate on the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, be extended 1 hour, half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, does that include sufficient time for others of us who are interested in this over-all proposition to be recognized for some time? I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations. The final 50 minutes on this side was yielded to our good friend, and some of us have been foreclosed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I will take care of the gentleman for 10 minutes out of that time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### REPORT ON STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 4740) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY submitted the following conference report and statement:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1123)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4740) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 19, 22, 23, 26, 30, 38, 50, 52, 64, 80, 90, 93, 98 and 106.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 108, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "not to exceed \$200,000 for the settlement of claims as authorized by Public Law 455, approved March 10, 1950"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$74,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$34,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,285,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,245,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$10,415,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$74,970,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase (not to exceed one for replacement only) and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$3,399,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,343,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,183,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant after August 1, 1951, through the fiscal year 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the department;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President

by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to the Department of Justice, except general administration personnel;

"(e) to the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

"(f) to the Judiciary Branch;

"(g) to the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

"(h) to the operational personnel of the Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Public Roads;

"(i) to the Patent Office;

"(j) to the Civil Aeronautics Board;

"(k) to employees under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 as amended;

"(l) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2: *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel in a department subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1952, this section may cease to apply."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 605. Except for the automobiles officially assigned to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, automobiles assigned for operation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and one-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in operation in the Departments on July 1, 1951, no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government in the District of Columbia whose primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 79, 103, 104½, and 107.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
DANIEL J. FLOOD,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
FRED MARSHALL,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
CLIFF CLEVELANDER (except 106),  
JOHN TABER (except 106),  
BEN F. JENSEN (except 106),  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH McKELLAR,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
STYLES BRIDGES (I do not sign this conference report as to amendment No. 106; reserving the right to move in Senate to have a new conference),  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (I do not sign this conference report as to amendment No. 106; reserving the right to move in Senate to have a new conference),  
HOMER FERGUSON (I do not sign this conference report as to amendment No. 106; reserving the right to move in Senate to have a new conference),  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4740) making

appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Provides that funds for operation of the International Claims Commission shall be available from this appropriation as proposed by the Senate and places a limitation thereon of \$200,000. The accounts of the Department are to be so kept as to specifically record the exact expenses of the International Claims Commission inasmuch as the total cost for the Commission is to be restricted to the overall 3% of claims adjusted.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3—Salaries and expenses: Strike out language proposed by the Senate authorizing not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess services.

Amendment No. 4—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$74,200,000, instead of \$73,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$47,777 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$56,079,253 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not less than \$7,500,000 of this appropriation shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House. The amount of \$7,500,000 is to apply to the last nine months of fiscal year 1952.

Amendment No. 7—Acquisition of buildings abroad: Appropriates \$7,500,000, instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—Acquisition of buildings abroad: Provides that not to exceed \$94,500 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9—Contributions to international organizations: Appropriates \$30,297,861 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$27,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10—Contributions to international organizations: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate appropriating such additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contribution required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws established by the amount of the obligation.

Amendment No. 11—Missions to international organizations: Provides that not to exceed \$1,179,540 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Missions to international organizations: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate providing that employment under this appropriation in connection with the Organization of American States may be without regard to the civil service laws.

Amendment No. 13—International contingencies: Strikes out the language proposed by the Senate providing medical and hospital expenses of members of United States delegations while in a travel status outside the United States.

Amendment No. 14—International contingencies: Appropriates \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15—International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Provides for expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of Public Law 786, approved



September 13, 1950, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 16—International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$737,550 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 17—International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, construction:** Appropriates \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,000,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendment No. 18—International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, construction:** Provides that not to exceed \$1,188,939 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 19—American sections, international commissions:** Appropriates \$702,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$687,200 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that not more than \$60,000 of this amount shall be available for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

**Amendment No. 20—American sections, international commissions:** Provides that not to exceed \$268,888 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 21—International Claims Commission:** Strikes out separate appropriation for this Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 22—International information and educational activities:** Strikes out the language of the Senate authorizing the purchase of nine passenger motor vehicles.

**Amendment No. 23—International information and educational activities:** Strikes out the language proposed by the Senate providing for expenses of hospitalization and medical care of grantees who become incapacitated while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation.

**Amendment No. 24—International information and educational activities:** Provides that not to exceed \$34,000,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$33,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 25—International information and educational activities:** Provides that \$6,500,000 shall be available for exchange of persons instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 26—International information and educational activities:** Strikes out language proposed by the Senate providing that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for subscriptions to or distribution of any privately edited or published magazines, journals or newspapers unless copies thereof are regularly filed with the Secretary of the Senate and with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

It is the intention of the conferees that no part of the funds appropriated herein are to be used for the purchase of radio sets for free distribution.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### *Legal activities and general administration*

**Amendment No. 27—Salaries and expenses, general administration:** Appropriates \$2,285,000, instead of \$2,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,320,600 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 28—Salaries and expenses, general administration:** Provides that not to exceed \$2,245,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$2,145,690 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 29—Salaries and expenses, general legal activities:** Provides that not to exceed \$7,774,150 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 30—Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division:** Appropriates \$3,200,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 31—Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division:** Provides that not to exceed \$3,035,932 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 32—Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals:** Provides that not to exceed \$10,415,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$10,316,390 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 33—Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry:** Provides that not to exceed \$219,800 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Federal Bureau of Investigation*

**Amendment No. 34—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$78,473,211 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Immigration and Naturalization Service*

**Amendment No. 35—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$30,159,900 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Federal prison system*

**Amendment No. 36—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons:** Provides that not to exceed \$15,387,450 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 37—Support of United States prisoners:** Provides that not to exceed \$217,200 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Office of Alien Property*

**Amendment No. 38—Salaries and expenses:** Makes available for general administrative expense \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 39—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$3,060,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$2,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### *Office of the Secretary*

**Amendment No. 40—Salaries and expenses:** Appropriates \$1,484,530 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$120,000 shall be available for Under Secretary of Transportation and Office of Transportation.

**Amendment No. 41—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$1,363,230 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 42—Technical and scientific services:** Provides that not to exceed \$224,280 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

##### *Bureau of the Census*

**Amendment No. 43—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$5,623,973 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 44—Seventeenth decennial census:** Provides that not to exceed \$5,646,654 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 45—Censuses of business, transportation, manufactures, and mineral industries:** Provides that not to exceed \$147,812 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

#### *Civil Aeronautics Administration*

**Amendment No. 46—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$74,970,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$75,971,477 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 47—Establishment of air navigation facilities:** Appropriates \$22,500,000, instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 48—Establishment of air navigation facilities:** Provides that not to exceed \$4,965,300 shall be available for per-

sonal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 49—Technical development and evaluation:** Provides that not to exceed \$916,063 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 50—Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport:** Appropriates \$1,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,257,984 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 51—Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport:** Provides that not to exceed \$875,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$828,145 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 52—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Makes funds available until 1954 as proposed by the House instead of 1958 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 53—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Appropriates \$28,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,840,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendment No. 54—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Provides that \$15,000,000 shall be for projects in the States as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendment No. 55—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Provides that \$10,000,000 shall be for liquidation of prior contract authority as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Provide that \$2,700,000 shall be for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,840,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendment No. 58—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Provides that \$450,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendment No. 59—Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:** Provides that not to exceed \$1,937,447 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 60—Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska:** Appropriates \$325,000, instead of \$225,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 61—Maintenance and operation of public airports, Territory of Alaska:** Provides that not to exceed \$315,753 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 62—Air navigation development:** Appropriates \$1,874,562 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,883,000 as proposed by the House.

**Amendment No. 63—Air navigation development:** Provides that not to exceed \$75,937 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 64—Transport aircraft development:** Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$597,500 for carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 867).

#### *Civil Aeronautics Board*

**Amendment No. 65—Salaries and expenses:** Authorizes the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle instead of four as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 66—Salaries and expenses:** Appropriates \$3,625,000, instead of \$3,550,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

**Amendment No. 67—Salaries and expenses:** Provides that not to exceed \$3,354,000 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.



*Coast and Geodetic Survey*

Amendment No. 68—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$12,200,000, instead of \$12,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,877,688 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$8,399,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$8,075,310 as proposed by the Senate.

*Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

Amendment No. 70—Departmental salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$2,641,869 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 71—Field office service: Appropriates \$1,933,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 72—Field office service: Provides that not to exceed \$1,593,000 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73—Export control: Appropriates \$5,388,180 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 74—Export control: Provides that not to exceed \$4,636,380 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 75—Export control: Provides that not to exceed \$99,000 of the amount which may be transferred to "Salaries and Expenses" under the Office of the Secretary may be used for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Patent Office*

Amendment No. 76—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$8,834,000 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Bureau of Public Roads*

Amendment No. 77—Federal-aid highways: Provides that not to exceed \$9,343,500 shall be available for personal services instead of \$8,563,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78—Forest highways: Provides that not to exceed \$3,183,500 shall be available for personal services instead of \$2,914,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79—Public lands highways: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 80—Tongass Forest highways, Alaska: Appropriates \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,480,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 81—Tongass Forest highways, Alaska: Provides that not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for personal services instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82—Inter-American highway: Appropriates \$3,000,000, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83—Inter-American highway: Provides that not to exceed \$315,900 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84—Access roads (act of September 7, 1950): Appropriates \$1,500,000, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*National Bureau of Standards*

Amendment No. 85—Operation and administration: Provides that not to exceed \$490,203 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—Research and testing: Appropriates \$3,807,419 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 87—Research and testing: Provides that not to exceed \$3,083,228 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 88—Radio propagation and standards: Appropriates \$2,735,220 as pro-

posed by the Senate instead of \$2,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 89—Radio propagation and standards: Provides that not to exceed \$1,483,020 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 90—Working capital fund: Appropriates \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

*Weather Bureau*

Amendment No. 91—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$25,500,000, instead of \$26,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,069,477 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 92—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$19,500,000 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*General provisions—Department of Commerce*

Amendment No. 93: Strike out the language proposed by the Senate making available not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment of prominent persons, representatives, and dignitaries of foreign governments.

*THE JUDICIARY**Supreme Court of the United States*

Amendment No. 94—Care of the building and grounds: Provides that not to exceed \$147,500 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Court of Customs and Patent Appeals*

Amendment No. 95—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$176,715 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Customs Court*

Amendment No. 96—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$401,165 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Court of Claims*

Amendment No. 97—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$195,580 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Other courts and services*

Amendment No. 98—Miscellaneous expenses: Appropriates \$750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$768,750 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99—Administrative office of the United States courts: Provides that not to exceed \$488,500 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100—Expenses of referees: Provides that not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available for personal services, as proposed by the Senate.

*Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated*

Amendment No. 101: Provides that not to exceed \$263,274 shall be available for personal services for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Provides that not to exceed \$344,796 shall be available for personal services for expenses of vocational training of prisoners, as proposed by the Senate.

*GENERAL PROVISIONS*

Amendment No. 103—Section 602: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 104—Section 603: Restores the provision of the House, with certain amendments, limiting the filling of vacancies.

Amendment No. 104½—Employees engaged in personnel work: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 105—Limitation on employment of chauffeurs: Inserts the language proposed by the Senate limiting the number of chauffeurs in the District of Columbia as amended to except one half of the number on the rolls as of July 1, 1951.

Amendment No. 106: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relating to persons engaged in information activities.

Amendment No. 107—Section 606: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 108: Corrects section number.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
DANIEL J. FLOOD,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
FRED MARSHALL,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
CLIFF CLEVELAND (except  
106),  
JOHN TABER (except  
to amend 106),  
BEN F. JENSEN (except  
to amend 106),

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

*COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit while the House is engaged in general debate tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

*MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BILL REPORT*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the mutual assistance bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

*SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5650, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], vice chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, there has been considerable discussion pertaining to the presentation presently before the House. I am addressing myself to the part under consideration, which has to do with military appropriations. I want to say to the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the bill that has to do with appropriations for the dam at the Marine base on the Santa Margarita River in California that when the proper place in the bill is reached, when it is read for amendment, I intend to comply with my commitment to the committee and offer the amendment to give you a chance of removing it from the bill insofar as the dollar value pertains.

Now I should like to address myself to criticism that has developed on two dif-



ferent occasions in which this subcommittee has been unfortunate enough to be called upon in the passage of legislation to appear before the membership of this House and try to give to them the results of the hearings which we have been privileged to conduct. I do not know how the other members of this subcommittee feel, but I am going to say to the membership of this House that I as an individual having 14 years of experience on this Hill refuse to be used as a whipping post for somebody's political idiosyncrasies. I want you to understand that, before I go any further. Furthermore, this committee has spent 10 months, day after day and hour after hour, in conducting hearings in order that they might come to the floor of the House and make a proper presentation insofar as their ability permitted them to scrutinize the presentations of the Defense Department.

I would further like to call to the attention of the membership of this Congress who apparently at this time seem to think that this particular committee is one upon which they can vent their individual displeasure that they might well go back and look over the record of Congress and check their own votes and see who contributed to the need for these appropriations. You, by your legislative activities, established the office of the Secretary of Defense; that bill was presented to the membership of this Congress upon the premise that it would coordinate all military activities and that it would save a tremendous amount of money. This has not happened to date.

There have been 10 or more screenings of every presentation that has been made to our committee, if we can take the word of the individuals who appeared before the committee. I am going to say to the assembled Members of this House and to the people in these galleries and the Nation that the time has not arrived insofar as I individually am concerned when I think I have any justification to consider that every man who appeared before our committee in uniform is a liar. I think they have as much integrity as any man or men who are presently serving in this Congress on both sides of this Capitol, and I hold no reservations for any individual.

I further feel that Members of the House of Representatives, individually and collectively, before we start being too critical of the members of the Appropriations Committee, start your criticism back when the original authorization laws were presented by the legislative committees. Go back and check the facts, go back and see where the authority was granted; how did you vote then? Now you come along and ask us to make appropriations for them because of that authority that you have vested in the respective departments, yet you criticize us for following out the mandate of the Congress itself. I think it is a stupid operation. Those who contributed to that philosophy I personally and individually respect, but do not agree with them. You talk about the need for certain items in this bill, I would like to ask you this. If you put 50 new men on the business of investigating and screening requests or to go through

the screening process that has been gone through as far as this bill is concerned, which cover at least 500 men, or if you put 500 more men on the screening of these bills who is going to delegate to themselves the authority to scrutinize the activities of the investigators and screen their reports? Every committee on both sides of this Capitol can be depended upon to do its best, yet we have investigators who sometimes make mistakes.

As far as I am concerned, I have reached the stage in these functions where I want to see what is going on individually, and I am willing to depend upon my experience and observations. As far as the appropriations are concerned and the subcommittee that is presently functioning in that capacity, I would like to call attention, if I may, to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. We are just as much prepared, Mr. WHITTEN, to get the facts as they apply to this bill as your splendid Committee on Agriculture. We have the same limitations.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to say to the gentleman that I have the highest regard for himself and every member of his subcommittee. If I did not, I think I would be wasting my time to get an investigation made and reported from that committee. It is the regard I have for the gentleman that leads me to believe he would make full use of information which could be ascertained, and, certainly, with all deference to the gentleman, any time they ask the gentleman and the members of his committee to sit here for 10 months, I believe you could and would use all of the help you can get in trying to bring these facts before you. If they are before you I know what your committee and what you would do. I have served with the gentleman for years and I do not know of anybody who is more courageous, honest, or able to meet their responsibility.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman. I would like to say again that perhaps the mechanisms or devices that are made available to our committee are not enlarged to the degree that some people would like to have them; but, nevertheless, we are making the best use of the tools we have, I can assure the gentleman of that.

There have been some members of the House who said that they have no knowledge of what is going on in their own congressional districts. I can tell you this much: I know what is going on in mine. If you want to know what is going on insofar as appropriations are concerned you can readily start your ability to evaluate the concept by paying attention to what is being authorized, because, arbitrarily, when you authorize a certain procedure, whether it be the Armed Forces or otherwise, then appropriations follow to a degree.

I can say further that I have never known any member of my committee, and certainly the gentleman from Texas, with whom I have the honor to serve under as chairman, to deny any request

that has even been made to our committee for appearance by any Member of this House, and even outsiders, that we have not granted it. There is no man who serves in this House, who is worthy of the position he occupies, that should not know enough of the procedures of the House to go down to the committee that is handling anything in which he is interested and manifest his interest.

Perhaps I have expressed myself rather forcibly, but I mean exactly what I said. It is time to quit using this subappropriations committee to clean up your own dirty linen.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the debate the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] called for a "watchdog committee."

We now have a "watchdog committee," but it is not doing very much watching. The "watchdog committee" was created back in 1932. It was a merger of some 15 or 20 committees of the House, empowered to make all the necessary checks and investigations desired. If there ever was a time when there was need for that "watchdog committee" to function, it is now.

We cannot criticize the Appropriations Committee. I think the Appropriations Committee is doing an admirable job. They have a staff of some 16 or 18 persons and with that limited number of employees they are asked to do a monumental job. Every member of that committee is doing a good job. However, the committee of which I happen to be a member is not functioning. It is not proceeding as is provided under the rules of the House.

I have never worked harder either in my own business or as a Member of Congress during my six terms here than I have during this past year. But I am not overworked on the committee or by the committee. As a matter of fact, the work we are called on to do as Members of this body results from the confusion in the various Government departments and the orders and countermanded orders, and the fact that the people in our own districts—are confused. One day they receive an order and the next day they get a countermand directive from either the same department or another department. But the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has had not over 12 meetings of the full committee since the first of the year. We have four or five subcommittees, and I know the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY], is doing as fine a job as he can with the limited tools with which he has to work. You cannot function properly when you are not provided with the manpower or the appropriation to do the job of watching these expenditures. These expenditures should be checked when they are made; not after. We are always locking the door after the horse is stolen. That seems to be the general policy of our committee. We investigate after the damage is done. It seems to me that



this Congress, the Speaker and all Members, should read again the functions of this committee, the rules under which we operate, and then act in accordance with what the Congress intended. This committee could perform a valuable function, could serve a valuable purpose, if it would investigate the expenditures as they are made.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman is making a wonderful contribution to the subject we have under discussion. I think the gentleman also will agree with me that we have no intention today—at least I as a member of the Committee on Appropriations do not have such intention—of criticizing the Subcommittee on Appropriations. We are criticizing the fact that we do not have the machinery to properly get down into every nook and cranny and find out the facts before we operate upon such a bill as this.

Mr. BENDER. My friend, we do have that machinery, to parallel the work of the Appropriations Committee, if the Committee on Expenditures would function as was intended.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct, but in addition to that he must have a qualified staff of the best accountants to operate under the direction of such a legislative committee.

Mr. BENDER. It appears to me that the greatest business in the world, the United States Government, spending almost a hundred billion dollars a year for defense and nondefense purposes, could well afford to provide the necessary funds to have the equipment and personnel to do the job of checking that is so essential. Take all these committees of the House and Senate, principally in the other body now exposing wholesale corruption, downright stealing and fixing after the damage has been done. Would it not have been better if these transactions had been checked when they were made.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman is discussing an issue that is not going to die today or tomorrow. Someday this Congress is going to do this, when it may unfortunately be a little late.

Mr. BENDER. All these post mortem investigations are tremendously expensive. If we would spend half the money to watch the expenditures as they are made that we spend afterwards in having a circus performing resulting from the exposures we read of every day, you would appreciate the value and importance of what I am trying to say.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the armed services.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, no one of us claims this is a perfect bill. We have been working on it a long time. We have had hearings for a long time. We have taken the best advice we could get. We believe we have a better bill than the bill on which we began work.

I said a few moments ago that an opportunity had been presented for every Member to appear who wished to appear before our committee to discuss these bases, and that is exactly what I meant. The committee did not poll the individual Members to determine if they wanted to appear, and I know of no precedent for that kind of action, but every Member who indicated to the committee that he wished to appear was welcomed.

This is not a new matter that is before the House. Military construction has been discussed for several months. It has been a good many weeks since the authorization bill containing practically the same bases and the same provisions was approved by the House and later became law. We are carrying out a mandate of the Congress when we bring you this bill. Ample opportunity certainly has been provided for every Member to acquaint himself with the provisions of the construction program.

Let us talk for a little while about the bill and its provisions. We have in this measure for the Army \$1,159,000,000, for the Navy \$927,000,000, and for the Air Force \$2,112,000,000, or a total of \$4,198,000,000. With this money we are buying time. Buying time is an expensive process. We realize that. We would like to be able to say that we do not consider it necessary to request this appropriation, but in all sincerity we feel there is no choice. We feel this is the most economical way to buy time, if you can discuss economy in connection with a \$4,000,000,000 bill. It is a gamble, yes. If we do not get into a big war we are not going to need some or perhaps most of the construction provided in this bill. But if we get into a big war we are going to need them badly and need them immediately. We will need them much more quickly than we could provide them after war started. When the big war comes, we will be hit on all sides without warning. We cannot start from scratch after it comes and get ready to fight it in time to save ourselves. So we are buying time; gambling with tax money against the necessity for even costlier expenditures. However, I would like to point out that the committee made some substantial savings in the bill. I say substantial savings because \$357,000,000,000 is a pretty substantial amount. It is something less than 10 percent, yes. But \$357,000,000 is still a great deal of money to save. We dug it out by nickels and dimes, a few hundred or a few thousand dollars at a time, where we thought we could. The total \$4,000,000,000 is about the amount that the committee was able to save from the Senate version of the big military appropriation bill, which we brought back to you last week. Had we brought back the Senate version of that bill, it would have cost \$4,000,000,000 more than the \$57,000,000,000 appropriated for military operations this year. We saved that

\$4,000,000,000, and it just about takes care of the cost of the construction which now appears to be essential.

Frankly, I personally thought that more use could be made of existing facilities than is provided in this bill. I argued that in the committee. I also thought there were many instances where we could rehabilitate or remodel existing facilities rather than accept the greater cost of new facilities. We have some good examples where that has been done with a very material saving. I thought we should have followed the pattern of rehabilitation and repair more closely and by doing so I am confident we could have saved at least a few more millions of dollars.

However, in the final analysis, weighing the needs of the services, the possible requirements of the future, and taking into consideration the savings we have made, we feel it represents the best bill that we could bring to you on this occasion for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to address a question or two to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Expenditures, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. I should like to ask, Can you possibly justify the construction of the Grandview Air Base at Grandview, Mo.? The question is just that simple.

Mr. MAHON. Generally speaking, there is some fear in this country that in the event of a big, all-out war, the Nation will be subject to bombing attack. If the country should be subject to bombing attack, we would need to have interceptor fighters stationed at strategic points, and have their work coordinated with the radar screen set-up in order that important centers, such as the rail centers at Kansas City and other vital points, at Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, Washington, and places of that kind, could be to some extent defended. There had to be some place to put these bases, and Grandview was one of the places selected by the Air Force. It seemed to me to be a good selection, although, of course, I would not be the one to pass final judgment on that.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman understands that the farther South you go, the farther you are away from the radar screen; is that not true?

Mr. MAHON. It all depends. When you go south, the farther away you are from one part of the radar screen and the closer you are to other parts of the radar screen.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to know how you can overlook the air base that was constructed at St. Joseph, Mo., or the deactivated air base at Ottumwa, Iowa. Why not expand one of the bases presently within 30, 40, 50, or 60 miles of Grandview, Mo.?

Mr. MAHON. Study after study was made with respect to this matter. I happen to know that the President, himself, requested a special study to be made after he learned that the Air Force had



selected Grandview. He wanted to know if the Air Force could more appropriately select some other base. But, the military people clung tenaciously to the point that Grandview was the best place. At St. Joseph, Mo., I believe that is the place, it was found that the runways could not be extended, and that the glide would imperil the lives of the pilots, and imperil the safety of the planes. Insofar as I have been able to determine, and I have carefully studied the matter, the decision was a reasonably good one and was made by the Air Force and not by higher authority. You can go to any other place and say, "Why didn't you do this or why didn't you do that?" But the decisions were made by the Armed Forces and they were approved by the House of Representatives by a vote of 302 to 5. The site was authorized by law.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman in his remarks earlier today spoke of the permanent or semipermanent construction that is being initiated under this program in the establishment of air bases. The base at Ottumwa, Iowa, is of brick construction; is that not true?

Mr. MAHON. I have not been to the base. It is a Navy installation, which the Navy requires. It is not as suitable for the interceptor program as the base at Kansas City. It is true that at Sioux City, Iowa, the base will be reactivated under the auspices of the Strategic Air Command.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman says the Navy requires the Ottumwa base. The fact is that the base is deactivated. That is how much the Navy requires it. The gentleman very well knows or should know, despite the testimony given by Lieutenant Colonel Noonan, as set forth in the hearings, that the President ordered an investigation of the Ottumwa Air Base for an entirely different reason. That was for the purpose of contract training of Air Force pilots and not for the purpose of establishment of an air base.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman should realize all the way through that as we go into this military build-up, if conditions continue to worsen, the Department of Defense is going to reactivate scores of additional bases.

Mr. GROSS. But we are not in an all-out war, and you are here spending a tremendous amount of money.

Mr. MAHON. For the defense and security of the Nation.

Mr. GROSS. But why do you not activate those bases that are presently nonactive?

Mr. MAHON. There are not enough nonactive bases that could be used that are in very satisfactory condition. About all that is left of most of the air bases that have not been reactivated is the runways. But this Ottumwa, Iowa, base is not regarded as the best solution to the problem. I do not think there should be any politics resorted to in the selection of military installations.

Mr. GROSS. As far as I am concerned, there is no politics in this business, but I am not here for the purpose of lending my support to the building of an international airport at Kansas City, with the taxpayers in my district in the

State of Iowa paying for it. If the taxpayers of Texas want to do so, that is all right with me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say first that I appreciate the courtesy of my friend from New York [Mr. TABER] in yielding me this time. When you want to raise questions, apparently it is difficult to get time. This is a serious question, I want to say to start with. I raised this question in the committee. This is about the fourth or fifth time that I have raised this question. It is not new.

There is not a subcommittee in the Congress in which I have greater trust. I know the members will do what they believe to be right at any and all times. They have brought you a bill that I cannot say is out of line. But as fine as this committee is it can do a better job with more information. Our problem is the system, and because I have asked some questions some of my good friends seem to think I am being critical of this committee. Far from it. Because they are members of the committee they should not feel they have to defend every thing in this bill as being absolutely sound and all right. A few days ago I pointed out some of the things that happened a few years ago when I was on one branch of this subcommittee. At that time I was told all of that has been corrected now. That kind of thing does not happen. Money was wasted then. It will be again. What we need do is try to prevent such waste as far as possible instead of finding out about it after the fact.

We have a subcommittee of another committee headed by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]. He and his committee have done and are doing a fine job—but they investigate expenditures—after the fact.

There is no abler man in the House nor a more honest one than the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], and the same goes for Messrs. SHEPPARD, SIKES, RILEY, DAVIS, and SCRIVNER, but what I seek is a force for their use to check these matters presented them. This Congress will spend \$60,000,000,000, which will go through this subcommittee and as able and fine as the members are, they could well use the services of 30 men to check the items submitted.

The military men are fine citizens; just like other citizens of our country. They are doing a fine job, but they have not made a reputation in the field of saving money. If you want to know what the general attitude of the public and their belief can be sustained by the facts, just talk to anybody who lives near a military installation, anybody.

You may ask which I claim to know about this. During the last war I served on the Appropriations Subcommittee of the Navy; I served under the distinguished gentleman from California, and there is no finer man in Congress than HARRY SHEPPARD. He was on the right side at all times.

During the latter part of the war the Navy asked for several hundred millions of dollars to construct new air fields and other facilities. I asked the Navy: "Why do you not use some of these bases that the Army has abandoned?" They replied: "The Army has not abandoned any bases." They went out during the noon hour and came back with the letter showing the Army had not abandoned any bases; and yet the Navy wanted \$350,000,000 for air bases with other facilities with the approval of the very fine chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]. We brought the Army witnesses before us, I questioned them about whether they had vacated any facilities. The Army said that they had not abandoned any of them, that they had just vacated them; that they had caretakers there. As a result the Army surrendered any number of bases to the Navy and the money was saved to meet other needs.

I am talking about accepting what the military says about it. They do not mean to misrepresent, but it is too big. Before we got the facts, I asked if they did check with the other services before they asked for such appropriation. "Oh, yes, we checked them; for 3½ years we have had a committee on the interchange of facilities for just such purpose; we have checked this thing. The Army has not abandoned them." As I say the Army itself said the same day they had not abandoned any such facilities.

We investigated that and found that the committee on interchange of facilities for 3½ years of its existence had never had a meeting. Do not tell me that we are mistreating our friends on this committee to ask that some check be made. No; it is too big, and I think this is demonstrated by the fact that they have had to sit day after day for 10 months just to hear the presentation of the Defense Department.

My good friend from California said this is just like the Department of Agriculture. It is and should have close inspection. I may say that I have had an investigation of the Department of Agriculture every year that I have served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and I know we have saved millions of dollars and have not hurt the Department; we have helped it, and the folks at the top want to have it.

Here is another experience I had when I was on the committee handling naval appropriations. There was a request of us for \$2,000,000 to consummate a contract between the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Co. On inquiry I found the Navy had leased Elk Hills oil reserve in California. I do not have exact percentages, but they leased the Elk Hills Naval Reserve to Standard Oil with the exclusive right to take out the oil in perpetuity from now on. The Standard Oil had about 20 percent of the land but got about 35 percent of the oil under the contract, and they got all the oil for 5 years. They said: "Yes; but the Standard Oil has got to pay it back at the end of 5 years." But on investigation I found that the rate of repayment was at such a low rate that it amounted to less than



the interest on what they would have already gotten, which meant actually no repayment.

Now the Navy came in and said, "This is all right"; the Secretary of the Navy said, "Why, you are all wrong; this is 100 percent O. K." And many of my friends on the legislative Committee on Naval Affairs said to me: "You are just as wet as you can be. That contract is all right."

I reported it to the Department of Justice and asked that they look into it. The Department of Justice did look into it and held it was illegal. The Secretary of the Navy then said in the record: "I pulled a boner." And we recaptured the Elk Hills.

Now, those are the little incidents that you happen to run up on. They are matters of public record. There are many, many others. I can tell you of one instance in an area not in my district where a military housing installation was being built near the end of the war. The contractor with a contract to tear it down had to wait for the contractor who had the contract to build, to complete building the installation before he could proceed to tear them down. You do not believe in that, I know?

I have the highest regard for this subcommittee, but I say that the chairman of my committee, and I say it here and now, should use the instrumentality which he provides in the way of investigators to give to this committee full information so that as far as possible these kind of things can be prevented. It is not humanly possible to sit 10 months, day after day after day, asking the best questions you can, depending upon what they bring to you, without anyone to send to check. This does not mean that there is any necessity for wrongdoing on the part of anybody. It is just too big. There is something in the very system that is conducive to waste, in my opinion.

Do you know how most of these requests originate? They originate in the field. Take, for instance, installation X. The Department asks, "What do you need?" There is a man in charge of that installation. That is his empire. He puts everything in. Sure, it is reviewed, it is trimmed all the way up, but do you not know that the man down there knows that is going to happen? Do you not know that the folks down there and the local people want officers' quarters, houses, and so forth, and the Atomic Energy Commission wanted and got an eighty- or ninety-thousand-dollar dog and cat hospital? It works its way from the bottom to the top. I cannot change any system here. I could be wrong about my ideas of a system. But do you not think as badly as you need to use every dollar you can get your hands on, for the best use it can be put to, that it would be better for the top defense people to decide what they needed? I mean, what their plans were in size, and so forth, and from the top determine what is necessary, then match that with what they have, instead of, as this record shows, originating down below and being reviewed from there on up to the top.

But whether I be wrong on that or not,

I know that every man who has a military installation in his own area, and there are plenty of them in this House, will agree that the fine gentleman from Texas and the other members of the committee, in whom I have the highest confidence, who have worked undoubtedly harder than most anybody in this Congress, can use all of the information we can give them? And that is not to accuse anybody of wrongdoing. I am not saying that you should cut the military just for the purpose of saving money out of what it needs at a time like this. I say you should cut out waste in the military so that you can use the money for the things they say in their own bill they were unable to provide funds for. I say, do what you can to direct our funds in the right way for they are rapidly running out through inflation.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to back up the gentleman from Mississippi in his statement that his investigations and the investigations made at his request into the Department of Agriculture have saved the taxpayers of America millions of dollars.

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I appreciate his fine service in this House because his efforts have always been directed toward saving public money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the gentleman will find that one Harry Truman said at one time that the military were rather imprudent spenders.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. The President made his name known through uncovering waste in military spending, I think, we would do much better to prevent it. I have had the privilege and honor of serving as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. During the time I have occupied that position, I have never come to you and told you, it is this way. I have always tried to say, this is the way I see it, then I have tried to tell you why I saw it that way. I have welcomed any questions or any questioning and you cannot give me too many facts as long as I am chairman of that subcommittee. I have had investigations each year and expect to continue them. I know the gentleman from Texas would welcome any additional facts, too.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think the RECORD ought to show also that it has been obvious where we have investigated the Department of Agriculture, the administration of the laws have improved, too, as well as the morale in the field.

Mr. WHITTEN. It was a service rather than a hindrance and that is the way it would be here.

A \$60,000,000,000 military spending program is too big for the folks who are in the military. It is too big for any five or seven or eight men. Only by checking and double checking can we hope to make our dollars go to the best purposes. Many think the Treasury is more or less inexhaustible.

It is not. We can keep printing money but I was in China during the war when they quit printing \$10 bills because it cost more to print them than they were worth. But I do not know how much you can cut down the money that is in this bill. I say we ought to have an adequate staff of investigators who could check these matters. It would help to eliminate waste and if we do not save a cent, we could use the money saved for other very essential purposes.

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GWINN. The gentleman from Mississippi did not make it clear how many of those air bases had been vacated or abandoned.

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, the Navy, as I recall, used 69 the first year and they ended up the second year using one hundred-and-twenty-odd facilities, a little different from bases, and the Secretary of the Navy, if I may say so, commended the action of our committee and said that they had saved \$350,000,000, all because we happened to get on to an instance of a vacant air field. As big as this bill is, there will be plenty such instances if we can find them. This subcommittee will make good use of any information it has for I know the members are that kind of men.

Let us spend at this time our money in the best way possible, and the very best investment the chairman of my committee can make is to give an adequate staff to the gentleman from Texas, because if they do have a chance at the facts, I have the utmost confidence in this subcommittee using such facts to the very best interest of the Nation.

I might add further the right-thinking people in the military, and most are that kind, will welcome such checks.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make it crystal clear that the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations is anxious for every Member to constitute himself a committee of one to investigate any abuses in defense spending and report those abuses which come to his attention to the committee, not only today, but at any time he has an opportunity. I think it is true, as I said earlier, that some of this money is going to be wasted, and we want to cut waste to the lowest possible minimum, and we have investigators working for the committee today and we have them working every day, and we are always calling for investigations.

I think we must recognize that eternal vigilance, and capable, full, and complete



investigation is necessary in all branches of the Government in order that we may achieve the maximum of success in our effort toward good government. I commend the gentleman from Mississippi for his hard work and for his unfailing loyalty to the cause of good government and national defense.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman joins, then, with what I said in this instance.

Mr. MAHON. I believe in greater vigilance and greater effort and every possible investigation of all waste and the offering of amendments by Members when they know where savings can be made. If anybody knows how reductions can be made in bases in his own district, I think it is his duty to tell the committee about the situation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Of course, the whole tenor of what I had to say was that the committee itself, in spite of all its efforts, cannot know, and certainly if we would be right in that, the average Member could not. You cannot afford to cut national defense without proof; you cannot afford to. I cannot afford to. I say, let us get the truth and then we will know what to do.

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman correctly states it. Let us get the truth; and I think that is all we are striving for.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY].

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I am going to call attention to a few brief facts that I think indicate that this committee is carrying out the wishes of the American public, the Congress, and the considered decisions of the General Staff and the Department of Defense.

I am sure there is not a person in this hall who is not in favor of keeping the defense forces of this country in good shape, and I am sure there is not a person here who does not subscribe to the fact that we must have a large and modern Air Force. That is what we are striving to do under this bill. More than one-half of all the money in this appropriation goes to the Air Force, and a part of the money which is appropriated for the Navy under this bill goes to the Navy Air Force, to provide for them necessary facilities for their expansion. We cannot have an Air Force unless we have facilities for the men and for the equipment.

Bear in mind that no matter how fantastic or how amazing or how wonderful the weapons and the machinery we have today, it still takes the trained human mind and the skilled human touch to make these machines and these weapons operate. Without trained men it is no more than a wasted effort to have equipment, ammunition, and these wonderful things that we have invented and produced.

More than one-fourth of all of this appropriation is for modest living quarters for the men we are taking into the service, not plush living quarters, as has been indicated in some instances here today. I do not believe there is a person

who has served in the Armed Forces in any branch who would brag on the luxuriousness of the quarters which had been furnished him, but the quarters must be sanitary, fairly convenient, and conducive of good health.

I do not believe there is anyone in this hall who wants to take the youth of America and put them into a camp without at least average facilities conducive to good health and some small comfort. So the simplest of living conditions have been provided.

Just as business and farming—and Congress recently has put additional mechanical equipment into its offices—are being mechanized and industry has improved tools, so the Army, Navy, and Air Force, in order to carry out their mission, must have improved mechanical equipment.

For instance, in an infantry division alone, the motor equipment has been increased approximately 40 percent over the motor equipment used in World War II for the same number of men just 5 or 6 years ago. To the average infantry division has been added a tank battalion and an antiaircraft battalion, requiring more equipment.

No longer can a soldier reach up over the mantelpiece, take down his rifle, and walk out the front door prepared to go into battle. A man must be trained to use these new, complicated, and ingenious mechanisms. More training facilities, more runways, shops, hangars, repairs and inspection facilities, and things of that kind must be furnished. It takes months for the average football team or the average baseball team to coordinate its men and produce a team in which the alumni of the institution may be proud, but only men are involved in this operation. In the armed services, where intricate machines and men are both involved, and where machines and men have to be coordinated, it takes longer to train adequately. No one wants to send the young men of America into battle without proper training, proper instruction, and proper practice in using these machines.

The Air Force is comparatively new. The question has been asked here as to where are all the World War II bases. I am sure the Military Establishment cannot be accused of destroying these bases of their own free will and accord. They gave them up reluctantly because the Congress and the public asked them to do so. These bases were built hurriedly in a time of emergency, and during the stress of war, when materials were inferior and the workmanship crude. They were extremely temporary. Today, if you go into these bases, you will find that the plumbing is gone, the wiring is gone, the transformers are gone, and the furnaces are gone—sold and carried away with practically nothing left but the field itself. In some instances the utilities have been taken out of the ground and sold to subdivisions elsewhere to carry out the great home-building program that came about after World War II. So there is not much left to some of these bases. We had in all 1,933 of them. They were reduced in June of 1950—and I want you to remember this—in June of 1950, just a little

over a year ago to 210 bases. The airplane groups were reduced from 243 in time of war to 48. Now we have built that Air Force back up to 87 groups with an over-all objective at the present time of 95. If you go beyond the 95, it is going to take additional money. But we have most of the money which we need to provide the 95 groups. You cannot have an airplane without a base. You cannot operate that airplane without modern runways and modern facilities for their inspection and repair. You cannot have those planes operating without men who are trained and skilled and practiced. So this bill today provides part of the foundation for the Air Corps, and the Army, and the Navy. I hope the bill will be passed without further objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, just for the information for those Members who are on the floor so seriously considering this bill, word has just been brought in that the score now is: Yanks, 4; Giants, 1.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 19 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER].

(Mr. WHEELER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time simply for two purposes. One is to commend the Committee on Appropriations for certain action taken relative to an appropriation for a certain project located on the Savannah River, and in order to furnish evidence which will deny certain charges that have been made by Members of Congress and certain newspapermen who evidently are trying to whitewash a rather sorry situation. It so happens that I did find time—I know that very few of us do find as much time as we would like—but on the 28th of August, I went to this project which is identified as project No. 8980. I did not go there as Congressman WHEELER from the Eighth District of Georgia. I went there dressed as a common laborer with overalls, khaki shirt and brogans, and so on. I was not recognized in my official capacity until I had finished a day of investigation. I was not allowed to see certain of the areas, but I saw enough to make me sick at heart. If I had been allowed to see certain of the areas where technical work is being done, or is supposed to be done, since I am not an atomic technician, I could not testify as to whether they were doing the work properly and with a minimum of waste. I do maintain, however, that I can within certain creditable bounds, testify as to the reasonable number of men that it should take to dig a hole 3 feet wide by 6 feet long by 4 feet deep.

The criticisms made of my investigation by Mr. Shockley of the Augusta Chronicle may be well made in the light of his own experience but the fact of the matter is that your great Committee on Appropriations has been sufficiently convinced of the validity of my argu-



ments as to withhold appropriation of \$284,000,000 until such time as further investigation can be made and further justification can be furnished to the committee. They are to be highly commended for having taken this action. Further honest investigation will, I am sure, disclose ample justification reduction of appropriations in this field.

In my experience I found that which is somewhat on the wasteful side, especially so in some particular instances. I personally observed 14 men with 3 foremen and 2 traffic directors performing the simple task of digging a small hole in the ground. The two traffic directors were required simply because of the fact that so many people were engaged on this particular project that they were spilling over onto the pavement, requiring a traffic director on either side to keep the cars from running down these so-called laborers.

I sat there in my automobile with my secretary, John Ellis, and actually saw people with shovels move up to this small excavation measuring about 3 feet by 6 feet, get one shovelful of dirt, toss it aside, smoke a cigarette, and by the time they had smoked the cigarette it was time for them to go back and get another shovelful of dirt.

That was just one example of the gross waste that I saw there.

That did not concern me nearly as much as something else I saw there. When I presented myself for prospective employment on this tremendous defense project as a laborer, I asked for a job as a carpenter; and I am a fairly good jack-leg carpenter, to use a colloquialism. I was told peremptorily that I must hie myself back to the city of Augusta, Ga., 25 miles away, and pay tribute to certain labor union racketeers who were holding forth there. I say "pay tribute" for this simple reason: After spending a day there and talking with boys who went to school to me, fellows who would take their hair down and talk to Professor WHEELER instead of Congressman WHEELER, I learned that the common practice carried on by these labor goons—and incidentally they are doing more to hurt the cause of good organized labor in this country than all the Taft-Hartley laws you ever heard of—John Doe goes to the head of the union in August, after having been sent there. In other words, he goes to the hiring hall. That is what it amounts to. The union official tells Doe he cannot issue him a union card, but that he will issue him a worker's permit, which will entitle him to work on the project. If he happens to be a metal worker, he must pay \$50 to this union official and agree to pay the difference between that and \$108, at the rate of \$2 a day for each day he works. That card has no legal significance with the union, or otherwise. No sooner is that initiation fee paid than that card is pulled and sold, like a sack of potatoes, to some other prospective worker, denying the first man the privilege of working on this defense project.

I was told that I must go back to Augusta, get into the good graces of the union leaders, and that when and if the business agent saw fit, he would put my

name on the list to come back out there and work.

Those are two of the major charges that I have made, generally speaking. I saw instance after instance of feather-bedding, loafing, union racketeering, and sheer waste of taxpayers' money. Certain newspaper people in that area say that I do not know what I am talking about. Well, maybe I am a little unversed in how many people it should take to dig a hole 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. Maybe it should take 14 men with 3 foremen and 2 traffic directors. If it does, however, then we can never win the atomic race on which we have embarked.

When I returned to Washington from the project I did just what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has just finished suggesting that we do: Instead of going to the news gallery or somewhere to catch some cheap publicity out of that which I saw, I went to the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. THOMAS of Texas] handling the funds for this particular project and I told him what I had seen and what he would see if he were to go there. I told certain other people, including the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], a hard-working and able member of the subcommittee. At my insistence the Comptroller General sent investigators down there, and I have in my hand their very cursory report. Mr. Warren admits in his cover letter that it is cursory, that they were pushed for time, that they wanted to get this back to the committee before the committee finished with the bill. I refer those people who say I do not know what I am talking about to this report. Time will not allow me to read this report in its entirety, but to properly identify this investigation let me read for you:

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, PROJECT No. 8980

A limited investigation and field payroll check has been made at the Atomic Energy Commission development located in western South Carolina near Augusta, Ga., identified as project No. 8980 and "Savannah River Plant." The scope of the investigation was limited to certain allegations made by the Honorable WILLIAM McDONALD WHEELER, Representative from the State of Georgia, who recently visited the project unofficially, and whose findings were widely reported by the press. The major allegations made by Congressman WHEELER, as a result of his observations, are:

1. That more employees are assigned to a given task or job than required, resulting in excessive loafing and manpower waste.
2. Employees are permitted to work Saturdays and Sundays at overtime rates, when the present stage of construction apparently does not warrant it.
3. Hourly wage rates paid by the contractor, the Dupont Co., are higher than the authorized prevailing rates for similar crafts in the immediate area.

Without burdening your patience I want to pick out a few of the salient findings as reported by these official, unbiased investigators:

1. Five men changing spotlight on pick-up truck.

Contractor's reply: No explanation.

2. Twenty-three men working in an area approximately 10 by 10 yards in size, ob-

viously too small a space for efficient operation.

Contractor's reply: No explanation.

3. Seven men handling the cutting of a 6 by 10-inch timber; only four men were actually engaged in the process.

Contractor's reply: Contractor's safety policy and union requirements.

4. Water Department truck with two men in cab, four in back. The men in back were holding hammers and carpenter's tools.

Contractor's reply: Crew of four men were engaged in repairing and installing drinking-water barrels in the area.

5. Groups of two to six workers sitting around tool and work shacks.

Contractor's reply: Waiting for tools or materials, and such condition is common to large construction projects.

6. Two men leaning on plumber's vise, not working.

Contractor's reply: No explanation.

8. Many persons standing around, apparently supervisors.

Contractor's reply: Such employees were foremen and supervisors. Union rules and company policy require one foreman to each 12 workers. A review of time cards indicated the average number of workers to each foreman was about 10.

The following is an excerpt from the report made by the Comptroller General which sheds considerable light on the situation I am attempting to describe to you. If you are sufficiently interested you can get the complete report from the committee. The particular excerpt is as follows:

AEC policy with reference to wage rates for manual construction employees is set out as follows:

"(b) Manual construction employees: Minimum rates to be paid laborers and mechanics are determined under the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act. Employment conditions and additions to or revisions of the manual schedule will be established in accordance with rates paid and conditions prevailing in the project area or region, and/or the company's established practices. Approval of this office may be requested in establishing such rates under the contract."

FINDINGS

Several contractors in the Augusta area having large construction jobs under way were interviewed concerning prevailing wage scales for manual construction employees and the impact on the available labor supply by the Savannah River plant.

Clausson & Webster, one of the contractors interviewed, is presently constructing a \$2,000,000 housing development for the Augusta Housing Authority under a fixed-price contract. Mr. J. S. Tate, superintendent in charge, said that 50 to 60 laborers, representing about 50 percent of total common labor force, are lost weekly to the Savannah River project as a direct result of higher wages paid by the du Pont Co., and reported easier working conditions. Other crafts, including carpenters and cement finishers employed by Clausson & Webster, have also been attracted to the Savannah River project for similar seasons.

Under the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act and present wage controls, Clausson & Webster are authorized to pay only 75 cents per hour to unskilled common labor and \$1.75 per hour for carpenters. The wage rates offered and paid by the du Pont Co. are \$1 per hour for common labor and \$2 per hour for carpenters. Similar wage differentials are in effect for other crafts. The construction superintendent further said the added daily 1 hour overtime offered by the du Pont Co. provides a stronger appeal to workers than Saturday or Sunday overtime. In order to make up construction time lost as a result



of labor shortages, Mr. Tate said he had resorted to Saturday overtime with an added weekly payroll expense of \$750 to \$1,000.

Several of the contractors interviewed said they were much disturbed over the fact that they had to abide by Government wage regulations, whereas another contractor having a Government contract is apparently authorized to pay higher wage scales.

The business agents and international representatives of the carpenters' union, laborers' union and other crafts were interviewed with reference to the effect on local wage scales and labor supply by the Savannah River plant. Findings were as follows:

1. Common labor is being drawn from all over the Southeastern States. Some workers drive 200 miles per day to and from work at the Savannah River project.

2. Other principal construction crafts, including carpenters, electricians and metal workers have been able to fill the Du Pont Co.'s requests for workers without seriously affecting the available labor supply for other local construction.

3. Since the beginning of construction at the Savannah River project, wage rates higher than local prevailing scales have been paid by the Du Pont Co. for most crafts.

4. Display-type advertisements were carried in Augusta newspapers advertising for workers at higher rates than local contractors were authorized to pay under Government wage regulations.

#### GENERAL

##### *Interview with newspaper reporter*

Following release of Congressman WHEELER's observations and allegations to the press, the Augusta Chronicle, local morning newspaper, assigned a reporter to visit the project and write a series of four articles on his findings with respect to manpower waste and loafing at the Savannah River project. Copies of the articles were secured and are included with this report as exhibits B, C, D, and E.

Mr. Arthur Shockley, the reporter in question, advised a GAO representative that he visited all restricted and unrestricted areas of the project and although escorted by AEC and contractor representatives, was given a free hand in choosing the area to be visited and in observing and interviewing workers. As brought out in his articles, Mr. Shockley's findings were apparently in direct conflict with those of Congressman WHEELER.

Attention is invited to the statement by Mr. Shockley that Congressman WHEELER did not visit any of the restricted areas, where the majority of the workmen are employed, and therefore could not have observed loafing or manpower waste except in unrestricted areas.

##### *Interviews with local citizens*

Three local citizens who addressed letters to Congressman WHEELER in support of his findings and allegations were interviewed. Two of those interviewed had no definite information to offer, their source of information being friends whose names they did not care to divulge. They highly praised Congressman WHEELER for his initiative in causing an investigation to be made of this matter.

The third citizen interviewed was Mr. L. L. Johnson, 2015 Central Avenue, Augusta, Ga., who until recently was employed at the Savannah River project as carpenter. Mr. Johnson voluntarily furnished the following statement of charges:

"I worked at the Savannah River project as carpenter beginning February 1, 1951, for a period of approximately 6 months. I would like to verify Congressman WHEELER's statement as to the waste of manpower and other things. I have seen so many men on a job that they were in each other's way. I do not expect an outsider to believe my estimate, but I have seen 200 men on a job that I be-

lieve 30 men could have handled. You say the Government has to have them there when the work does open up, but I have seen them there for 6 months. I, myself, have hauled away approximately 100 kegs of open and mixed-up nails when a job was finished to be re-stored in the warehouse. If these nails were ever used again, it would cost more manpower to unmix them than they were worth.

"I have seen work torn down and rebuilt apparently in order to keep men busy. I have seen a pair of steps built on each corner of a 20-foot square structure when it looked to me that one would have done since they were only temporary and were torn down the next day. I have seen men driving in nails and other men pulling them out just to look busy.

"I have seen the whole area making 10 hours a day when half the men could have done as much work in 7 hours. On September 12 I was sent with 30 men to an area. Five of us were assigned to a foreman named Powell. The first thing he told us was that we hadn't much to do, but try to look busy. I was with him 8 days and he gave me only 2 jobs in that time. One job lasted about 2½ hours, the other about 4 hours. All the rest of the time we were supposed to try to look busy."

##### *Atomic Energy Commission—headquarters explanation*

The allegations made with respect to the Savannah River project (and similar references to a comparable project at Paducah, Ky.) were discussed with Mr. W. J. Williams, the Deputy General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, who furnished the following background and information:

Allegation No. 1: More employees are assigned to a given task or job than required, resulting in idle time and manpower waste.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the Savannah River project and the Paducah project were both started about January 1951, and in the last 4 months the employees at the Savannah project have been built up to about 15,000 in round figures, and the Paducah project to about 11,000; that at the Paducah project, due to heavy rains, they did not get into effective work until last May. At present the Paducah project is only about 5 percent completed and the Savannah project about 3 percent; that it is pretty generally conceded that a job has to be at least 15 percent completed before it is properly organized—especially jobs of the kind here involved. Mr. Williams grants that there is idle time on the projects, but that there is no more idle time than could reasonably be expected in view of the nature of the projects, and he maintains that such idle time is being cut down all the time. A close over-all supervision is being kept by the Atomic Energy Commission, both at the projects and by its engineers from Washington who periodically visit the projects and make progress reports of the work.

Due to the nature of the work and to the urgency for its completion at the earliest possible date, some employees whose full services are not immediately required have to be on hand so that the work may properly progress at such time as their services are fully required. This is further true due to the security measures required. Security clearances of the various craftsmen employed are required. Some delay is, or has been, involved in clearing the personnel security questionnaires by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. From the time the employee executes the questionnaire, from 30 to 90 days elapse before it is cleared by the FBI. And in order to cut down idle time as much as possible, some of the employees are given an emergency clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission, after taking fingerprints and examining FBI files; an

emergency clearance takes about 2 weeks usually.

Another factor involved is that the Atomic Energy Commission wants the Savannah River project completed by next October. So the Commission is "pushing" Du Pont, the contractor; and Du Pont, in turn, to play it safe is using every effort to get enough men on hand to do the job. Due to the technical nature of the job involved, Mr. Williams explained, it is not possible to do the job in an orderly manner; it is necessary that the project as a whole progress at the same time—all of the units must necessarily progress as a group because of their interrelation. As a result this necessarily tends to make it hard to plan so as to keep everybody busy all the time; maybe too many employees are on hand at times but it cannot be helped. Again, the employees must have orientation and training to do the job. A man cannot be fired unless it is absolutely necessary. After he has been cleared and trained his services must be utilized if at all possible.

Allegation No. 2: Employees are permitted to work Saturdays and Sundays at overtime rates, when the present stage of construction does not warrant it.

Mr. Williams said that the men at Paducah are now working 6 days a week, 8 hours a day. Maintenance force only is employed on Sundays. At Savannah the men work 9 hours a day for only 5 days a week. Saturday work is done only in special cases such as concrete pouring and the like.

While Mr. Williams admitted that steel workers and some of the other special crafts work 9 hours a day and that this fact is used as an inducement to recruit workers in these special crafts and as a means of keeping them on the job, he pointed out that this is just a part of the reason they work 9 hours a day. He made it clear that the principal reason for these crafts working 9 hours a day is to advance the work. He said that while the 9-hour day is an inducement to keep the craftsmen on the job that it should clearly be borne in mind that these men do work.

Allegation No. 3: Hourly wage rates paid by the contractor, Du Pont Co., are higher than the authorized prevailing rate for similar crafts in the immediate area.

Mr. Williams said that the prevailing rates both at Paducah and Savannah, at the beginning of the projects, were submitted to and approved by the Department of Labor, which Department made surveys and established the prevailing rates by agreement with all of the crafts involved; that barring minor adjustments made in certain crafts, these rates now prevail.

##### *General remarks*

##### *Savannah Project*

Mr. Williams explained that the Du Pont Co. is hired to engineer, design, develop, construct, and operate the Savannah project. So Dupont hires the subcontractors. Atomic Energy Commission has personnel at the project, that is, Atomic Energy Commission personnel, for security purposes, for handling clearances; it also had fiscal auditors there, as well as engineering and administrative personnel. Atomic Energy Commission also exercises an over-all supervision of the project relative to award of contracts, etc.

##### *Paducah Project*

This is a little different set-up. While at Savannah River Du Pont has the job as a whole package, so to speak, at Paducah Atomic Energy Commission has direct contracts with three or four contractors for designing, engineering, and constructing the job. The McGraw Construction Co. has the prime contract for construction; the Carbide and Chemical Division is the purchasing, designing, and operating contractor for



Atomic Energy Commission; and Giffels & Vallet are the architects.

#### Wabash Project

This project is at Dana, Ind., about 30 miles out of Terre Haute. It is another job tied in with the Savannah project. About 5,000 men are employed there and the project is about 60 percent complete.

#### Strikes at Paducah

There is a strike at Paducah project by the metal workers; they want travel pay in addition to their regular pay. Mr. Williams said that they had a half dozen strikes at the beginning of the project. This was followed by about 2 months with no strikes. Then the present strike came on. He said there seems to be a pattern to these strikes. He explained that in connection with the Paducah project that the Tennessee Valley Authority is building a 600,000 kilowatt electric plant for Atomic Energy Commission at the Paducah project; that Electric Energy, Inc. (which is a corporation formed by Kentucky Utilities, Union Electric, Mill Sant Utilities, Southern Illinois Power, etc.) is building another 600,000 kilowatt electric plant for Atomic Energy Commission on a site about 7 miles from the Paducah project. Mr. Williams explained that there has been a series of strikes; the pattern is that there will be a strike at the Electric Energy, Inc., job, and when it is settled then it will be followed by a strike at the Tennessee Valley Authority job, then another at the Paducah project and so on.

Continuing with another part of the report:

No. 9: Numerous trucks observed within restricted areas with two and three men in cab and occasionally two to four in the back.

Contractor's reply: This condition also noted by contractor's representative escorting GAO representative who said he could offer an explanation.

That was in the restricted area. He goes on to report on the unrestricted area. The first observation here is:

1. On two separate work days five to six men were observed standing under a tree near the entrance gate to the firing range pit talking and apparently loafing. No work of any type underway at this site.

Contractor's reply: Could not explain.

2. Gravel pit on highway near Ellenton, S. C., with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -yard power shovel and six idle workers. Contact with the group disclosed the workers' classification to be—

One grade foreman; one shovel operator; one shovel oiler; three flagmen on highway at pit entrance.

I will not go into detail much further, but I do want to point out one or two more glaring ones here:

3. Two workmen observed sitting in warehouse doorway on cement bags and talking. The time was noted and on a revisit to the area 1 hour later, the same two men were still idle.

Contractor's reply: No explanation.

4. At a cross-road intersection, where a ditching operation was in progress, two men were observed leaning against a parked truck and six laborers working in nearby ditches.

Mr. Chairman, I will not have the time and you would not have the patience to listen to the full report on this one particular project. But here it is. It is available to you, having been sent to the committee.

In the beginning I said I wanted to commend the committee for its action. I was making reference to its action in reducing the appropriation for this particular project from \$484,240,000 down to \$200,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, when I said I wanted to commend them for this action, I did not mean to imply that I do not want the Atomic Energy Commission to have all of the money, all of the materials, and all of the manpower that is required to do a decent job. I did mean that I thought their action was extremely wise in that perhaps it will cause some of these people to sit up and take notice, and begin to realize that this money comes from somewhere else than at the direction of some employee down at Treasury Department pushing another button and rolling off some more worthless paper money. I do not particularly care how much they pay a man to work so long as they do not disrupt the labor picture in that particular area and so long as he does work commensurate with the amount he is paid. I do object to a system where we are so scared and tend to pussyfooting side so much that we will allow a bunch of labor racketeers to hold American citizens up, as it were, just as surely as if they were sticking a gun in their back, making them pay tribute for the privilege of working on a defense project.

I do not object to legitimate union activities, but when you start to causing a man to pay tribute to the tune of \$108 to do some metal work on an atomic energy plant in these crucial times, then we have reached the place where we know too definitely and too completely to some so-called labor leaders who are nothing more or less than cheap, chiseling racketeers. Further investigation will disclose the fact that some of the cheapest and most unscrupulous labor racketeers to be found anywhere are in almost complete charge of the labor situation at the Savannah River project. They should be apprehended and punished as saboteurs, for that is exactly what they are.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman, who is certainly making a great contribution to this discussion, can tell us what kind of a contract this is. Is it one of those cost-plus things? Perhaps that might explain some of this.

Mr. WHEELER. It is a fee contract. The Du Pont Co. is to do this job for \$1 plus the complete cost of operation of construction. Another contract will cover the actual operation of the plant when it is constructed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Can the gentleman tell us then how the profit comes to the contractor? He turns in his bill for the whole thing, and then his profit is included, is it?

Mr. WHEELER. I have not learned as yet on what basis the subcontracts are let. I was speaking merely of the prime contract, the one which the Du Pont Co. has with the Atomic Energy Commission.

I want to make it as clear as possible that I do not want anything I say or anything I do to interfere in any degree with the building of the atomic-

energy project on the Savannah River or at Paducah, Ky., or anywhere else, but I do feel that when we, without asking anyone's permission, authorize people to reach into the homes of this country and take men, send them to Korea or anywhere else on this earth, we should at least require a condition to exist back home where that boy's brother or father or friend, who does not maybe qualify for the military service, can go and make his contribution to the building of atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, or any other mechanism of war that we require. I saw evidences of this same thing during World War II. If you go down to some projects in my section and start digging, I am sure you could dig up some rusty nails by the keg, where workers were ordered to bury them so as to not have to account for them, making time. How do you think those boys in Korea manage to make time? How many of those boys in Korea had to pay \$108 for the privilege of going to that God-forsaken place to fight a bunch of heathens? Did we write into the Draft Act the requirement which said that those boys, in order to bear arms in the defense of their country, would be required to pay \$108 or \$50 or any other amount? One makes just as much sense to me as the other. It makes just as much sense to me, I emphasize, to charge a draftee \$108 for the privilege of being drafted into the military service as it does to charge some carpenter or bricklayer or metal worker \$108 for the privilege of making his contribution to an atomic-energy project. That is not the America I knew at one time and I am not nearly as old as I look. The mileage makes me look this way.

I want to commend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] for the suggestions he made before I took the floor. We are all too prone to stand up and shell the woods with broadcasts in criticism of this department or another department or project. I wish more of you would go see for yourselves, and I do not mean to discredit these gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations. They have an intolerable task. I am sure that if you would do that, and if you found the sort of thing I found, they would show the same spirit of cooperation with you that they did with me, that they would send some investigators and they would hold up some appropriations until a final investigation had been made.

I apologize for taking the time of the House this afternoon on this very important measure. I did think it would be worth while to call some of these things to your attention. I hope I have not created the impression that I am straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. I hope this particular project is the only place you will find this sort of thing going on, but I am convinced to the contrary. The very fine and distinguished members of Subcommittee on Independent Offices, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. GORE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. YATES, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. COUBERT, and Mr. CORTON, have all done an outstanding job in withholding from the Atomic Energy Commission \$284,000,000 until such time as the waste



I have cited can be fully investigated and eliminated.

[Mr. HARDY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say with due deference to all Members of the House, patriotic, conscientious men who work hard in the interests of our country, that in my judgment they are better politicians generally than they are businessmen. That goes for those in the Government, those in the executive departments of Government especially, outside of the military. We have the biggest corporation on earth here to direct. We are talking about spending, and probably will spend from \$60,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, as a businessman all my life, may I say, we need better business application in the procurement of all of these things that we need for the military.

That leads me to a point that has been on my mind for the last number of months, especially since the war in Korea. Here we are going to spend \$60,000,000,000 for national defense. The thing that bothers me is that we could save, in my judgment, billions of dollars; we could prevent these expensive investigations that come up after the horse has been stolen out of the barn, if we spent only \$1,000,000 alone out of the \$60,000,000,000, in getting together a staff that would work the year around, that would make full investigations and that would give the committees the information we need before voting for appropriation bills like this. I think if we would apply better business policies; that is, to spend a million dollars for a hundred of the best men we could get, to staff the Appropriations Committee, the Armed Services Committee and other committees and stop this waste, and see that we got a thousand dollars worth when we spent a thousand dollars. We would save by such action billions of dollars.

But we have gone on from year to year since I came here and we have not done it. I think we are failing the people. When you read of the waste that has just been delineated to you by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] it brings to my mind this fact: Can we carry on this sort of waste and buy the things we have to buy in military procurement, and if we are forced into an all-out war, can we carry this waste and build the military machine that will protect this country and protect the freedom of the people? Can we do that without utter collapse financially and wreckage of this Nation? I have urged time and again that we provide for trained experts, and get all the information we need so we can intelligently vote on these appropriation bills.

The Congress throughout the years has failed to provide a staff of businessmen that is necessary to get to the bottom of the facts, so that we can legis-

late intelligently, and so that we can prevent the waste of billions of dollars of the peoples' money. How long will we grope in the dark and waste billions of dollars?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman who has always fought for economy is making a very worth-while contribution to this discussion. I want to reiterate what he has just stated, that certainly no business corporation expending \$60,000,000,000 would hesitate to provide \$1,000,000, or one part in \$60,000, to see to it that that money was properly expended.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman is unquestionably right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VURSELL. Briefly.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Would not the existence of such a qualified investigative staff, working all the time wherever specified by the proper committee of the Congress, prove to be a very salutary influence as far as efficiency is concerned?

Mr. VURSELL. It would seem to me it would.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. VURSELL. Would it not be the part of wisdom to set businessmen in with those men in the military, who have not had much experience in business, to help buy the billions of dollars worth of things that we need, so that we would have lesser inflationary impact on the economy of the country? Could we not save a great deal of money in that way? Doubtless the waste which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] has talked about is being carried on all over the Nation. This could and would be stopped if we applied better business management and had a sufficient group of experts who would help stop this waste in their cooperation with the Congress.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee when it comes to building barracks what is the general average of cost per man per barrack in the military project here?

Mr. MAHON. There is a lot of information in the hearings on that. Twenty-four hundred dollars per man, I believe; but, of course, it all depends on how much space you give the man.

One fortunate thing about this whole construction program is that in continental United States contracts will be let on a competitive bid basis which will give us much greater assurance of economy and less chance of waste. There is going to be waste, but the chance of waste is not so great when you have competitive bidding. Furthermore, civilian construction is receding in many areas and contractors are hungry for contracts.

Mr. VURSELL. I have been told by the Quartermaster's department that in one important defense area they had to

advertise several times for bids; that the contractors wanted from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per man for building a barrack. They finally got them down to where they let some contracts. It would seem to me with the reference the gentleman made that we should not go into a community unless we receive the cooperation of the community, should require and investigation in the area to which I refer, and I will give the committee the information I have.

Mr. MAHON. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. VURSELL. Something ought to be done. I am told that they are paying painters \$30 a day and that they are taking the painters from all around the area; that there is exorbitant cost and waste and hoarding of manpower throughout this entire area, and that doubtless is going on all over the Nation. That is why I reiterate that we ought to adopt better business principles and hire the men necessary to give the Congress the information it needs. Such action followed through would save out taxpayers billions of dollars. It would increase the confidence of the people in their Congress. Let us not forget, our first line of defense is the financial solvency of our Nation. If that goes, all is lost, and we will have nothing to defend.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we have concluded debate on this side. I ask that the Clerk read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—  
MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Corps of Engineers

Military construction, Army: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installation, and facilities for the Army, as authorized by the act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, 81st Cong.), the act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, 81st Cong.), and the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said act of September 28, 1951; to remain available until expended, \$1,159,326,198.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Boggs of Delaware: On page 8, line 17, strike out "\$1,159,326,198" and insert "\$1,158,520,748."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Delaware has posed a very important question with respect to Bethany Beach, which has been discussed with members of the committee previously. I am authorized to say for the committee that it is willing to accept this amendment and give greater time for the local community and the State and other officials of his area to work out some arrangement which we hope will be satisfactory to all concerned. In view of the questions which have been raised, we think the amendment is well



grounded and the committee is willing to accept it.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. This action, in my opinion, will be very wise.

(Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply cuts out of this supplemental appropriation bill the sum of \$805,450, which has been requested by the military for an installation and location project incident to an anti-aircraft artillery firing range and training station in the vicinity of Bethany Beach, Del.

At the outset let me give complete assurances not only for myself but on behalf of the people of the State of Delaware of our sincere desire to cooperate in every way possible with our Nation's necessary defense efforts. About this I think there can be no doubt. However, we believe that cooperation and understanding work both ways and must necessarily work both ways to accomplish the best results.

There is a long story behind the offering of this amendment. The story is too long for me to tell in detail, but briefly this fund is being requested by way of an appropriation before the Department of the Army has worked out an agreement with the appropriate officials of the State of Delaware and others to take over some 468 acres of land owned by the State of Delaware and private parties. The expenditure of this amount is dependent upon the working out of a satisfactory agreement. This appropriation is opposed at this time not only because an agreement has not been reached but because appropriating the sum now would work a sort of squeeze-play on the people and officials of the State of Delaware when negotiations for an agreement are undertaken. This action is resented and considered by many as unusual, high-handed tactics on the part of the Army, especially so since the Army not long ago started a condemnation proceeding which was resisted by the people of Delaware, the Governor and other officials of the State, including the congressional delegation. As a result, the Army withdrew the condemnation proceedings to take the lands in this area for the purpose of an anti-aircraft artillery firing range.

Further negotiations are contemplated, and I am advised this morning that tentative appointments have been set up. However, this sum should not be appropriated in this bill at this time until agreeable arrangements have been worked out with the officials of the State of Delaware and a public hearing with the people in the area involved.

Insofar as time will permit, may I show you here on this map the some 22 miles of Atlantic Ocean coastline which we have in the State of Delaware. You can see on this narrow strip of land between Rehoboth Beach, Del., and Bethany Beach, Del., the general area the Army desires. You can see that along this narrow strip of land there is a main highway, which, if this land were taken over for anti-aircraft firing purposes,

would necessarily close at different times during the firing period the use of this highway to the public, which is a matter of important concern to the people of the area.

You can see that in this area is the Indian River Inlet leading into Indian River Bay and the Indian River. This area supports a large fishing party industry. This industry would be seriously jeopardized by too extensive artillery firing in the immediate area.

You can see further that at both ends of this narrow strip—Rehoboth and Dewey Beach at one end and Bethany Beach and Fenwick Island at the other—there are large year-round as well as summer residential areas, where normal trade and business activities of the community continue year-round. Taking this precious bit of area would add greatly to the congestion in an already busy area.

In addition, we have here at Lewes, Del., a great fish-oil manufacturing industry—two large establishments supported by many ships. These ships come up along the Delaware coast to get into the harbor at Lewes with their cargo. Extensive firing activities in the area will interfere with this industry. In addition to that, right off Lewes, Del., is the Delaware breakwater, where all the ships that go up through the Delaware Bay and River to Wilmington, Del., Chester, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Navy Yard, or through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to Baltimore, enter to take on their pilots, and many of these ships coming up from the ocean naturally come in rather close to this contemplated firing area. This probably could be worked out so that no damage could be done. However, you can see that it raises a serious consideration.

I mention the above just to give some idea of the problems involved here and why the people of Delaware and the officials of the State are concerned and careful in the consideration of whatever proposals the Department of the Army may desire to make. You can see why the people of Delaware are hesitant in giving up this precious bit of its small coast line. This is especially true in view of the fact that the Delaware people have studied the maps of our coast line and find large areas and many miles of coast line that apparently seem uncongested and which probably would make more appropriate and more desirable sites for such a proposed long-term establishment of this nature.

If it is possible to find an area which could be utilized without disrupting the economy of the local community, as would be the case in Delaware, and without taking practically all of what is left of Delaware's Atlantic seacoast, it would seem natural, proper, and reasonable for the Delaware people to insist upon the Department of the Army to make every effort to locate this proposed establishment in such an area. It seems to me that we are not unreasonable in insisting upon this position under the circumstances and when it is clearly evident that there are many other areas along the coast which could be utilized without interference with the life and economy of the areas involved.

May I point out that knocking this amount from the appropriation bill here in the House today will not interfere with negotiations between the Army and the officials of the State of Delaware, and if those negotiations result in agreement in the course of the next week or 10 days, this amount could be put in the bill when it reaches the other body; and if even later an agreement is reached, the supplemental appropriation bill which normally comes up in the early part of the session could include this amount and there would be no objection, I assure you. I cannot see where there would be any delay whatsoever in going forward with the defense program under these circumstances.

This is not an idle gesture on my part. This is a very important matter—a matter of deep concern to the people of the State of Delaware—and I hope my colleagues in the House will recognize the interests of the people of Delaware in voting to eliminate this item at this time until an understanding and agreement has been reached. I assure you that if anyone of you were to make the same plea on behalf of the people of your area, I certainly would respect it and cooperate with you to the fullest in your efforts to see that your people whom you represent are given the best and the most courteous of consideration and understanding by the authorities of our Federal Government. This is all I am asking in this case. Your support will be greatly appreciated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Boggs].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and that anyone desiring to offer amendments may be permitted to offer them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHEPPARD: On page 9, line 13, after the comma, strike out the figure "\$909,024,460" and insert "\$897,628,460."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, this has to do with the dam at Santa Margarita Marine Base in California, which we have discussed on the floor previously in general terms and is in accordance with our agreement with the gentlemen who are interested.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 10, line 13, strike out "\$2,112,172,550" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,099,351,550"; and on page 10 strike out lines 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and line 20 to the colon and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no part of the funds provided in this bill shall be expended at Grandview Air Terminal, Mo."



Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to accept the challenge of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to offer an amendment to this bill. I was very much surprised that the Committee on Appropriations left in this bill an amount of almost \$13,000,000 for the construction of an air base at Grandview, Mo. My amendment simply eliminates the nearly \$13,000,000 that is proposed for the construction of an air base at Grandview by deducting that amount from the total appropriations contained in this section and it provides, of course, that no air base be constructed there.

The limitation placed in this bill to the effect that no part of these funds shall be expended for construction of facilities or structures at Grandview Air Terminal, Mo., until the city of Kansas City has conveyed to the Government the fee simple title to lands required for the base or has given the Government at least a 25-year lease to such land on a nominal rent basis is little more than window dressing.

Members of the House well know that I opposed this scheme of building a super-duper airport for the Kansas City area when the authorization bill was before the House several weeks ago.

Further investigation documents my contention that the proposed \$13,000,000 hand-out to the Grandview, Mo., Airport, which I have opposed and will continue to oppose, is simply a scheme to turn an almost dead horse into a big money winner—a proposition under which the Truman family and insiders can scarcely help but benefit.

Since 1941, when the city of Kansas City bought the Grandview Airport for a million dollars, the return on the investment amounted to little more than a 1,300-bale hay crop in 1949. The place is about 16 miles south of Kansas City and therefore of little interest to commercial airlines, with no regularly scheduled flights in or out.

But now that the field is slated to become headquarters for the Central Air Force and the Continental Air Command, as disclosed on the floor of the House of Representatives by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee who supported the deal, a gold rush is on, extending several miles north and as far as 30 miles south, down to and including a town by the name of Peculiar.

According to a nearby resident, owners of land near the airport are asking as much as \$1,500 an acre.

There is every indication that those in the know have long been aware that a deal was cooking at Grandview, judging from the activities of Enos A. Axtell, who will be remembered as Truman's hand-picked candidate in 1946 to purge from Congress Roger Slaughter, a Demo-

crat who refused to knuckle under the Truman machine lash. With Truman's backing, Axtell defeated Slaughter in the Democratic primary, which was notorious for the still unsolved vote stealing scandal. But Axtell lost in the general election to Albert Reeves, Jr., a Republican.

Since then, Axtell has been inactive on the political surface, but busy around Grandview buying up land. I am informed he now controls 440 strategically-situated acres, including his home property and 120 acres, the latter purchased last May at an undisclosed price. In addition, he is said to have contracted to buy 80 acres at \$500 an acre.

Axtell admits that he hopes to convert into profitable housing projects his home property, the 120-acre tract and the 80 acres under contract, and this is where the Truman family may come in. To carry out his housing plans, it is generally agreed that Axtell will need the cooperation of Vivian Truman, who is the President's brother as well as the head of the FHA in Kansas City. Vivian Truman is quoted as saying that the FHA is prepared to grant loans for housing projects at Grandview.

Real-estate men are of the opinion that the airport deal will at least triple the value of Axtell's home property, which he calls the Circle A Ranch but which reportedly is suitable for little more than pasture.

It should be pointed out that the boom around Grandview is not predicated solely upon the proposed initial handout of \$13,000,000. With the project will go an annual payroll for some 6,000 personnel and totaling an estimated \$13,000,000 a year. To the boomers, this of course means heavy sugar is to be made not only in land, but in businesses and housing.

What about the Truman family at Grandview? The President lived there when he was a young man. His brother, Vivian, and his sister, Mary Jane, still live there. The Truman property is well located for the boom, consisting of 394 acres not far from the airport, and 4 lots in town. The Truman land lies on both sides of Highway 71, adjoining Grandview, with another paved highway running through the property. Is there any doubt that these highway frontages are made to order for subdividing, and at an enormous profit?

The Truman family's 394 acres are all that are left of original family holdings of 2,000 acres, accumulated before the Civil War by Solomon Young, the President's maternal grandfather.

During the depression, the land which over the years had dwindled to 394 acres, was mortgaged to Jackson County to secure a \$35,000 loan granted to the Trumans out of county school funds. The loan was foreclosed in 1940 when Truman was a Senator and when his fortunes were at a low ebb. I might add that the year before that the late Boss Tom Pendergast, was sent to prison for income-tax evasion.

From 1940 until 1945, the land was held by a Kansas City real-estate man who was friendly to Truman. In 1945, Truman, who was then Vice President,

recovered the 394 acres. Exactly how this manipulation was brought about is not known. Suffice it to say that the Truman family now owns the 394 acres near where Truman administration forces are determined to spend initially \$13,000,000 of the taxpayers' money on a hayfield airport despite the fact that the same authorization bill provided \$22,462,000 for another airport at Knobnoster, Mo., 59 miles east of Grandview, and when an Air Force installation isn't being used at St. Joseph, Mo., some 50 miles north of Grandview, along with other comparatively nearby deactivated bases in Iowa and Kansas.

Meanwhile, returning to the boom fever, the town of Belton, population 1,200, 5 miles south of Grandview, is losing no time. About 2 months ago it voted to annex almost 2 square miles of territory. The city fathers of Belton believe their town is in better position to cash in than Grandview. They point out that Belton has a WPA sewer system, whereas Grandview is a town of several hundred septic tanks, with no city sewer system.

One resident sums it up as follows: "When the wind is right, Grandview really smells."

And with the airport deal in the wind, it is not just the septic tanks.

No, it is not just the septic tanks at Grandview, and it is not just the proposed airport extravaganza at Grandview that is in the wind.

Only this morning it was disclosed that Truman followers are conducting a direct-mail campaign for contributions to build a million dollar Harry S. Truman Memorial Library. Where do you suppose they intend to build this Truman library? At Grandview, Mo., of course.

The followers of this administration, which repeatedly claims to be the champion of the little people, have not been soliciting ordinary citizens of this country for funds for the library, but are soliciting rich individuals and big corporations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on a limitation of time on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, unless the gentleman from Iowa is given a fair opportunity to be heard I would not be willing to close debate at this time. I think it should have a good hearing, if we are going to operate that way.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa be permitted to proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman expect me to withdraw the objection to listening to this tirade and political nonsense?



I withdraw my objection, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, as I was saying before I was interrupted by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], whose withdrawal of his objection proves he has nothing to contribute to this discussion, the followers of this administration, which repeatedly claims to be the champion of the little people, have not been soliciting ordinary citizens of this country for funds for the library, but are soliciting rich individuals and big corporations. The incentive to cough up funds for the library is that these moguls can deduct the contributions from their income taxes, and thus, in the long run, charge the proposition off to the taxpayers of the Nation.

Yes, there is plenty in the wind at Grandview, Mo., in Jackson County, home territory of the Truman family and the late boss Tom Pendergast, and, as usual, it is the taxpayers who will foot the bill.

I appeal to the Members of the House to adopt this amendment and stop at least one of the raids that is being made on the taxpayers of this country.

I warn you that that \$13,000,000 it is proposed to spend on this scheme is simply a start.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] has already told you that it is expected forty to fifty million dollars will eventually be spent on this present hayfield airport at Grandview. It will be a red-letter day for the boss-ridden municipal government of Kansas City if this bill is passed and the white elephant Grandview airport can be unloaded on the taxpayers of the entire country.

As long as there are already established but inactivated air bases within a comparatively few air miles of the Kansas City area there is absolutely no justification for this squandering of public money.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair must admonish the galleries that under the rules of the House they are not permitted to show their feelings one way or another on any question. The Chair trusts that the rules of the House will be respected.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the people in the gallery be permitted to write us afterward about the matter?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can so inform them later on.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 10 minutes with the last 3 minutes to be allotted to the gentleman from Texas, now speaking.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] were cheered by the people in the gallery. They are typical of our people and they but expressed the sentiment of our people who are tired of the wasteful spending much, or at least some, of it apparently being spent for no good reason, some to profit those who are in the know. Perhaps it is well that we have a rule in the House that no one in the gallery should express an opinion by applause or otherwise because some of us might be unduly influenced. We might be reminded of what our constituents want rather than what the administration wants. Of course, our deliberations should be entirely free from any outside influence. As if they ever were. As I understand the situation, the folks who applauded may write their own Congressman and Representative, or they can meet them out in the hall and express their opinions about what ought to be done. That is, until the President issues another order or directive.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa does not seem to be subject to the same objection confronting some of these projects because I take it from what he said the people in that vicinity are in favor of this matter, at least some of the larger land owners—am I right?

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman that I have a letter from a resident in Grandview, Mo., who asked that his name not be disclosed, who is wholeheartedly opposed to this proposition.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can he not sell his land at a good price? I gather from your argument that the land owners down there—and you named some, I think you named some of Mr. Truman's associates—would be able to get a rather good price for their land if this went through. Some might otherwise profit.

Mr. GROSS. I assume he could, but he did not think it in the public interest.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh, an exceptional citizen maybe?

I was quite interested when the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill made a certain statement here on the floor and I was glad to hear it. I asked him about it afterward. Evidently he did not understand me or I did not understand him, for he intimated I did not get him correctly. But here is what he actually said. I quote:

It is certainly the intent of the committee despite the funds provided here that the Army and the Navy and the Air Force should go into no area whatever, if they cannot go in there on a satisfactory basis. The Congress does not expect, let me say for the Record, that funds will be expended for X-installation if it develops that it is not possible to make a satisfactory agreement with the local community and the State and the county that may be involved.

Now, that is a rather refreshing thing because it is my understanding that in

many of these places the Government has gone in—that is, it did on other occasions—took land by condemnation and still holds it after the need no longer exists.

I have in mind an air base at Peru, Ind., known as Bunker Hill Base. A subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures went down there awhile ago trying to learn whether it had been improperly used as a base for the establishment of a school which acquired surplus war property. That base cost somewhere between \$23,000,000 and \$25,000,000. It covers 2,100<sup>65</sup>/<sub>100</sub> acres of fertile, tillable land, and typical of the land that is the pride of Indiana. On that base there are several miles of runways and landing fields, but the base itself is now leased by the Navy—and has been for some years—to the city of Bunker Hill for \$1 a year and with maintenance clauses in the lease. The city of Bunker Hill has sublet it to the Bunker Hill Corp., controlled by three or four men, really by two men—a man named Ladd and a man named Curran—who at the time of the making of the first lease was a commander or a lieutenant commander in the Navy and on active duty. They are operating that base, using the land that grows soybeans, or a part of it at least, some 900 acres of it, for profit; and, so far as the rest of it is concerned, they are renting the buildings and making a profit of more than \$36,000 a year out of the use of the base—I mean they are drawing salaries and then making a small profit in addition to the salaries, which are substantial.

Now, just why we should appropriate \$56,000,000,000 or more to provide other bases, some of them nearby, while that base which is usable remains idle, I do not understand. There is nothing wrong with that base. The buildings are in good repair. Do similar situations exist in other sections of the country? I can appreciate the difficulty that the committee which had this bill in charge labors under, because, as I gather from the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee—and he has done a remarkably fine job, perhaps as perfect a job as anyone could do—the basic difficulty grows out of the fact that apparently no one knows the extent of the program which we are asked to implement with dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been fixed.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute out of my time.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman. I will try to reciprocate by yielding back part of the time that I would have under the motion I just handed up and which I withdraw.

I gather from what the gentleman said—and I am not critical of anything that his committee has done—that it is extremely difficult to know just how much money the Armed Forces should have because you do not know what they



want to do. It would be similar to the situation which would exist if I would say I was going downtown and I would say to my secretary, "I would like some money." She could not tell how much I actually needed unless I had some idea of what I was going to buy when I got downtown. If I did not know what I wanted how would she have any idea of how much money I should have. Until the State Department, or whoever formulates our policy, tells us how far we are going in this war in Korea, just how far we are going in Germany and what the objective is over there, the gentleman's committee does not know—it cannot know—what the armed services should have to do their job. I am asking today the same question that was asked in the Times-Herald and the Washington News earlier, and which I have asked many times before from the House well: "Will someone tell the people of this country who are footing the bill, who are furnishing the men who are being killed, will someone tell them what it is that our men who are fighting abroad must do, what objectives they must reach which, having reached, they can come home and say it is all over?" If you have the answer to that question and knew the job which the military and the State Department are attempting to do, we could get a little more information in considering a bill of this kind; we could act intelligently.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for his generous references to members of the committee.

I am one of those naive Americans who thinks that Members of Congress, generally speaking, are doing their best to do a good job for the United States of America. I think it is a pretty good country, the best one on earth, and I think it is worth defending.

The gentleman from Michigan poses a very difficult question: How far shall we go and what shall we do? We do not know what the next move may be of those who plot the destruction of democracy and the United States and the installation in every capital in the world of a totalitarian government, a government which would sweep away the liberties of the people. We do not know what is in the mind of the Kremlin. We cannot draw the curtain and peer into the future. We are trying to find the right road. We do not know when and if a general war will come. We are seeking to be reasonably well prepared to meet the demands of the future.

The pending amendment has to do with an airport at Grandview, Mo., near one of the greatest railroad centers and one of the vital spots in the United States, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] sweeps across the border into Missouri and feels that he sees something radically wrong. Well, the Air Force selected Grandview as an interceptor base. It is coordinated with a radar fence in such a way that maximum defense could be given to the people and to our industrial and transportation system.

The newspapers have criticized this Congress because we have not provided what they say is enough civilian defense. One thing we are trying to do in this bill is to provide these interceptor bases which will give us some degree of civilian defense which is, of course, not all that we should have.

We treated the Grandview site a little differently than we did sites at other places. In other places we leaned over backward to take care of the people whose property had to be taken, but at Grandview the city had offered the land. The city said, "We will provide it to the Government on a lease basis or fee simple basis." So in order to be doubly sure that we were being fair to the taxpayer—it was not completely fair, I suppose, to the people of Grandview because we singled them out for more restrictive treatment—we provide in the bill that the Government cannot spend any money for the base unless the land is made available to the Government by the city.

This Missouri project was fought by the gentleman from Iowa in the authorization bill, but his fight was lost there although he pursued it with vigor, and the authorization bill passed by a vote of 302 to 5. It seems useless for me to talk about striking out the project because I do not believe the House would think of striking out one of the important links in the chain of national defense just to please the whim of the gentleman from Iowa. Let us not break one link in this radar chain of defense for the United States. I do not think you will.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Gladly.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has not yet justified the building of a brand-new air base at Kansas City when you have inactive, deactivated bases all around it, as close as 27 miles over in Kansas, as close as 50 miles in the State of Missouri. Now, justify spending \$50,000,000 to build an air base at Kansas City, Mo., with these deactivated bases surrounding it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired; all time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. GROSS) there were—ayes 36, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: On page 14, line 3, add a new section and insert the following:

"Any funds provided by this act shall not be available for the compensation of persons performing domestic information functions or related supported functions in excess of 50 percent of the amount provided herein."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to every appropriation bill that has been adopted in the House in this session, and except in one instance it has been ap-

proved by the committee. I offer it now in connection with this bill in the hope that we can limit every domestic information service to 50 percent of any amount that is provided in this bill. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas, who is handling the bill, how much we provide in this bill for information services?

Mr. MAHON. There is no money provided in the military public-works part of this bill, which is 94 percent of the money involved in the entire bill, for information purposes. Of course, money is provided here for the advertising of bids and things of that kind, which is perfectly proper and necessary, if we want this construction in the continental United States to be on a competitive basis so that we will get the best deal for our money; but for propaganda and for public information service in the sense generally accepted, there is not a dollar in this bill for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am sure the gentleman is cognizant of the fact that hardly a radio program goes on the air today that does not bring in something about our national defense and things of that kind. While I am not opposed to the advertising of bids and legitimate information, I believe you will find in this bill somewhere plenty of fat which can be cut.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for approval of my amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment myself though I have not had an opportunity to carefully read and study it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call to your attention a report that the Expenditures Committee of the House has recently issued. This report is based on an active field study by the membership of this subcommittee going into the field visiting air bases, naval bases, and Army bases.

I was impressed with the statement made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY], a member of the full committee, but who is chairman of a different subcommittee. He pointed out that the Expenditures Committee has no jurisdiction until after authorizations and appropriations have been made, then it can go in and see that the money is properly spent.

Mr. Chairman, in opening our field hearings I call the attention of the Members of the House to my statement, I being chairman of the subcommittee that conducted this investigation. This statement was made in Atlanta, Ga., before the commanding officer of the Atlanta, Ga., depot. I said:

With the tremendous budget we are presently considering in the Congress, we should all take the necessary steps to eliminate duplication practices, waste, and extravagance.



Mr. Chairman, in visiting and going through the depots and establishments, it is something to observe the waste, the extravagance, the overstaffing, and the duplication. Of course, there is nothing that an ordinary Member can do when these authorization bills come in from a responsible committee that has given the matter careful study but to go along with the committee. However, there are questions that arise in the minds of the Members of this House.

When the appropriation bill came in, the questions I asked the chairman of the subcommittee were certainly pertinent, because, Mr. Chairman, today in considering this appropriation bill some concern should be given and registered to any possibility of a third and independent supply system which is coming into being and which will come into being unless this Congress takes some note of it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I wish to commend the gentleman for his efforts in connection with these investigations. I think they are bearing some fruit and I believe the committee should continue its effort. I will be glad to cooperate with him in connection with the supply system, which is an important matter. I should like to say further that all Members, when Congress reassembles in January, should report to appropriate committees as to conditions which they observe in their own districts as to military waste and things of that kind.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, today in considering this appropriations bill some concern should be registered about any possibility of a third and independent supply system for common items by the Department of the Air Force. In 1947 we directed our goal at unification; today it appears we are veering more toward triplication.

Recently a subcommittee of the Expenditures Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, made a detailed study of military supply management, the very first venture of this kind since the National Security Act. Our analysis led to the finding that—

There is no merit in creating an additional supply system for the Air Force since it is receiving satisfactory supply support

with respect to common-use items from the Department of the Army. The duplication of facilities and staff and the resulting lack of uniformity would place a needless burden on the budget of the United States.

Since achieving independent status in 1947, the Department of the Air Force has continued to receive these nontechnical items from the Army, while procuring technical items through its own facilities. Considerable indication was given to the subcommittee during its field conferences that an aggressive group in the Air Force was determined to set up its own complete supply system. This would introduce an element into the budget as needless as it would be expensive.

Shortly after the issuance of this subcommittee report Secretary Lovett testified on the views expressed in it and stated that any expansion of the existing supply systems for the procurement and distribution of classes of common items of supply, not already agreed upon, shall be made by a military department only if in consonance with a recent Department of Defense directive, and if approved by the Secretary of Defense. Searching and repeated inquiry of the Secretary could not ascertain what the extent of the phrase "not already agreed upon" included. Chairman Small of the Munitions Board indicated that under a general agreement known as the Eisenhower-Spaats agreement some 30 or more individual agreements had been made by the Army and the Air Force permitting the Air Force to take quartermaster and other common supply items from the Army depots to Air Force depots. Further field investigations by the subcommittee disclose that 560 carloads of these items in just one instance have been taken from the Army Quartermaster depots to the Air Force depots. This action does not appear to harmonize with the view expressed by the Secretary in his July 17 directive indicating that priority study shall be given to the feasibility of assigning to a single military department the responsibility for procurement distribution, including storage and issue for classes of common-use items of supply and equipment and depot maintenance of such equipment. Should this movement, as typified by the transfers alluded to, continue, there will be very little area for action and too much area for study. The result will be a new competing supply system independently operated for all items by the Department of the Air Force.

Our duty here today is clear. We must be assured that by this appropriation under consideration we are not undoing the work of the National Security Act which directs the Secretary to take "appropriate steps to eliminate unnecessary duplication or overlapping in the field of procurement, supply, transportation, storage, health, and research." We are attempting to more closely integrate our fighting forces with the most effective means for supply. This Secretary of Defense directive of July 17, 1951 recognized:

Full agreement has not yet been reached among these agencies with respect to the specific intent and interpretation of pre-

vious action in the Department. Nor is there complete accord on the respective responsibility and authority of the Munitions Board, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the military departments.

This is of serious concern to all because of the 4-year lapse since the passage of the so-called Unification Act of 1947, as well as 13 months after the outbreak of the Korean war. This clarifying directive was intended to delineate more clearly the delegation of authority and responsibility among the Munitions Board, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the military departments.

The action of Secretary Lovett has been the most heartening note struck in this slow moving and expensive agency of our Government.

Today, military departments constitute 3 percent of our national population and enjoy six-sevenths of our budget. Every citizen has a very understandable right to satisfy himself that appropriations do not carry any items unnecessary, extravagant, or unwarranted.

Mr. Chairman, by the observations I have made and the statements contained in this report I do not desire to cast any reflection whatever on the personnel of the armed services, enlisted or commissioned, but I must tell you that they are the greatest spenders that have ever been located or found in America. They disregard altogether the value of a dollar. They care nothing about the cost of operation.

They are doing a magnificent job today in Korea. They have done a wonderful and magnificent job around the length and breadth of this world in defending democracy. But they need managers. This House should rise up and be the manager for the armed services of the Nation, of which we are so proud.

#### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BONNER SUBCOMMITTEE

##### LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR MILITARY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

On the basis of field observations to date, and other data available, supply management in the Department of Defense and the component military departments lacks adequate centralized direction and coordination.

##### Recommendations

The role of the Munitions Board, as it pertains to supply management, should be strengthened. The Secretary of Defense should vigilantly exercise his authority to eliminate duplication in supply activities.

Clarification by the Congress of the basic statute, the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, is necessary to implement fully centralized supply direction and coordination and to avoid conflicting administrative interpretations.

##### PROGRAMING OF MILITARY PROCUREMENT

There is need for greatly improved programing of military procurement. The subcommittee noted in its field surveys that large quantities of coffee, black pepper, rope, wool, clothing, and other soft goods were being bought to fulfill stated military requirements without any serious regard for the impact of these tremendous purchases on the civilian economy. When military procurement officers in the field received orders to buy, they went out and bought—frequently during periods of unusual scarcity and unfavorable seasons, at greatly inflated prices, and in competition with other military and civilian agency buyers.



### Recommendations

Large-scale activities in the field of military procurement should be improved through a realistic balanced program of schedules of purchase based on advance planning and prior determination of requirements. Purchases should be so distributed over fiscal periods and geographical areas as to afford phased production and adequate warehousing geared to seasonal industries wherever they are affected. When practicable, purchases should be made for direct delivery from supplier to point of use to avoid excessive cost of Government warehousing and transportation and to utilize to the fullest, existing commercial facilities.

Greater use should be made of single-purchase assignments wherein one service procures all items of a particular type or class for all departments. There should also be maximum effort in the form of joint and pooled operations with respect to all aspects of supply management.

A realistic program of priorities in purchasing should be established and made operative at the Department of Defense level so that procurement can be geared to allocating materials, facilities, and manpower in keeping with the relative importance of the various programs for the national defense.

Efforts to improve the supply accounting systems of the military departments should be speeded up in the interest of achieving efficient supply management.

### MEDICAL SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

There are unnecessary duplications and costs, particularly in the distribution phase, of medical supply management. Furthermore, medical supply activities are being presently carried on to a large extent under the administrative direction of doctors commissioned as medical officers of the armed services. During a period when the armed services and civilian communities are greatly in need of the services of doctors, the continuance of such personnel in these duties to the detriment of their professional skills cannot be sanctioned.

### Recommendations

Pending the development of a fully integrated medical supply system for the Department of Defense, in the Department of the Navy all medical supply functions should be transferred immediately to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; in the Department of the Army, to the Quartermaster Corps.

Medical supply missions in the fields of military procurement and distribution can be adequately administered by civilian personnel aided by a small medical advisory service group.

Medical requirements presently under consideration for civilian defense will place a heavy burden on the small group of manufacturers concentrating on this type of supply. On the basis of prior planning, total Government requirements, both military and civilian, should be scheduled in such a way as to permit orderly production.

A realistic plan of cross servicing of medical supply should be initiated at once as an additional step toward integration in this field.

### SUPPLY RELATIONSHIPS WITH GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Notwithstanding the intent of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (81st Cong.), the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration is furnishing only a minimum of such common supply items as pencils, typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, etc., to the military services.

### Recommendation

The General Services Administrator, after advising and consulting with affected agencies as provided in section 205 (h) of Public

Law 152, should issue mandatory regulations for the procurement and distribution of common administrative supply items.

### SUPPLY RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND AMONG THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

#### Army technical services

Progress in supply coordination is not satisfactory among the technical services of the Department of the Army. There is competition in buying, overstocking, excessive use of personnel, space, and facilities, inflated costs and unnecessary burdens on industry, and further disruption of the civilian economy.

### Recommendations

The Quartermaster Corps should be made responsible for the procurement and distribution for the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force of all common-use items not supplied by General Services Administration. These functions should be closely coordinated with those of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Department of the Navy, and the General Services Administration.

The Secretary of Defense should designate an appropriate office to determine additional items for inclusion under the category of "common use" within and among the military departments.

#### Air Force supply system

There is no merit in creating an additional supply system for the Air Force since it is receiving satisfactory supply support with respect to common-use items from the Department of the Army. The establishment of such a supply system would be a step toward triplication, and not toward the goals sought from unification. The duplication of facilities and staff and the resulting lack of uniformity would place a needless burden on the budget of the United States.

### Recommendation

No third and independent supply system for common-use items can be justified. The introduction of a new competitive element is unwarranted and is contrary to the spirit of the National Security Act, as amended.

All expenditures of funds and employment of personnel directed toward planning, developing or implementing such an independent supply system for the Department of the Air Force should be terminated immediately and a report to that effect will be requested from the Secretary of Defense.

#### Cross servicing

There is an evident lack of realization of the benefits of cross servicing within and among the military departments. The Secretary of the Navy opposes this system even though the Secretary of Defense has endorsed it in principle.

### Recommendation

Department of Defense policies on cross servicing should be fully implemented. The Munitions Board should work out a comprehensive program of cross servicing within and among the military departments and such program should be ordered into effect by the Secretary of Defense.

#### CATALOGING ACTIVITIES

Only with the successful development of a common language for all Federal supply activities can maximum economy and efficiency be brought to the property-management field.

### Recommendation

Every effort should be taken to assure that the completion deadline set by the Munitions Board for the Federal cataloging program is met (June 30, 1952). As segments of the catalog are developed (medical, electronics, etc.) they should be put to the maximum use at all levels and in all phases of Federal supply management.

### STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Our preliminary investigations show that the standards work of the Munitions Board has made slow progress. A vitalized program must be developed.

### Recommendation

The Munitions Board Standards Agency should be given a strong charter adding the necessary powers of decision and clearly outlining its authority, duties, and responsibilities. The Agency should be more ably staffed in order that it may more rapidly produce standards and specifications for the great quantity of items procured by the military services. The number of variations and deviations in specifications should be reduced as much as possible in order to prevent duplication in purchasing, distribution, and utilization.

### TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

There is a definite need for an improved program of traffic management to eliminate needless duplication and to search out areas for realizing greater economies in the movement of Government goods and personnel.

Specific recommendations are not made at this time. The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of your Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has undertaken a detailed study in the field of traffic management and will give special emphasis to the military phases.

### UTILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

There is no justification for disposing of usable property at a fraction of its value when great quantities of the same or similar items are being purchased in other Government activities. The subcommittee has evidence of such practices in the case of military equipment transferred to the German Government which was later imported into the United States and resold to Government agencies.

Evidence of inadequate administration and abuse of the sale-exchange features of Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, have come to the attention of the subcommittee. There is reason to believe that valuable equipment is being exchanged and being held for exchange when it should be further utilized by the Federal Government. The sale-exchange features of the law merit closer scrutiny by the General Services Administration.

### Recommendations

In the utilization of military property, improved standards for screening as to what constitutes salvage, as well as more exact standards for determining replacement of military equipment, should be instituted by the Department of Defense.

The Munitions Board should immediately examine the use that is being made of military warehouse and office space. There is no justification in utilizing valuable space for the storage of obsolete or inactive records, supplies, and equipment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG] be permitted to proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the action of our distinguished chairman in this request. I am one Member of this House who will be voting for this bill with a very heavy heart. The anxiety that I feel and the anxiety I am sure others of my colleagues feel is due largely to the realization that perhaps we are putting too many of our defense eggs into the one basket of military strength.



I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Texas or someone on the committee would answer a question in connection with the statement on page 14 of the report of the committee. The statement concerns the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission to be expended on the project in the South. The wording to which I refer is as follows:

The committee has the very definite impression that everything the Commission plans to build is with the idea that it will be in business at this location for the next 50 years.

I want to ask the gentleman from Texas if he can tell us the real meaning of that. Does it not indicate that this committee has in mind that this project for the creation of atomic or hydrogen weapons is going to be in existence for 50 years?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that I wish I knew whether it would be in existence 1 year or 10 years. I certainly hope not 50 years. What the committee had in mind was, in our humble and I might say simple manner, to attempt to urge the Commission to use great care in screening its projects and cutting out unnecessary details. They are building some two hundred odd buildings there, and the committee is firmly of the opinion that if there were a careful screening and examining of these plants, they could cut out this unnecessary gadget and that corner here and so on, and thus save considerable money. We were surprised to learn that there were some 12 or 15 architect-engineers on that project, and we think that with that many, and with careful screening of those plans and specifications, we can save some money.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I greatly appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Texas. I am in thorough sympathy, as I am sure all my colleagues are, with careful screening to prevent waste and extravagance in this bill for huge military expenditures. Nevertheless, the statement I have read stands squarely in line with many other statements in regard to appropriations for our military defense. The distinguished Secretary of Defense, General Marshall, earlier in this session came before one of our committees and said that our country faces 10 years of tension in this cold war with Soviet Russia. He was followed soon after that by his assistant in the Defense Department, Mrs. Rosenberg, who on direct questioning with regard to the expenditures to meet the threat of communism said "We must grid ourselves for 25 years of tension with the Soviet Union."

Mr. Chairman, before the vote is taken on this bill, I think we ought to raise the question of whether or not we are placing too much dependence upon atomic and other weapons. Despite the necessity for meeting the threat of communism by the building of atomic bombs, if we rely upon force alone, if we have no other answer to this challenge than counter threats of force, we are on the wrong track and we will lose this battle.

What has become of all those fine promises in regard to collective security? This bill contemplates that perhaps for 50 years time we shall still be faced with a threat of aggression somewhere. That means we have lost all faith in a system of collective security promised us when we set up the United Nations. It means we have no other answer to communism than 50 years of tension, 50 years of piling up of armaments. I say to my colleagues, this battle against communism is for the minds and hearts of the people of the world, and simply piling up weapons and doing nothing else will result only in warfare with those atomic and hydrogen weapons. I think we ought to win this battle in less than 50 years. I believe we can win this battle in 2 or 3 years, if we make a determined effort to win the minds and hearts of the people, and get them on our side. We cannot do that by threats or use of force alone.

Mr. Chairman, as we contemplate what this bill would spend, and what it means in terms of our dependence upon armed force, we must ask another question: What about the promised control of atomic weapons? If this sort of armament race is to go on for 50 years, then the implication is plain that we have abandoned all hope of international control of atomic energy and weapons. It means that the mad race for bigger and more deadly implements of war will go on and on—50 years, a hundred years, or forever.

I ask the further question: Will this sort of thing scare Stalin and his fellow conspirators in the Kremlin? The answer is an emphatic "No." They are not frightened by our armament strength. They may be deterred for a time by our superior military might, including our atomic bombs, but not for long. Already we know they are trying to match our strength. Already they have the atomic bomb. Just last week they announced the explosion of another such bomb of their own. That was clear notice to us, and to the fearful, wavering peoples of the world, people trying to decide which side to join in this struggle, that they, the Communist leaders, are making progress and will some day be able to match us in weapons of destruction.

Never in all history has an armament race brought peace, or secured any peace won, or furthered the interests of peace. Let us recognize the one indisputable fact, that weapons are made only for use in military action. Peace is established and secured by the building of conditions of justice, freedom, and opportunity.

To the extent that we rely solely upon armaments, as contemplated in this measure, we shall lose the battle against communism. To the extent that we supplement our military defense with positive action looking toward winning the minds of men to an appreciation of liberty, equality, and democracy, to that extent we shall be making progress toward peace.

I repeat—we do not need to go on blindly trying to spend ourselves into physical strength, when we have weapons more powerful than atomic bombs. Or even hydrogen bombs. We do not need

to face the hopeless prospect of 50 years of atomic rivalry. With the right kind of leadership, with vision and courage to try our other weapons, the weapons of truth and justice, of brotherhood and opportunity, we might win this so-called "cold war" in our generation—even in the next few years.

While we give notice to the world that we are willing to devote such of our resources as are necessary to defend freedom throughout the world, let us not lose sight of our obligation also to prove to the world that we have a positive plan for the building of peace. That we propose to meet the aggression of communism with firm action, but that our bigger task is to make the conditions upon which communism thrives impossible in the future; that we propose to help the great underprivileged masses of the world to conditions of greater economic and social security; that we propose to work steadily toward the goal when the chains of Soviet tyranny shall be struck from the hands of mankind, because all men everywhere have found a better way.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. Does not the gentleman believe that as of today, the power we hold in atomic energy has deterred communism more than any other thing in the world?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. It may have been a deterrent, but it will be only until they get atomic bombs to match ours. That is exactly what they seem to be doing. Then the Communist leaders will fear us no more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill, and all amendments thereto, to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.



# HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mr. TABER. I thought it was to be 11 o'clock.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, while they are deliberating, is there anything to this statement that the House will take a recess when the other body adjourns for 30 days?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no knowledge of anything about the other body. I have no knowledge as to anything the gentleman has inquired about.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, I understand the first thing on the program tomorrow will be continuation of the bill we have just been considering?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. I am going to ask unanimous consent at the proper time that further consideration of this bill be postponed until tomorrow, so that any Member wishing to offer a motion to recommit will be protected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the bill H. R. 5650 be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

## MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that points of order may be considered as reserved on the Mutual Assistance Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I trust the request of the gentleman from New York will be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. There was no objection to the request.

## GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the supplemental appropriation bill may have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

# SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any other special orders heretofore entered.

## CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—OSSER v. HARDIE SCOTT (H. DOC. NO. 253)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed:

OCTOBER 9, 1951.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Third Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, Maurice S. Osher versus HARDIE SCOTT, notice of which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House; and also transmit herewith original testimony, papers and documents relating thereto.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "an act relating to contested-election cases," the Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in the above case, and such portions of the testimony as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the Clerk, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed together with notice of contest, and the answer thereto and original papers and exhibits have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on House Administration.

Two copies of the printed testimony in the aforesaid case have been mailed to the contestant, and the same number to the contestee, which, together with the briefs of the parties, will be laid before the Committee on House Administration, to which the case shall be referred. This office has today been advised by the attorney for the contestant that no brief is being filed in reply to contestee's brief.

Very truly yours,  
RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

## THE TRUMAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans were shocked to read in this morning's newspapers of a brazen scheme to finance a million-dollar Harry S. Truman Memorial Library by tapping large corporations for contributions which otherwise would be paid to the Federal Government in income tax.

Even before this Congress has agreed on the final form of the pending tax-increase bill, advice has been dispensed far and wide on how to evade that tax increase—and to do so in the name of the President of the United States. This is the same President who says that a seven-billion tax increase is not enough and that more money must be dragged out of the American people.

The author of the letter proposing this scheme wrote, "I know that the President would be happy to have George Allen, as treasurer, drop in at the White House and show him your contribution."

The letter making the appeal for funds for the Truman Library contains statements that emphasize the fact that contributions made to such a project would be exempt from taxation under the new revenue act. Certainly, many people in the administration, in the Internal Revenue Department, and many of those doing business with the administration are tax conscious and concerned with tax loopholes. It is not, therefore, unusual that this appeal is bottomed on a promised tax exemption. Perhaps it is predicated on the Finnegan tax-exemption plan. In this morning's newspapers we have read how James P. Finnegan, the former collector of internal revenue in St. Louis, remained in that job on the personal insistence, expressed three times, of President Truman himself. Finnegan is the man who grew wealthy in the tax collector's job and at the same time failed for 3 years to pay his own taxes in full.

I suppose the Truman Memorial Library should be approached in a big manner just as things are done in the collector's office. I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that there are certain priceless documents which undoubtedly would be housed in such a library. In future years these documents will be of such interest to the historians who are chronicling the history of our times that they will become priceless. Of course, it is impossible to know what the Truman Administration or its advisers intend to do with these papers. It may be that they will be utilized for the personal benefit of the Democratic National Committee or its chairman. It may be that they will be offered to the highest bidding with the intimation that money spent for acquiring them would thereafter be considered as tax exempt. But this is mere speculation, Mr. Speaker.

It may be that the entire project will collapse if Truman should exercise his iron curtain Executive order and suppress all of his papers. But let us assume that these papers to which I refer will ultimately go to a Truman Memorial Library. Should not the letter of the President to the music critic of the Washington Post be adequately and handsomely housed? Is it not fitting that the President's apology to the Commandant of the Marine Corps occupy a prominent place where it can be seen by all? And think, Mr. Speaker, of the public interest in the letter of the President in which he said that John L. Lewis was not fit to be a dog catcher. The list grows long, but time grows short. And then too there are many other letters about which the public knows nothing. The addressees who receive these letters saw fit not to publicize them. But history has a way of bringing to light such documents, and so, Mr. Speaker, I say that certainly the collection which would be deposited in a Truman Memorial Library would be an interesting one.

The originator of the letter, in making this appeal for the Truman library, when asked about the letter said:

The point is—do something with their money for libraries, universities, and institutions rather than spend it on public rela-



tions and many other things that can be charged off as business expenses.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wonder how many will agree that the Truman Memorial Library is a more worth-while project as recipient of donations than is the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, our great universities, our great health-research organizations, and our charitable trusts? By which will the public benefit more?

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I think that this is a matter in which the American public has a considerable interest. I think the public thinking and sentiment on this subject will crystallize rapidly. I think that there will be little doubt in the immediate future as to what the public thinks of a proposal of this nature and a suggestion regarding tax loopholes for friends of the administration. I think there will be little doubt in anybody's mind within the next few days as to what the public and the press think is the more worthy object for charitable contributions. It must be obvious that those in the Truman administration believe in one set of laws for the Truman-Pendergast crowd and another set for the rest of the American people. It is plain that this administration believes in and practices a double standard of morality.

(Mr. BAKEWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WICKERSHAM). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] is recognized for 60 minutes.

#### ORGANIZED RESERVES OF THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, at this late hour I shall not take 60 minutes. It was my purpose this morning in asking for this time to discuss the Reserve bill that has just recently been reported out of the Committee on Armed Services to the House of Representatives and which we hope to bring up next week. It is my purpose to cover it in a general way; then if anyone, when I finish, desires to pick up and carry on and make further comment, or if they desire to ask questions and discuss generally the bill, that will be highly satisfactory and I invite discussion.

The purpose of the legislation is to organize the Reserve components of the armed services—the Army, Navy, and Air Force, which would include the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. The reason for this is that your Reserve organizations have grown up without any legislation at all. I think there are only two major pieces of legislation on record covering the Reserve organizations. One of these is Public Law 810, which is the retirement legislation that I worked upon for 8 years and another is the Reserve Inactive Duty Pay Act. There has been piecemeal legislation passed from time to time, but there is no Reserve organization in the Army as such, no organization covering the Reserve components as such, in our Defense Department at the present time.

We propose, therefore, by this bill to set up such an organization. We propose by this bill, for instance, to provide for an Assistant Secretary of Defense and Assistant Secretaries for all of the military departments to handle Reserve matters and we provide that these duties shall constitute their major duties in connection with their respective offices.

We propose by this measure to require each of the major services to designate an officer of general or flag rank to handle the responsibilities of the Reserves. We believe that only by this sort of recognition can we hope to get proper consideration for our Reserves not only in legislation before the Congress but also for consideration by the executive department.

Mr. Speaker, I know that what has happened in the last 12, 14, or 15 months regarding the Reserves has not been satisfactory to the Members of Congress or the country. I know that there have been a great many things done that are not satisfactory to us as Members. I know the great abuses that have grown up, especially in reference to the calling of reserves to the Korean war. I know that there has been a great amount of unfairness perpetrated, many injustices perpetrated and many things that you and I would not tolerate, in connection with the recalling of reserves to active duty, many of whom have gone to Korea. It is not the purpose of this bill to condone that action, it is not our purpose to set up a bill which we hope will unscramble the scrambled eggs, because you cannot do that. Things have happened that cannot be undone.

It is the purpose of this measure to get a good, workable Reserve organization together. In doing this in the past the departments have set up committees to work out a proper Reserve organization in the Defense Department. A good many committees have been set up in the past. The last one was called the Reserve Components Policy Committee. This Committee worked 2 years to frame a bill to submit to the Congress of the United States. They gave us a bill sometime about March 15. Our Committee on Armed Services, through its Subcommittee on Reserve Components, has been working on this measure since it was handed to us by the executive department. We have not accepted the measure as it was given to us. We have provided 90 major amendments to the bill; in other words, we have rewritten the bill so as to give you here today a bill which bears the complete and unanimous endorsement and approval of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but in handling the bill the Members of the Reserve Subcommittee called before it representatives of all the major Reserve organizations in the country. We called before us representatives of the Reserve Officers Association, the Air Reserve, the National Guard; we asked the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Amvets, the DAV, all to participate in the discussion of this measure and to make suggestions. We asked them, Mr.

Speaker, to sit in front of the subcommittee. We put them all together, and as we took up the bill, paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, we asked them to give their suggestions and approve or disapprove the sentence or the paragraph and, finally, when the bill was written, the entire bill. We give you today a bill which bears the unanimous approval of those organizations, both Reserve and patriotic, who are specially interested in having a good, fair, workable, equitable Reserve system for the United States Defense Department.

Let me tell you briefly about the Reserve program. Our bill provides for three classes of Reserves. It provides for the ready Reserve, it provides for the standby Reserve, and it provides for the retired Reserve.

Under the bill we provide that the ready Reserve shall be in the future what might be termed the Minute Men. The ready Reserve will be composed of the men who will be called in the event of an emergency. We provide that this emergency may be declared by the Chief Executive, the President, but that the number of Reserves called shall be designated by the Congress of the United States.

In the second category we provide for the Standby Reserve. The Standby Reserve shall be an organization in which those Reserves are placed that will be called only in the event of an all-out emergency so declared by Congress, such as war. So that the man in the Ready Reserve will know that for the period that he stays in the Ready Reserve he is subject to immediate call. When he is transferred to the Standby Reserve he will know, Mr. Speaker, that he is in a sheltered position, reasonably safe from call, in any event except in an all-out war.

You say, "How does that have reference to the present situation?" I will tell you. In calling our Reserves up in recent months, they have called many men who felt that they should not have been called because of their position in the Reserve components of our armed services. For instance, they called the inactive reservists. We had the Organized Reserves. That is a man who was in an organization; he was trained, he was paid for his inactive-duty training. He was told in the event of an emergency, he would be called upon. We had the inactive reservist who, on the other hand, was not given a uniform, was not paid. He was given the impression that he would not be called except after the organized reservist was called, yet in this emergency the inactive reservist has been called out and in many cases thousands and thousands of cases, he was called before the organized reservist, and therefore throughout the length and breadth of this country we have heard the criticism of unfairness, of inequities, or injustices in the Reserve system, and I think the charge is largely true. So our bill will set up new categories to remedy this defect. We will under the present bill say that there shall not be the division we have had before, but that a man who is placed in the Ready Reserve shall be subject to immediate call and the man who works his way into the







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 12, 1951

For actions of Oct. 11, 1951

82nd-1st, No. 191

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill, which includes USDA flood-control survey item. House passed foreign-aid appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. Conference reached agreement on tax bill. Senate received conference report on defense appropriation bill. Senate received nomination of Harriman to be Director for Mutual Security. Senate committee concluded hearings on foreign-aid appropriation bill.

### HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 5550, which includes \$186,800 for USDA flood-control surveys (pp. 13249-51).
2. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5684, appropriating funds to carry out the Mutual Security Act of 1951. Agreed to one amendment to earmark \$10,000,000 of funds provided for economic and technical assistance to Europe for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the ECA resettlement program. Rejected several amendments to reduce various items of the bill. (pp. 13257-97).
3. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4740, and acted on amendments in disagreement. Adopted a compromise provision regarding commitments for U. S. contributions to international organizations. (pp. 13251-6.)
4. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Reps. Cannon, Thomas, Whitten, Taber, and Davis of Wis. were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5215 (p. 13251). Senate conferees were appointed Oct. 8.
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 4550, to provide for control by the U. S. and cooperating foreign nations of exports to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the U. S., including the USSR and countries under its domination (pp. 13303-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.



6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee's subcommittee on flood control considered but postponed action on H. R. 5512, to authorize USDA to carry out certain flood-control works prior to the submission and approval of survey reports (p. D963).
7. PRICE CONTROLS. Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., criticized the administration of price controls on meat (p. 13305).
8. TAXATION. The conferees reached agreement on the tax bill, H. R. 4473, but did not actually submit their report (p. D964).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 15.

SENATE

10. FOREIGN AID; NOMINATION. The Appropriations Committee concluded hearings on H. R. 5684, the Mutual Security appropriation bill for 1952 (p. D961).  
Received nomination of W. Averill Harriman to be Director for Mutual Security (p. 13248).
11. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5054 (p. 13244). The report is printed in the Congressional Record of Oct. 4 on pp. 12944-5. This bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate.
12. DECENTRALIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported an original bill, S. 2251, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the decentralization of certain Governmental personnel (S. Rept. 939) (p. 13200). This bill is in the nature of a substitute for S. 1623, on which hearings were held by the committee.
13. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported with amendment S. 206, to extend authority and increase by \$145,000 expenditures for investigation of personnel needs and practices of Governmental departments and agencies (S. Rept. 937) (p. 13200).  
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, S. 2077, to provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the FBI (p. D961).  
On the call of the calendar, S. 354, to amend Public Law 106, 79th Congress, with regard to compensation for overtime and holiday employment, was passed over on objection of Sen. Hendrickson. He stated that he had no personal objection but felt that the bill should be debated on the floor and should not be passed on the call of the calendar. Sen. Johnston, S. C., expressed the hope that the bill could be considered before adjournment (pp. 13217-8).  
Received the annual Report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (S. Doc. 76) (p. 13198).
14. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. Passed without amendment S. 1770, to amend the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 relative to the removal of exemption of certain agencies from the Act (pp. 13210-11, 13238).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1622, to amend Section 10 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, to include the White River backwater area in the Lower Mississippi River (p. 13234).



# House of Representatives

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1951

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.  
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the source of every blessing, Thou hast endowed men and nations with glorious capacities and insights to discover the wonders and mysteries of the universe with their unlimited possibilities for good but we penitently confess that mankind frequently uses them for cruel and unworthy ends.

Grant that by Thy spirit of mercy and compassion the mind and heart of man may be emancipated from all attitudes of hatred and bitterness, rancor, and revenge, and be tempered with some finer essence of brotherly kindness and forbearance and forgiveness.

Help us to believe in a social order in which men everywhere join hands in a great cooperative effort to establish peace and righteousness upon the earth. May we so reorder our own personal life that we shall bear witness to our loyalty to the moral and spiritual standards.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations has presented to the House as a major part of the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1952, a military construction request for approximately \$4,500,000,000, the largest request ever made for the construction of military bases, warehousing, housing, runways, research and development facilities, logistic facilities, and the numerous items required to provide for the support of our highly mechanized military forces, their support, and comfort.

Some may recall that within the past year large sums have been appropriated for military construction to initiate a program that is now well underway, more than 75 percent of the funds heretofore provided being under contract

and the work is going forward each day. The funds being considered in the present bill is to continue the program and increase the tempo of the program in order to provide a base to support the military forces now in being and to provide a base for mobilization should a quick mobilization become a quick necessity.

The present program has been under development and planning for the past several months during which time the question of size, form, and location of the various projects required to meet minimum needs have had to be assessed and evaluated in relative priority in relationship to other urgently needed projects. In the evaluation the assigned mission of the military forces was the central or driving force having in mind the scheduled unit activations, personnel build-up, technical-training programs, and deliveries of materials procured from prior appropriations and to be acquired from appropriations to be provided in the 1952 fiscal year appropriation acts. The military construction most certainly should be keyed to the orderly expansion of the military forces as the military programs cannot proceed without a construction program to support it.

The development of a program of the size here presented and under consideration appears to be almost impossible task but when it is understood that it has resulted from a statement of requirements from many field commanders who are familiar with their particular needs, and that those requirements have been evaluated by higher echelons who know the programs and strengths anticipated to support the programs, the pieces begin to fall into place, and taken piece by piece it is possible to understand the requirements.

It is a policy of our Nation that we give to our military forces the most effective support that it is possible to give. This not only includes the essential support when our forces are in front lines and in the thick of battle but includes support of the activities all the way along the line from the indoctrination center, the training camps, the transportation from place to place, the housing, that the individual requires and his comfort at all times. On the other hand the same thought must be given to the effectiveness of our military personnel through giving them the latest and most modern equipment whether it is an atomic weapon, radar communication, or a helicopter. These technical equipments are not effective unless properly stationed and supported with the many things provided with funds as contained in the present bill.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], chairman of the subcommittee

that considered the request for these funds, has indicated the arduous task that the committee has had in considering the request for more than 440 projects and it is understandable for each of the projects is a complete entity in itself. The program is so arranged and so funded that each request represents a usable segment of over-all program and the committee is to be congratulated that it did not see fit to so cut funds that a complete and usable segment could not be constructed. In other words, the committee is not permitting partial construction of a base so that it may not be used until additional funds and construction to follow are required before the base or that part of the base can be used. In many instances the complete base or facility will not be complete but the items to be constructed with the funds provided will be usable parts of the base or facility and will fit into the program that has been adopted and is being augmented in many ways.

The funds provided in the bill are divided between the three military departments, the Army receiving \$1,159,326,198; the Navy \$927,024,460; and the Air Force \$2,112,172,550, and are intended to provide only the most essential construction. In order to determine the most essential construction items certain assumptions were adopted by the services. These assumptions were:

First. That new construction would be limited, where possible, to operational items needed to permit approved forces to be maintained in an effective operational condition.

Second. That existing and available facilities would be utilized to the maximum extent possible, and that replacements should not be considered if the facility could be utilized one or more additional years; that no facilities in standby condition would be reactivated if it were more economical to utilize presently active defense installations.

Third. That expansion beyond the immediate requirements for ammunition, shipping facilities, staging areas, expansion of general storage facilities, and improvements of utilities would be deferred for consideration in future requests insofar as such a course could be safely followed.

Fourth. That with reference to housing, particularly within the continental United States, maximum utilization would be made of title VIII of the Federal Housing Act which permits construction by private capital of living quarters for Department of Defense personnel and their dependents.

Fifth. That maximum use would be made of existing medical facilities regardless of the service currently having



jurisdiction over such facilities, and that new construction would be limited to additional requirements or replacement of medical facilities that are in such condition that they could not be used for at least one additional year.

Sixth. That recreational and welfare facilities should be limited to those which are necessary to supplement facilities available in nearby communities and demonstrably necessary for the proper care of the effective combatant forces.

Seventh. That public-works construction be time-phased with the expansion of the forces and the delivery and contemplated use of new equipment.

Eighth. That authority be provided for the early detailed planning of complete facilities, in order to prevent hasty and uneconomical construction practices of projects contemplated to be undertaken.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should have our qualified support.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves that the bill (H. R. 5650) be recommitted to the House Committee on Appropriations with instructions that funds for the construction of facilities at Grandview Air Terminal, Mo., be stricken out.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 25, noes 8.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 127, nays 183, answered "present" 2, not voting 116, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—127

|                |               |                       |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Adair          | Bush          | Halleck               |
| Allen, Ill.    | Case          | Hand                  |
| Andersen,      | Chenoweth     | Harden                |
| H. Carl        | Chipperfield  | Harrison, Wyo.        |
| Angell         | Church        | Harvey                |
| Arends         | Clevenger     | Herter                |
| Armstrong      | Cole, Kans.   | Heseltun              |
| Auchincloss    | Corbett       | Hill                  |
| Bates, Mass.   | Coudert       | Hillings              |
| Beall          | Crumpacker    | Hoeven                |
| Beamer         | Cunningham    | Hoffman, Mich.        |
| Bender         | Curtis, Mo.   | Holmes                |
| Bennett, Mich. | Curtis, Nebr. | Horan                 |
| Berry          | Denny         | Hull                  |
| Betts          | Devereux      | James                 |
| Bishop         | Dolliver      | Jenison               |
| Boggs, Del.    | Dondero       | Jenkins               |
| Boiton         | Ellsworth     | Jensen                |
| Bow            | Fulton        | Jonas                 |
| Bray           | Golden        | Judd                  |
| Brehm          | Graham        | Kean                  |
| Brownson       | Gross         | Kearns                |
| Budge          | Hall          | Keating               |
| Buffett        |               | Edwin Arthur LeCompte |

|               |               |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Lovre         | Radwan        | Smith, Wis.     |
| McConnell     | Reece, Tenn.  | Springer        |
| McGregor      | Reed, N. Y.   | Taber           |
| McVey         | Rees, Kans.   | Talle           |
| Mack, Wash.   | Riehlman      | Thompson,       |
| Martin, Iowa  | Rogers, Mass. | Mich.           |
| Martin, Mass. | Sadiak        | Vail            |
| Mason         | St. George    | Van Pelt        |
| Meador        | Saylor        | Van Zandt       |
| Miller, Md.   | Schwabe       | Vursell         |
| Miller, Nebr. | Scott, Hardie | Weichel         |
| Miller, N. Y. | Scott,        | Wharton         |
| Morano        | Hugh D., Jr.  | Widnall         |
| Mumma         | Scrivner      | Wigglesworth    |
| Nelson        | Seely-Brown   | Williams, N. Y. |
| Nicholson     | Shafer        | Wilson, Ind.    |
| O'Hara        | Simpson, Ill. | Withrow         |
| Ostertag      | Simpson, Pa.  | Wolcott         |
| Poulson       | Sittler       | Woodruff        |
| Prouty        | Smith, Kans.  |                 |

NAYS—183

|                  |                |                 |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Abbitt           | Garmatz        | Moulder         |
| Abernethy        | Gary           | Murdock         |
| Addonizio        | George         | Murray, Tenn.   |
| Albert           | Gordon         | Norblad         |
| Allen, Calif.    | Granahan       | Norrell         |
| Anderson, Calif. | Grant          | O'Brien, Ill.   |
| Andrews          | Green          | O'Brien, Mich.  |
| Aspinall         | Greenwood      | O'Neill         |
| Ayres            | Hagen          | O'Toole         |
| Bailey           | Hale           | Passman         |
| Barden           | Hardy          | Patman          |
| Barrett          | Harris         | Patten          |
| Battle           | Hart           | Philbin         |
| Beckworth        | Hevener        | Pickett         |
| Bennett, Fla.    | Hays, Ark.     | Polk            |
| Bentsen          | Hays, Ohio     | Preston         |
| Bolling          | Hedrick        | Price           |
| Bonner           | Herlong        | Priest          |
| Bosone           | Hope           | Pabaut          |
| Boykin           | Hunter         | Reins           |
| Brown, Ga.       | Icard          | Rankin          |
| Bryson           | Irving         | Reams           |
| Buchanan         | Jackson, Wash. | Rhodes          |
| Buckley          | Jarman         | Riley           |
| Burdick          | Javits         | Rivers          |
| Burnside         | Jones, Ala.    | Robeson         |
| Burton           | Jones, Mo.     | Rogers, Colo.   |
| Camp             | Jones,         | Rogers, Fla.    |
| Canfield         | Hamilton C.    | Rogers, Tex.    |
| Cannon           | Jones,         | Rooney          |
| Carlyle          | Woodrow W.     | Sabath          |
| Carnahan         | Karsten, Mo.   | Sasser          |
| Chatham          | Kee            | Scudder         |
| Chelf            | Kelley, Pa.    | Secrest         |
| Chudoff          | Kerr           | Seminski        |
| Clemente         | Kilday         | Smith, Miss.    |
| Colmer           | King           | Smith, Va.      |
| Cooley           | Kirwan         | Spence          |
| Cooper           | Kluczynski     | Stanley         |
| Cotton           | Lane           | Steed           |
| Cox              | Lanham         | Stigler         |
| Crosser          | Lantaff        | Sutton          |
| Davis, Ga.       | Lesinski       | Tackett         |
| Davis, Tenn.     | Lind           | Teague          |
| Davis, Wis.      | Lyle           | Thomas          |
| DeGraffenried    | McCarthy       | Tolleison       |
| Dollinger        | McCormack      | Trimble         |
| Donohue          | McGuire        | Walter          |
| Doughton         | McKinnon       | Watts           |
| Doyle            | McMillan       | Welch           |
| Durham           | McMullen       | Wheeler         |
| Engle            | Machrowicz     | Whitaker        |
| Ewins            | Madden         | Whitten         |
| Fallon           | Mahon          | Williams, Miss. |
| Feighan          | Mansfield      | Willis          |
| Fernandez        | Marshall       | Wilson, Tex.    |
| Fisher           | Marrow         | Winstead        |
| Flood            | Mills          | Wood, Ga.       |
| Forand           | Mitchell       | Yorty           |
| Forrester        | Morgan         | Zablocki        |
| Fugate           | Morris         |                 |
| Furcolo          |                |                 |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Bakewell Short

NOT VOTING—116

|             |              |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Aandahl     | Burleson     | D'Ewart    |
| Allen, La.  | Busbey       | Dingell    |
| Andersen,   | Butler       | Donovan    |
| August H.   | Byrne, N. Y. | Dorn       |
| Anfuso      | Byrnes, Wis. | Eaton      |
| Baker       | Celler       | Eberharter |
| Baring      | Cole, N. Y.  | Elliott    |
| Bates, Ky.  | Combs        | Elston     |
| Belcher     | Crawford     | Fenton     |
| Blackney    | Dague        | Fine       |
| Blatnik     | Dawson       | Fogarty    |
| Boggs, La.  | Deane        | Ford       |
| Bramblett   | Delaney      | Frazier    |
| Brooks      | Dempsey      | Gamble     |
| Brown, Ohio | Denton       | Gathings   |

|                 |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Gavin           | Larcade        | Regan          |
| Goodwin         | Latham         | Ribicoff       |
| Gore            | Lucas          | Roberts        |
| Gregory         | McCulloch      | Rodino         |
| Gwinn           | McDonough      | Roosevelt      |
| Hall,           | McGrath        | Sheehan        |
| Leonard W.      | Mack, Ill.     | Shelley        |
| Harrison, Va.   | Magee          | Sheppard       |
| Hébert          | Miller, Calif. | Sikes          |
| Heffernan       | Morrison       | Staggers       |
| Heller          | Morton         | Stockman       |
| Hess            | Multer         | Taylor         |
| Hinshaw         | Murphy         | Thompson, Tex. |
| Hoffman, Ill.   | Murray, Wis.   | Thornberry     |
| Holifield       | O'Konski       | Velde          |
| Howell          | Patterson      | Vinson         |
| Jackson, Calif. | Perkins        | Vorys          |
| Johnson         | Phillips       | Werdel         |
| Kearney         | Poage          | Wickersham     |
| Kelly, N. Y.    | Potter         | Wier           |
| Kennedy         | Powell         | Wolverton      |
| Keogh           | Quinn          | Wood, Idaho    |
| Kersten, Wis.   | Ramsay         | Yates          |
| Kilburn         | Redden         |                |
| Klein           | Reed, Ill.     |                |

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Quinn against.

Mr. Butler for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Sheehan for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.

Mr. McCulloch for, with Mr. Dempsey against.

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Denton against.

Mr. Werdel for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.

Mr. Busbey for, with Mr. Regan against.

Mr. Wood of Idaho for, with Mr. Perkins against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Gregory against.

Mr. Blackney for, with Mr. Cole of New York against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin against.

Mr. Fenton for, with Mr. Rodino against.

Mr. Dague for, with Mr. Flood against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Multer against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mrs. Kelly of New York against.

Mr. Velde for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Murphy against.

Mr. McDonough for, with Mr. Delaney against.

Mr. Phillips for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Anfuso against.

Mr. Goodwin for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Vorys for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Fine against.

Mr. Murray of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Brooks against.

Mr. Potter for, with Mr. Donovan against.

Mr. Baker for, with Mr. Shelley against.

Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Yates against.

Mr. Belcher for, with Mr. Holifield against.

Mr. August H. Andresen for, with Mr. Deane against.

Mr. Bramblett for, with Mr. McGrath against.

Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Howell with Mr. Elston.  
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Johnson.  
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Kearney.  
Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.  
Mr. Redden with Mr. Aandahl.  
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Wolverton.  
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. O'Konski.  
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Hess.



Mr. Sikes with Mr. Ford.  
Mr. Magee with Mr. D'Ewart.

Mr. BONNER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BAKEWELL changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 301, nays 19, answered "present" 1, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

#### YEAS—301

|                  |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Abbott           | Cunningham     | Jarman         |
| Abernethy        | Curtis, Nebr.  | Javits         |
| Adair            | Davis, Tenn.   | Jenkins        |
| Addonizio        | Davis, Wis.    | Jones, Ala.    |
| Albert           | Dawson         | Jones, Mo.     |
| Allen, Calif.    | DeGraffenried  | Jones,         |
| Allen, Ill.      | Denny          | Hamilton C.    |
| Andersen,        | Devereux       | Jones,         |
| H. Carl          | Dingell        | Woodrow W.     |
| Anderson, Calif. | Dollinger      | Judd           |
| Andrews          | Dolliver       | Karsten, Mo.   |
| Angell           | Dondero        | Kean           |
| Arnds            | Donohue        | Kearns         |
| Armstrong        | Doughton       | Keating        |
| Aspinall         | Doyle          | Kee            |
| Auchincloss      | Durham         | Kelley, Pa.    |
| Ayres            | Eaton          | Kerr           |
| Bailey           | Elliott        | Kersten, Wis.  |
| Bakewell         | Ellsworth      | Kilday         |
| Barden           | Engle          | King           |
| Barrett          | Ewins          | Kirwan         |
| Bates, Mass.     | Fallon         | Kluczynski     |
| Battle           | Feighan        | Lane           |
| Beall            | Fernandez      | Lanham         |
| Beamer           | Fisher         | Lantaff        |
| Beckworth        | Flood          | LeCompte       |
| Bender           | Forand         | Lesinski       |
| Bennett, Fla.    | Forrester      | Lind           |
| Bennett, Mich.   | Fugate         | Lovre          |
| Bentsen          | Fulton         | Lyle           |
| Berry            | Furcolo        | McCarthy       |
| Betts            | Garmatz        | McConnell      |
| Bishop           | Gary           | McCormack      |
| Boggs, Del.      | George         | McGregor       |
| Bolling          | Golden         | McGuire        |
| Boiton           | Gordon         | McKinnon       |
| Bonner           | Graham         | McMillan       |
| Bosone           | Granahan       | McMullen       |
| Bow              | Granger        | Machrowicz     |
| Boykin           | Grant          | Mack, Wash.    |
| Brehm            | Green          | Madden         |
| Brown, Ga.       | Greenwood      | Mahon          |
| Brownson         | Hagen          | Mansfield      |
| Bryson           | Hale           | Marshall       |
| Buchanan         | Hall           | Martin, Iowa   |
| Buckley          | Edwin Arthur   | Martin, Mass.  |
| Budge            | Halleck        | Meador         |
| Burdick          | Hand           | Merron         |
| Burnside         | Harden         | Miller, Md.    |
| Burton           | Hardy          | Miller, Nebr.  |
| Camp             | Harris         | Miller, N. Y.  |
| Canfield         | Harrison, Va.  | Mills          |
| Cannon           | Harrison, Wyo. | Mitchell       |
| Carlyle          | Hart           | Morano         |
| Carnahan         | Harvey         | Morgan         |
| Case             | Havenner       | Morris         |
| Chatham          | Hays, Ark.     | Moulder        |
| Chelf            | Hays, Ohio     | Murdock        |
| Chenoweth        | Hedrick        | Murray, Tenn.  |
| Chiperfield      | Herlong        | Nelson         |
| Chudoff          | Herter         | Nicholson      |
| Church           | Heselton       | Norblad        |
| Clemente         | Hill           | Norrell        |
| Clevenger        | Hillings       | O'Brien, Ill.  |
| Cole, Kans.      | Hinsaw         | O'Brien, Mich. |
| Colmer           | Hoever         | O'Hara         |
| Cooley           | Holmes         | O'Neill        |
| Cooper           | Hope           | Ostertag       |
| Corbett          | Horan          | O'Toole        |
| Cotton           | Hunter         | Passman        |
| Coudert          | Ikard          | Patman         |
| Cox              | Irving         | Patten         |
| Crosser          | Jackson, Wash. | Patterson      |
| Crumacker        | James          | Philbin        |

|               |               |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Pickett       | Sasscer       | Thompson,       |
| Polk          | Saylor        | Mich.           |
| Poulson       | Scott, Hardie | Tollefson       |
| Preston       | Scott,        | Trimble         |
| Price         | Hugh D., Jr.  | Van Zandt       |
| Priest        | Scrivner      | Vursell         |
| Prouty        | Scudder       | Walter          |
| Rabaut        | Secrest       | Watts           |
| Badwan        | Seely-Brown   | Weichel         |
| Rains         | Shafer        | Welch           |
| Rankin        | Sheppard      | Wheeler         |
| Reams         | Short         | Whitaker        |
| Reece, Tenn.  | Sieminski     | Whitten         |
| Rees, Kans.   | Simpson, Ill. | Widnall         |
| Rhodes        | Simpson, Pa.  | Wier            |
| Richards      | Sittler       | Wigglesworth    |
| Riehlman      | Smith, Miss.  | Williams, Miss. |
| Riley         | Smith, Va.    | Williams, N. Y. |
| Rivers        | Spence        | Willis          |
| Roberts       | Springer      | Wilson, Tex.    |
| Robeson       | Stanley       | Winstead        |
| Rogers, Colo. | Steed         | Withrow         |
| Rogers, Fla.  | Stigler       | Wolcott         |
| Rogers, Mass. | Sutton        | Wood, Ga.       |
| Rogers, Tex.  | Taber         | Woodruff        |
| Rooney        | Tackett       | Yorty           |
| Sabath        | Talle         | Zablocki        |
| Sadlak        | Teague        |                 |
| St. George    | Thomas        |                 |

#### NAYS—19

|                |             |              |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Buffett        | Jensen      | Smith, Kans. |
| Bush           | Jonas       | Vail         |
| Curtis, Mo.    | McVey       | Van Pelt     |
| Gross          | Mason       | Wharton      |
| Hoffman, Mich. | Mumma       | Wilson, Ind. |
| Hull           | Reed, N. Y. |              |
| Jenison        | Schwabe     |              |

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Smith, Wis.

#### NOT VOTING—107

|              |                 |                |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Aandahl      | Fine            | Morrison       |
| Allen, La.   | Fogarty         | Morton         |
| Andersen,    | Ford            | Multer         |
| August H.    | Frazier         | Murphy         |
| Anfuso       | Gamble          | Murray, Wis.   |
| Baker        | Gathings        | O'Konski       |
| Baring       | Gavin           | Perkins        |
| Bates, Ky.   | Goodwin         | Phillips       |
| Belcher      | Gore            | Poage          |
| Blackney     | Gregory         | Potter         |
| Blatnik      | Gwin            | Powell         |
| Boggs, La.   | Hall            | Quinn          |
| Bramblett    | Leonard W.      | Ramsay         |
| Bray         | Hébert          | Redden         |
| Brooks       | Heffernan       | Reed, Ill.     |
| Brown, Ohio  | Heller          | Regan          |
| Burleson     | Hess            | Ribicoff       |
| Busbey       | Hoffman, Ill.   | Rodino         |
| Butler       | Holifield       | Roosevelt      |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Howell          | Sheehan        |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Jackson, Calif. | Shelley        |
| Celler       | Johnson         | Sikes          |
| Cole, N. Y.  | Kearney         | Staggers       |
| Combs        | Kelly, N. Y.    | Stockman       |
| Crawford     | Kennedy         | Taylor         |
| Dague        | Keogh           | Thompson, Tex. |
| Davis, Ga.   | Kilburn         | Thornberry     |
| Deane        | Klein           | Velde          |
| Delaney      | Larcade         | Vinson         |
| Dempsey      | Latham          | Vorys          |
| Denton       | Lucas           | Werdel         |
| D'Ewart      | McCulloch       | Wickersham     |
| Donovan      | McDonough       | Wolverton      |
| Dorn         | McGrath         | Wood, Idaho    |
| Eberhart     | Mack, Ill.      | Yates          |
| Elston       | Magee           |                |
| Fenton       | Miller, Calif.  |                |

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Staggers with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.  
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Goodwin.  
Mr. Baring with Mr. Gavin.  
Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. Dague.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Reed of Illinois.  
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Sheehan.  
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Taylor.  
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.  
Mr. Magee with Mr. Blackney.  
Mr. Deane with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Yates with Mr. Stockman.  
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Gwinn.  
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Potter.  
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Morton.  
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Cole of New York.  
Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Baker.  
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Kearney.  
Mr. Eberhart with Mr. Latham.  
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Velde.  
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Wolverton.  
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Wood of Idaho.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Werdel.  
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Fenton.  
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Gamble.  
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Hess.  
Mr. Regan with Mr. Phillips.  
Mr. Redden with Mr. Crawford.  
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Butler.  
Mr. Flood with Mr. Busbey.  
Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. McCulloch.  
Mr. Rodino with Mr. McDonough.  
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Elston.  
Mr. Howell with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.  
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Bramblett.  
Mr. Denton with Mr. August H. Andresen.  
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. D'Ewart.

Mr. VURSELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. BYRNES. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago a special order was granted whereby the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] would be recognized for 1 hour today in connection with remarks relating to General Pulaski. The gentleman from Michigan is, of course, very busily engaged in the conference on the tax bill. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON] be substituted for the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] in control of the time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, THOMAS, WHITTEN, TABER, and DAVIS of Wisconsin.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4750) making appropriations for the De-



partments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. ROONEY (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Wednesday, October 10, 1951.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the pending conference report—

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield me some time so that I may have an opportunity to discuss the conference report.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I shall gladly yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, in this conference report, the House conferees have seen fit to fail to agree with the Senate on the inclusion of an item of nearly \$600,000 for the testing of jet-type aircraft. That item was deleted from the House bill by this subcommittee before the bill came to the House in the first instance. I think the subcommittee on further consideration will want to put this item in on a later date, if for no other reason than that it means another year's delay to our own industry in catching up with the British in the development of jet-type aircraft for transport purposes. The British are now so far ahead of us by virtue of the fact that no one seems to be able, or willing, to test these vehicles sufficiently far to obtain certification by the Civil Aeronautics Board so that none of them are being flown in the United States. In the meantime, the British are going ahead very rapidly to develop this type of aircraft, and capture the markets of the world from the manufacturers of the United States. I hope the gentleman will see fit through his subcommittee to agree to that expenditure in due course. It has been recommended by every agency of the Government, and practically all of the private agencies.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true a recently captured Russian aircraft was found to have better jet engines and better heat-resistant material in it than our engineers thus far have been able to develop?

Mr. HINSHAW. That may be, but that is really not a part of this business. It is a very important item, but nevertheless it does not come into this business I am discussing.

Mr. JUDD. Yes; but adequate testing would help us to develop needed improvements.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman from New York will yield me a minute extra, if necessary, I would like to ask him a question.

Mr. ROONEY. How can I refuse my good friend? I shall gladly do so.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does not the gentleman from New York think it is important for American industry to at least maintain a parity with the British in the development of this type of aircraft?

Mr. ROONEY. I certainly do, and I would like to see the American aircraft industry and commercial airlines spend some money of their own in research development and testing. The proposition submitted to this committee with regard to turbo-jet testing was, in the opinion of this committee, and I believe I can speak the thoughts of all of us, both the minority and the majority, utterly ridiculous. The department proposed to use an Army jet bomber, a B-45, for the purpose of testing whether or not such jet aircraft would be suitable for private transport. We have been informed by people in the industry in whose judgment we have great confidence that such would be nothing more than a boondoggling job. Further, the military already have a fabulous sum for testing jets.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to say that jet type aircraft in transport service are not now acceptable for flying in patterns around civil airports because of the exceedingly high speed which it is necessary for them to maintain. They would constitute serious hazards to the slower types of transport now in use. It is necessary to develop new procedures in air traffic control to accommodate jets in traffic patterns around congested airports, such as LaGuardia in New York. It may be necessary to develop new aids to traffic controllers and perhaps new aids to navigation. The \$600,000 requested is for conducting flights of jet aircraft in simulated transport service. For that purpose the Air Force will make available two B-47's. For that purpose B-47's are just as useful as the jet transport—of which we as yet have none. This testing is only indirectly, although importantly, related to the manufacture of jet transports and certainly no airline can afford to buy airplanes that may not be certificated for use within a short period of time. Testing of jets in simulated transport service is the first step to take, but this subcommittee fails to see the critical importance of this \$600,000 item.

I think it is very important, and I want to appear before the gentleman's committee the next time they hold a hearing on this matter.

Mr. ROONEY. We shall be glad to hear the gentleman and shall highly respect his observations.

Mr. HINSHAW. The Civil Aeronautics Administration cannot certificate such a vehicle, be it a bomber or otherwise, until they find out what the characteristics of it are in flight in and about the major airports in the United States. Somebody will be killed if they do not

find out in advance how these planes will act. No manufacturer can afford to put up the necessary \$25,000,000 in order to develop such an aircraft until something is known about its flight characteristics in and about airports. I thank the gentleman for the privilege of attending his committee when it meets on this subject, and I hope he will give me a little advance notice so that I may be prepared.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. We have provided upward of \$600,000,000 in the armed services bill for the testing of jet engines, including those that may be used in transport operations for the military. It seems to me that would cover the matter.

Mr. HINSHAW. In fact it does not, although I appreciate the gentleman's point of view in the matter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, before yielding to the next gentleman, may I say that insofar as this conference report is concerned the budget estimates for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and for the Federal Judiciary were in the amount of \$1,258,296,141. When the bill passed the House the amount appropriated therein was \$1,045,940,115. The bill as passed by the Senate contained appropriations in the amount of \$1,045,452,863. We today bring you a conference report which provides appropriations which are about two and one-half million dollars less than either the House bill or the Senate bill, and which are \$215,428,254 lower than the amount of the budget estimates for the three Departments and the Judiciary.

The following is a breakdown of the figures to which I have just referred:

| Budget estimates |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| State.....       | \$283, 686, 476  |
| Justice.....     | 184, 356, 000    |
| Commerce.....    | 763, 763, 925    |
| Judiciary.....   | 26, 489, 740     |
| Total.....       | 1, 258, 296, 141 |
| Passed House     |                  |
| State.....       | \$226, 357, 000  |
| Justice.....     | 181, 567, 000    |
| Commerce.....    | 612, 098, 000    |
| Judiciary.....   | 25, 918, 115     |
| Total.....       | 1, 045, 940, 115 |
| Passed Senate    |                  |
| State.....       | \$227, 877, 838  |
| Justice.....     | 182, 137, 600    |
| Commerce.....    | 609, 500, 560    |
| Judiciary.....   | 25, 936, 865     |
| Total.....       | 1, 045, 452, 863 |
| Conference       |                  |
| State.....       | \$228, 104, 861  |
| Justice.....     | 181, 602, 000    |
| Commerce.....    | 607, 242, 911    |
| Judiciary.....   | 25, 918, 115     |
| Total.....       | 1, 042, 867, 887 |

Mr. Speaker, I must call attention to a very important amendment referred to in the conference report as Senate







82d CONGRESS  
1st Session

# H. R. 5650

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

- 1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5        plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June  
6        30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CHAPTER I  
2 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH  
3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Mis-  
6 cellaneous items", \$550,000: *Provided*, That the appropria-  
7 tion "Clerk hire, Members and Delegates", fiscal year 1952,  
8 is hereby made available for the purposes set forth in sub-  
9 section (c) of House Resolution 318, Eighty-second  
10 Congress.

11 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount  
12 for "Stationery (revolving fund) ", Eighty-second Congress,  
13 first session, \$500, to remain available until expended.

14 CHAPTER II  
15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

17 For the provision of defense community facilities and  
18 services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance  
19 with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Fa-  
20 cilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative  
21 expenses in connection with direct Federal construction of  
22 such facilities, \$1,000,000, to remain available until June  
23 30, 1953.



1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE COMMUNITY

2 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
4 the Federal Security Agency in connection with its func-  
5 tions under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities  
6 and Services Act of 1951, including services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
8 \$200,000.

9 CHAPTER III

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 Flood control: For an additional amount, in accordance  
12 with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of June 22,  
13 1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supplemented,  
14 to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the  
15 Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the  
16 submission of reports thereof to the Congress, \$186,800, to be  
17 merged with the appropriation made under this head in the  
18 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

19 CHAPTER IV

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of  
23 Indians in Oklahoma: For commutation of treaty obligations

1 with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in accord-  
2 ance with the Act of September 1, 1950 (Public Law 747),  
3 \$385,000, including not to exceed \$34,333 for defraying  
4 expenses of making per capita payments authorized by said  
5 Act, to remain available until expended.

## 6 CHAPTER V

### 7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

#### 8 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

##### 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
11 Atomic Energy Commission", \$200,000,000.

#### 12 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

##### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
15 \$1,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-  
16 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount  
17 available for travel expenses, is increased from "\$575,000"  
18 to "\$619,000".

#### 19 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

##### 20 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

##### 21 DEFENSE HOUSING

22 For the provision of defense housing in accordance with  
23 title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities  
24 and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses  
25 (not exceeding \$375,000) of the Public Housing Adminis-

1 tration in connection therewith, \$25,000,000, to remain  
2 available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys or  
3 reserves authorized by section 311 of said Act may be  
4 merged (for accounting purposes only) with moneys or  
5 reserves authorized by sections 303 and 605 (c) of the  
6 Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1543  
7 and 1585) : *Provided further*, That the amount made avail-  
8 able under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices  
9 Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the  
10 Public Housing Administration, is increased from "\$12,-  
11 780,000" to "\$13,155,000".

12 DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

13 For the provision of defense community facilities and  
14 services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance  
15 with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facili-  
16 ties and Services Act of 1951, including administrative ex-  
17 penses (not exceeding \$105,000) in connection with the  
18 construction of such facilities, \$7,500,000, to remain avail-  
19 able until expended: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of  
20 inspections and of providing representatives at the site of  
21 projects being constructed pursuant to said title III from any  
22 appropriations or funds available for such construction shall  
23 be considered nonadministrative, and in the case of projects  
24 financed through loans to public or nonprofit agencies shall  
25 be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees:



1 which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such  
2 services, and amounts so recovered shall be credited to the  
3 appropriations or funds against which such expenses were  
4 charged.

5 REVOLVING FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ISOLATED DEFENSE  
6 SITES

7 For the revolving fund authorized by title IV of the De-  
8 fense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act  
9 of 1951, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE HOUSING AND COM-  
11 MUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
13 in connection with the functions of that office under title I of  
14 the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services  
15 Act of 1951, including rent in the District of Columbia;  
16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and expenses of attendance at  
18 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
19 appropriation; \$603,000.

20 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

21 The amount made available under this head in title IV  
22 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for  
23 administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage  
24 Association, is increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,397,-  
25 500".

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses incident to providing financial assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction is increased from "\$157,250" to "\$212,250"; and such increased amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with all functions of the Office of the Administrator under section 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, and title V of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951.

## FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration is increased by "\$38,250"; and the limitation thereunder on the amounts available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration is increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000": *Provided*, That the National Defense Housing Insurance Fund shall be available, in addition to the purposes for which it is otherwise available under law, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Military construction, Army: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army, as authorized by the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; to remain available until expended, \$1,158,520,748.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Public Works: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first



1 Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public  
 2 Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), naval repairs and im-  
 3 provements to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; including  
 4 not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized  
 5 by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; \$282,000  
 6 for the acquisition of facilities as authorized by said Act of  
 7 September 11, 1950; furniture for public quarters; personnel  
 8 in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services  
 9 necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engi-  
 10 neering and architectural services as authorized by section 3  
 11 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); to remain  
 12 available until expended, \$897,628,460;

13 San Diego, California: For necessary expenditures for  
 14 the construction of facilities to increase the capacity of the  
 15 San Diego water supply system in accordance with the pro-  
 16 visions of H. R. 5102, Eighty-second Congress, \$18,000,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

18 Acquisition and construction of real property: For ac-  
 19 quisition, construction, installation, and equipment of tem-  
 20 porary or permanent public works, military installations,  
 21 and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of  
 22 March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27,  
 23 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of May 11, 1949  
 24 (63 Stat. 66), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564,  
 25 Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951

1 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act  
2 of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second  
3 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,  
4 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and in-  
5 terests therein, may be acquired and construction may  
6 be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by  
7 the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised  
8 Statutes, as amended; not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance  
9 planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of Sep-  
10 tember 28, 1951; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; to  
11 remain available until expended, \$2,112,172,550: *Provided*,  
12 That no part of these funds shall be expended for actual  
13 construction of facilities or structures at Grandview Air  
14 Terminal, Missouri, until the city of Kansas City, Missouri,  
15 has conveyed to the United States Government the fee  
16 simple title to all lands required for the base or has given  
17 the United States Government at least a twenty-five-year  
18 lease to such land on a nominal rental basis: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That not to exceed \$74,745,000 of this appropria-  
20 tion shall be available for the foregoing purposes at McGuire  
21 Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, for airfield  
22 pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard re-  
23 moval, communications facilities, operational facilities, air-  
24 craft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities,  
25 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisi-

1 tion, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops: *Provided*  
 2 *further*, That not to exceed \$1,746,000 of this appropriation  
 3 shall be available for the foregoing purposes at Sioux City  
 4 Airport, Sioux City, Iowa, for airfield pavements, fuel  
 5 storage and dispensing facilities, communications and naviga-  
 6 tional aids facilities, operational facilities, family housing,  
 7 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and medical  
 8 facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$32,981,000  
 9 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing  
 10 purposes at Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, for  
 11 airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, com-  
 12 munication and airfield lighting facilities, operational facili-  
 13 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop  
 14 facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities,  
 15 land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and  
 16 shops.

17 SEC. 602. This chapter may be cited as the "Military  
 18 Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952".

19 CHAPTER VII  
 20 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
 21 JUDGMENTS

22 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-  
 23 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
 24 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
 25 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by



1 United States district courts and the United States Court of  
2 Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 248,  
3 Eighty-second Congress, \$610,912, together with such  
4 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
5 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements  
6 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
7 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
8 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
9 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall  
10 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against  
11 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-  
12 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically  
13 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest  
14 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more  
15 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 16 CHAPTER VIII

### 17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in  
19 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
20 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
21 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
22 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
23 of an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
24 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
25 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that

1 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
2 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
3 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
4 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
5 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the  
6 Government of the United States, is not a member of an  
7 organization of Government employees that asserts the  
8 right to strike against the Government of the United  
9 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is  
10 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
13 in a strike against the Government of the United States or  
14 who is a member of an organization of Government em-  
15 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
16 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
17 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
18 of the Government of the United States by force or violence  
19 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are  
20 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any  
21 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,  
22 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not  
23 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
24 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
25 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

1        SEC. 802. Any funds provided by this Act shall not  
2 be available for the compensation of persons performing  
3 domestic information functions or related supporting functions  
4 in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided herein.

5        SEC. 803. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-  
6 mental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives October 11, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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OCTOBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate adopted conference reports on and cleared for President bills on defense appropriations and State, Justice, Commerce appropriations.

House Armed Services Subcommittee approved pay-increase bill for members of uniformed services.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages 13317-13327*

**Bills Introduced:** Eight bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2263 to S. 2270; S. J. Res. 109; and S. Res. 222 to S. Res. 223.

Pages 13319-13320, 13327

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

Report of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on export controls and policies in east-west trade, pursuant to S. Res. 365 of Eighty-first Congress and S. Res. 56 of Eighty-second Congress (S. Rept. 944);

S. 513, to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II, with amendments (S. Rept. 945);

H. R. 3298, to amend the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to permitting oral prescriptions for certain drugs and requiring written prescriptions for certain other groups of drugs, with amendments (S. Rept. 946);

S. 1368, to amend the act relating to the small claims and conciliation branch of the municipal court of the D. C., with amendments (S. Rept. 947); and

H. R. 5593, authorizing Sabine Lake Bridge and Causeway Authority to build and operate bridge near Port Arthur, Tex., with amendments (S. Rept. 948).

Pages 13318-13319

**Bills Referred:** Four House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 13327

**Supplemental Appropriations:** Senator Wherry was relieved from service as conferee on H. R. 5215, supplemental appropriations for 1952, and Senator Saltonstall was appointed in his place.

Page 13328

**Appropriations:** Committee on Appropriations was authorized to report during recess any bills pending before it.

Page 13351

**Defense Appropriations:** H. R. 5054, defense appropriations for 1952, was cleared for President when Senate adopted conference report thereon, and agreed to House amendment to Senate amendment No. 50, respecting employment of additional personnel in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Pages 13328-13341

**State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations:** By 31 yeas to 27 nays, Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 4740, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1952, and agreed to House amendments to the following Senate amendments:

No. 79, on public lands highways;

No. 103, limiting payments of assessments to international organizations;

No. 104½, respecting employees engaged in personnel work; and

No. 107, authorizing certain positions in grades GS-17 and GS-18 in FBI, and Departments of State and Commerce.

This action clears the bill for the President.

Pages 13341-13350

**Parcel Post:** Conference was requested on S. 1335, to readjust downward the size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail, and Senators Monroney, Smathers, and Butler of Maryland were appointed as conferees.

Page 13351

**Personnel Needs Investigation:** S. Res. 206, to extend authority and increase by \$145,000 expenditures for investigation of personnel needs and practices of governmental departments and agencies, was adopted with committee amendment.

Page 13351

**Railroad Retirement:** S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, was made the Senate's unfinished business.

Pages 13347-13351



**Confirmations:** One hundred and twenty-one postmaster nominations were confirmed. Pages 13377-13378

**Nominations:** Sixty-eight postmaster nominations were received. Pages 13376-13377

**Program for Monday:** Senate recessed at 5:11 p. m. until noon Monday, October 15, when it will consider S. 1347, to amend Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act.

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### APPROPRIATIONS—SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

**Committee on Appropriations:** Committee began hearings on H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations for 1952, with the following witnesses testifying in justification of budget estimates for Air Force public works: Secretary of Air Force Finletter; Maj. Gen. P. W. Tim-

berlake, Director of Installations Matériel; Brig. Gen. Colby M. Meyers, Deputy Director of Installations Matériel; Brig. Gen. M. J. Asensio, Director of Budget, Comptroller; and William S. Fairhurst, Material—all of USAF. Secretary Finletter told the committee that the Air Force is presently requesting the appropriation of \$2.273 billion for the fiscal year 1952 for Air Force public works, in pursuance of Public Law 155 of this Congress. Hearings continue tomorrow.

### INTERNAL SECURITY

**Committee on the Judiciary:** Harold E. Stassen, president, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Kenneth Colegrove, professor at Northwestern University, reappeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee to show how the transcript of proceedings of the State Department round-table conference, held in October 1949, verified their previous testimony before the subcommittee on the same subject. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

# House of Representatives

## Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, October 15, at 12 o'clock noon. For program, see Congressional Program Ahead in this DIGEST.

## Committee Meetings

### PAY INCREASE, UNIFORMED SERVICES

**Committee on Armed Services:** Kilday subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5664, to provide for an increase in the pay and certain allowances of members of the uniformed services. A clean bill containing the amendments and revisions to H. R. 5664 will be introduced Monday, and will be considered by the full committee. Testifying today in connection with the legislation was Lawrence Whiting, a former member of the Hook Commission.

### IRRIGATION—RECLAMATION

**Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:** Ordered the following bills reported to the House:

H. R. 5097, amended, to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws;

H. R. 5633, to approve a contract negotiated with the irrigation districts on the Owyhee Federal project, to authorize its execution; and

H. R. 5680, to amend Public Law 322 (81st Cong.) so as to extend the time of permits covering lands located on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. Rex Lee, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, appeared in favor of this legislation.

Prior to the action taken above the Engle Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation heard Representative Murdock, author of H. R. 5097, who appeared in favor of his bill. The group also considered, but took no action on, H. R. 5602, to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Frenchtown irrigation district, the Malta irrigation district, the Glasgow irrigation district, and the irrigation districts comprising the Owyhee Federal reclamation project, to authorize their execution by the Secretary of the Interior. Heard in favor of this bill were Maurice Green, of Boise, Idaho, an attorney for the Gem irrigation district; and Floyd E. Dominy, of the Bureau of Reclamation.

### COPYRIGHTS—HOLIDAYS—CLAIMS

**Committee on the Judiciary:** Ordered the following bills reported to the House:

H. R. 3589, amended, to amend title 17 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Copyrights," with respect to recording and performing rights in literary works;

H. J. Res. 284, amended, memorialization of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne, author of Home, Sweet Home;

H. J. Res. 308, authorizing the President to proclaim January 13 of each year as Stephen Foster Memorial Day; and







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 16, 1951

For actions of Oct. 15, 1951

82nd-1st, No. 193

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on tax bill. House passed bills to: simplify tariff administration; authorize research and extension program in Virgin Islands; provide additional school lunch assistance to territories and possessions. House committees reported bills to amend price-control law; adjust tobacco quotas; and transfer BAI land at Bethesda.

## HOUSE

1. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4027, to authorize a research and extension program in the Virgin Islands (p. 13413).
2. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Passed as reported H. R. 1732, to provide for allocation of school lunch funds to Hawaii and Alaska on the same basis as the States and to provide that such allocations to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands shall be at least as large per school child as for the lowest-income State (pp. 13413-14).
3. EDUCATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5411, to amend various provisions in the law regarding education assistance in critical defense areas (pp. 13433-41).
4. TARIFFS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5505, to simplify various administrative procedures regarding collection of customs, etc. (pp. 13442-53).  
Passed, as reported earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1153), H. R. 5693, to impose certain duties on the importation of tuna fish (pp. 13506, 13491-6).  
Passed, as reported earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1152), H. R. 5248, to suspend certain import duties on tungsten (pp. 13506, 13486-91).
5. PRICE CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 2170, to amend the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act, regarding cost allowances in connection with price control (H. Rept. 1186)(p. 13506).
6. TOBACCO QUOTAS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3554, to make various modifications in the requirements regarding marketing quotas for Maryland tobacco (H. Rept. 1184)(p. 13506).
7. TAXATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 4473, the tax bill (pp.

13453-86). The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment, subjecting tax-exempt cooperatives to normal tax and surtax on earnings not definitely allocated to the accounts of patrons, with several perfecting and modifying amendments.

8. PURCHASING. Began debate on H. R. 2574, to authorize the Comptroller General to examine the books and records of those who have contracts with the Government which were negotiated without advertising (pp. 13497-502).
9. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2150, to authorize USDA to transfer to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission a tract of land formerly used as the BAI Bethesda animal-disease station (H. Rept. 1186) (p. 13506).
10. FLOOD RELIEF. Rep. Norrell, Ark., criticized Colonel Howse's handling of the ODM estimates for flood relief, etc. (pp. 13414-16).
11. POSTAL RATES. House conferees were appointed on S. 1335, to readjust the size and weight limits on parcel post (p. 13412).
12. INFORMATION. Rep. Keating, N. Y., criticized the recent Executive Order extending military security regulations to civilian agencies (pp. 13452-3).
13. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Joint Committee on Defense Production authorized its staff, during recess of Congress, to investigate allocations of critical, strategic, and scarce materials, and the power shortage (p. D974).

#### SENATE

14. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1135, to provide a recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit (S. Rept. No. 956) (pp. 13380-1).  
This committee also reported with amendments S. 2077, providing for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the FBI (S. Rept. No. 950) (pp. 13380).
15. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Telford Taylor to be Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration, by a vote of 41-20 (pp. 13403-8).
16. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. The "Daily Digest" states that the Appropriations Committee concluded hearings on this bill, H. R. 5650, after hearing testimony from various witnesses (p. D972).
17. HOUSING; VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed without amendment S. 2244, to place Korean veterans on the same basis as World War II veterans with respect to housing, after the bill was reported without amendment from the Banking and Currency Committee (S. Rept. No. 957) (pp. 13402-3).
18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. McFarland announced that the Senate would next consider H. R. 2094, authorizing grants for hospital facilities, to be followed by S. 1976, the D. C. home rule bill, but that these would be laid aside for the consideration of the conference report on the tax bill or on any of the appropriation bills if these are reported.  
Sen. Capehart asked if there was any chance that the Senate might take up S. 2104, to repeal Section 104 of the Defense Production Act with regard to import controls on fats, oils, and dairy products, and S. 2130, to provide for slaughter quotas and allocation of livestock, but Sen. McFarland said: "Unless



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bills on railroad retirement, drug prescriptions, and veterans' housing.

House passed bills on Reserve components, school aid in defense areas, and customs simplification.

Senate committees voted to report bills on congressional salaries, civil-service investigations, military aid compact, defense information penalty, and private bills.

House Monopoly Subcommittee resumed hearings regarding organized baseball.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages 13379-13382*

**Bills Introduced:** Five bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2271 to S. 2275. Page 13381

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

S. 1117, to create Commission on Congressional Salaries, with amendments (S. Rept. 949);

S. 2077, to provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the FBI, with amendments (S. Rept. 950);

S. 968, to consent to compact relating to mutual military aid in an emergency between New York and New Jersey (S. Rept. 951);

H. R. 1672, 2207, and S. 1839, private bills (S. Repts. 952-954);

S. 1292, to increase penalty for gathering and delivering certain defense information to aid foreign governments during peace (S. Rept. 955);

S. 1135, to provide a recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit, with amendments (S. Rept. 956);

S. 2244, amending certain housing legislation to grant preferences to veterans of the Korean conflict (S. Rept. 957); and

H. R. 4808, providing for the granting of an easement for a public road through the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina (S. Rept. 958).

Pages 13380-13381, 13402

**Railroad Retirement:** S. 1347, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, to provide additional benefits and to bring in additional

revenues and savings to the railroad retirement account, was passed with committee amendments.

Pages 13383-13392

**Railroad Retirement Study:** Committee on Rules and Administration was discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 51, to establish Joint Congressional Committee on Railroad Retirement Legislation, and Senate adopted the resolution with amendment by Senator Douglas to eliminate authorization for \$50,000 expenditures from contingent funds of House and Senate to pay expenses of the study. Pages 13392-13394

**Drug Prescriptions:** Senate passed H. R. 3298, to amend the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to permitting oral prescriptions for certain drugs and requiring written prescriptions for certain other groups of drugs, after adopting committee amendments and a Humphrey amendment to clarify title of the bill.

Senate asked for conference and appointed Senators Lehman, Humphrey, and Nixon as conferees.

Pages 13394-13398

**Veterans' Housing:** Senate passed without amendment S. 2244, amending certain housing legislation to grant preferences to veterans of the Korean conflict.

Pages 13402-13403

**D. C. Hospitals:** Senate began consideration of H. R. 2094, to authorize the making of grants for hospital facilities in D. C. Pending at recess was Langer amendment respecting interest rates. Page 13399

**Military Claims:** Motion was entered by Senator Capehart to reconsider passage on October 11 of H. R. 1181, authorizing payment of claims arising from the correc-



tion of injustices in military or naval service records, and Senator Capehart moved that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

Pages 13408-13409

**Confirmations:** By 41 yeas to 20 nays, the nomination of Telford Taylor, of New York, to be Administrator of Small Defense Plants Administration was confirmed. Also confirmed were the nominations of Maple T. Harl, of Colorado, and Henry Earl Cook, of Ohio, to be members, Board of Directors, FDIC.

Page 13409

**Nominations:** Three Marine Corps nominations were received.

Page 13409

**Program for Tuesday:** Senate recessed at 4:25 p. m. until noon Tuesday, October 16, when it will continue on H. R. 2094, to authorize the making of grants for hospital facilities in D. C., to be followed by S. 1976, D. C. home rule. If conference report on H. R. 4473, tax bill, is submitted, or if an appropriation bill is reported, it is the intention to temporarily put aside H. R. 2094, D. C. hospital grants, for consideration of such legislation.

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### APPROPRIATIONS—SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

**Committee on Appropriations:** Committee concluded hearings on H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations, after receiving testimony from various witnesses, as follows: Under Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Whitehair, and Admirals Harry R. Thurber, Joseph F. Jelley, and Edward W. Clexton, and their staffs, on funds for naval public works; Senator Brewster on Portland Harbor; Senator Smathers on Florida Keys Sanitary District; Senator Schoepfel on Kirwin Dam Reclamation Service; James Cleland, Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa., and Frank H. Altdorfer, Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, Pa., on Olmstead Air Force Base, Lancaster, Pa.; Orville Slater, San Antonio Laundry and Dry Cleaners Association, San Antonio, Tex., against military laundry at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.; and the following witnesses and their staffs in support of estimates for their respective agencies: Rufus Miles, Assistant Administrator for Defense, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, USPHS, and Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Chief, Children's Bureau—all of FSA; Franklin D. Richards, Commissioner, FHA; Raymond M. Foley, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency; John T. Koehler, Chairman, Renegotiation Board; James M. Mead, FTC; Robert Ramspeck, Civil Service Commission; and Bruce Brown, Defense Petroleum Administration, Department of the Interior.

On Saturday, October 13, committee heard Maj. P. W. Timberlake, Director of Installations Matériel; Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army; and J. M. Fields, vice president, Atlantic Coast Line, on estimates

for military construction in connection with same bill. Senator Holland appeared on Florida Keys Sanitary District.

### U. N. NOMINATION—JESSUP

**Committee on Foreign Relations:** Subcommittee, in an afternoon executive session, agreed to meet again in the morning to hear Mr. Jessup in closed session if he desires to reply to testimony taken today. Whether he appears or not, the subcommittee is scheduled to make a report tomorrow, favorable or unfavorable, to the full committee.

Harold E. Stassen, president, University of Pennsylvania, appeared again before the subcommittee in a morning session to continue his testimony against the nomination of Philip Jessup to be U. S. Delegate to the U. N. General Assembly.

### MILITARY AID COMPACT, DEFENSE INFORMATION PENALTY, AND PRIVATE IMMIGRATION AND CLAIMS BILLS

**Committee on the Judiciary:** In executive session, committee voted to report without amendment S. 968, to consent to compact relating to mutual military aid in an emergency between New York and New Jersey; S. 1292, to increase penalty for gathering and delivering certain defense information to aid foreign governments during peace; S. 1839, private immigration bill; and H. R. 1672 and H. R. 2207, private claims bills.

It also approved four nominations, as follows: George W. Foltz to be U. S. district judge for division No. 1, District of Alaska; Francis Xavier Chapados to be U. S. marshal for division No. 4, District of Alaska; Edmund Port to be U. S. attorney for the northern district of New York; and Myles J. Lane, to be U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York.

### JUDICIAL NOMINATION

**Committee on the Judiciary:** On Saturday, October 13, in executive session, the committee continued its hearings on the nomination of Frieda B. Hennock to be U. S. district judge for the southern district of New York, with the following witnesses expressing their views on the nomination: Robert Daru, of Daru, Vischi & Winter, New York; Claude Hope, of Delafield, Marsh & Hope, New York; Louis S. Posner and Morris Buchter, New York; Sidney Krause, of Krause, Hirsch, Leven & Heilpern, New York; Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., of Karelsen, Ruben & Rosenberg, New York; Emil K. Ellis, Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, New York; and Pauline Malter James, New York City Planning Commission.

### CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES, AND CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS

**Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:** In executive session, committee voted to report with amendment S. 1117, to create Commission on Congressional







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 19, 1951

For actions of Oct. 18, 1951

32nd-1st, No. 196

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House received conference reports on Federal pay increase and graduated leave. Senate passed foreign aid appropriation bill. Senate adopted new conference report on tax bill. Senate committee voted to report 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee submitted report on supply of fertilizers, farm machinery, and pesticides. Senate committee reported bills to authorize research and extension program in Virgin Islands and to provide for fire control headquarters in Montana.

## STAFF

- FOREIGN AID.** Passed as reported H. R. 5684, the mutual security appropriation bill, by a vote of 57 to 43 (see Digest 194 for summary of bill as reported) (pp. 13681-7, 13688-700). Sens. McHollor, Hayden, Russell, McCarran, O'Mahoney, Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, and Saltonstall were appointed conferees (p. 13700).
- TAXATION.** Adopted the second conference report on H. R. 4473, the tax bill (pp. 13700-6). Among the changes made in this report are: (1) a provision that rural electrification cooperatives and certain mutual insurance companies are to be exempted from the requirement of filing information returns with respect to patronage dividends or refunds made to their patrons; and (2) a provision that the present method of computing the holding period for timber, i.e., that the holding period shall run from the date of the contract for disposal of the timber, be retained in lieu of the provision in the bill which made the holding period run from the date of the cutting of the timber.
- SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** The Appropriations Committee voted to report, this bill, H. R. 5650 (p. 13990). The committee was authorized to report the bill during recess, and an order was entered making it the unfinished business (pp. 13712-3). The "Daily Digest" states that the bill was reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1036) (p. 989).

4. **FERTILIZERS; FARM MACHINERY; PESTICIDES.** The Agriculture Committee submitted a report on the supply and demand for fertilizers, farm machinery, and pesticides (S. Rept. 1031) (p. 13677).
5. **FORESTS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1628, to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest fire control operations of the Forest Service at or near Missoula, Montana (S. Rept. 1034) (p. 13676).
6. **VIRGIN ISLANDS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4027, to provide for an agricultural research and extension program in the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 1035) (p. 13676).
7. **IMPORT CONTROLS.** Sen. Fulbright requested consideration of S. 2104, to repeal Section 104 of the Defense Production Act regarding import controls on fats, oil and dairy products, but Sen. McFarland said unless he were assured some action would be taken on the bill in the House he did not feel that it was worthwhile to keep the Senate in session to consider it. Sen. Fulbright said: "If we do not take any action, I am reliably informed that some six or eight countries will be forced to take action which will be detrimental to agriculture in this country as a whole." He and Sen. Dirksen debated the merits of the bill. (pp. 13712-3).
8. **PRICE CONTROLS.** Sen. Robertson expressed disappointment at the failure of the House to act on the revision of the so-called Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act regarding price ceilings and predicted a considerable price increase as a result of this amendment before action can be taken in the second session of the 82nd Congress (p. 13680).
9. **PROPERTY.** Concurred in the House amendments to S. 921, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (see Item 12, Digest 195) (p. 13679). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Also concurred in the House amendments to S. 1952, to amend or repeal certain Government property laws (p. 13679). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. **INFORMATION.** Sen. Schoeppel criticized the "suppression" of information by Government departments and inserted a Farm Journal editorial, "The Honest Do Not Hide" criticizing secrecy in Government activities, particularly referring to a potato marketing agreement referendum in which it is claimed the USDA officials kept the counting of ballots secret and refused to allow growers as observers (p. 13716).
11. **NOMINATION.** Received the nomination of Richard M. Bissell, Jr. to be Deputy Director for Mutual Security (p. 13716).

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

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OCTOBER 18 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5650]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5650), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

|                                                                                                                                                                       |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House.....                                                                                                                                   | \$4, 428, 357, 970 |
| Amount of decrease by Senate.....                                                                                                                                     | —411, 659, 704     |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....                                                                                                                             | 4, 016, 698, 266   |
| Total estimates considered by the Senate (contained in H. Docs. Nos. 185, 236, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, and 248, and S. Docs. Nos. 77, 78, 79, and 80)..... | 5, 087, 517, 074   |



## Summary by chapter of Senate committee recommendations

| Chapter | Agency                                           | Budget estimates | Recommended in House bill | Amount recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with— |                 |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|         |                                                  |                  |                           |                                        | Estimates                                               | House bill      |
| I       | Legislative-----                                 | \$650, 500       | \$550, 500                | \$550, 500                             | — \$100, 000                                            | -----           |
| II      | Federal Security Agency-----                     | 25, 500, 000     | 1, 200, 000               | 10, 300, 000                           | — 15, 200, 000                                          | + \$9, 100, 000 |
| III     | Agriculture-----                                 | 1, 475, 000      | 186, 800                  | 186, 800                               | — 1, 288, 200                                           | -----           |
| IV      | Interior-----                                    | 5, 385, 000      | 385, 000                  | 4, 335, 000                            | — 1, 050, 000                                           | + 3, 950, 000   |
| V       | Independent Offices-----                         | 564, 080, 000    | 239, 103, 000             | 251, 503, 000                          | — 312, 577, 000                                         | + 12, 400, 000  |
| VI      | Department of Defense—Military public works----- | 4, 488, 541, 158 | 4, 186, 321, 758          | 3, 747, 637, 550                       | — 740, 903, 608                                         | — 438, 684, 208 |
| VII     | Emergency agencies-----                          | -----            | -----                     | 300, 000                               | + 300, 000                                              | + 300, 000      |
| VIII    | Claims-----                                      | 1, 885, 416      | 610, 912                  | 1, 885, 416                            | -----                                                   | + 1, 274, 504   |
|         | Total-----                                       | 5, 087, 517, 074 | 4, 428, 357, 970          | 4, 016, 698, 266                       | — 1, 070, 818, 808                                      | — 411, 659, 704 |

## MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

In the review of the supplemental appropriation bill covering the military public works funds for the Department of Defense, your committee does not believe that certain items of construction, such as laundries and individual room-type barracks, should be provided, and that the standards generally applied by the services are above those which can prudently be accepted for execution at this time. Your committee has modified the language of the appropriation act to preclude the abusive use of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts. The committee further believes that the language of the appropriation act should make clear the intent of Congress that this program is to be executed in an orderly, businesslike fashion without the application of expediting funds or the assumption of unreasonable completion dates for any item included in the program. It is the feeling of this committee that every item included for funding can be obtained without additional appropriations and the committee does not intend to entertain requests from the services for additional funds in support of items for which funds are herein provided.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate for military construction, Department of the Army, is \$1,237,069,698. The committee made an over-all reduction from this estimate of approximately 25 percent, rounded to \$300,000,000, leaving a total recommended appropriation of \$937,069,698. The cuts are to be applied by the Secretary of Defense, with the elimination of the less-urgent projects, and with the full amount of those of the highest priority which can come within the specific amount of money.

In making this reduction the committee sustained the House reductions of \$75,000,000 based on estimated unit prices for construction activities and the House reduction of \$805,450 for the anti-aircraft firing range at Bethany Beach, Del.

Also included in the committee reduction are three items at Fort Belvoir, Va. These are reductions of \$10,800,000 for enlisted men's barracks; \$624,000 for WAC's barracks; and \$582,000 for acquisition of land adjacent to the engineer proving ground.

In addition to this, no funds have been provided herein for the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force for hospital construction not already commenced. The committee is of the opinion that a more careful review should be made of existing hospital facilities, and that this review can be completed and a full report thereon made to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House in the next session of the Congress.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## PUBLIC WORKS

The budget estimate for public works, Department of the Navy, is \$950,271,460. The committee made an over-all reduction from this estimate of approximately 25 percent, rounded to \$230,000,000, leav-

ing a recommended appropriation of \$720,271,460. Included in this is \$35,247,000 for certain classified projects not considered by the House.

In making its reductions the committee sustained the House in providing no funds for the construction of a dam on the Santa Margarita River at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.

The committee has also disapproved the request for \$3,000,000 for the construction of a railroad spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, N. C., which was approved by the House. However, the committee wants assurance from the Navy at the hearings on the first supplemental bill submitted at the second session of the Eighty-second Congress that the railroad has given evidence in writing that it will provide, at an early date, service to Camp Lejeune comparable to that to be provided under the House provision.

The committee has disapproved the request for all Navy hospital construction not already commenced.

#### REFUND TO THE FLORIDA KEYS AQUEDUCT COMMISSION

The committee has recommended the appropriation of \$1,096,392 as a refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission. This would retire the amount owed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and enable the Navy to operate independently the water-transportation system from Homestead, Fla., to Key West.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

##### ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

The budget estimate for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, is \$2,301,200,000. The committee has made an over-all reduction from this estimate of approximately 10 percent, rounded to \$230,000,000, leaving a total recommended appropriation of \$2,071,200,000.

In making these reductions the committee sustained the House action in disallowing \$7,779,000 for the Olmsted Air Force Base near Lancaster, Pa., and the reduction of \$3,495,450 for laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

The committee recommends in the over-all reduction that no funds be provided for the laundry and dry-cleaning plant at Lake Charles, La., and has further provided that no part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

In regard to the House reduction of \$150,000,000 the committee recommends the restoration of \$25,000,000 of that amount.

Included in the over-all reduction of funds for the Air Force is all hospital construction not already commenced.



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

**Chapter I. Legislative Branch:****Senate:**

The committee recommends that the following language relative to official long-distance telephone calls made by Senators to and from Washington, D. C., be added to the bill:

## SENATE

*Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate", paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixty", and by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "three hundred".*

**Chapter II. Federal Security Agency:**

|                                                |               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Defense Community facilities and services----- | \$9, 000, 000 |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the House allowance, but \$15,000,000 under the budget estimate, for loans or grants to public and nonprofit agencies for the purposes authorized in sec. 304 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951. The funds recommended are to be used exclusively for construction of water purification facilities, interceptors, and sewage treatment facilities, and refuse collection and disposal facilities. No funds have been allowed—either assistance or administrative—for construction, operation, development, or administration of day-care or recreation facilities nor for hospitals and health centers and hospital and related services.

|                                                                       |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and services----- | 100, 000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Total increases, chapter II----- | 9, 100, 000 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|

**Chapter IV. Department of the Interior:****Bureau of Reclamation:**

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Construction and rehabilitation----- | 3, 200, 000 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|

The additional amount recommended by the committee is for the construction of Kirwin Dam in the Kansas River Basin of the Missouri River Basin project.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended.

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Construction and rehabilitation----- | 750, 000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|

The additional amount recommended by the committee is for the commencement of construction of the Jamestown, N. Dak., unit of the Missouri-Souris project.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Chapter IV. Department of the Interior—Continued

## Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Total increases, chapter IV----- | \$3, 950, 000 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|

## Chapter V. Independent offices:

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Civil Service Commission----- | 700, 000 |
|-------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full estimate of \$1,700,000 for an additional amount for investigations, in order to enable the Commission to process increased workloads in connection with the Federal loyalty program.

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Federal Trade Commission----- | 200, 000 |
|-------------------------------|----------|

The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$300,000 in S. Doc. 80 and approved \$200,000 as an additional amount for salaries and expenses in connection with legal case work of the antimonopoly program in order to allow the Commission more adequately to undertake the enforcement of Public Law 899 of the 81st Cong. which amended sec. 7 of the Clayton Act to prohibit business mergers which would have the effect of creating monopoly or substantially lessening competition.

## Housing and Home Finance Agency:

## Defense housing:

The committee recommends that the following language be stricken from the bill:

(for accounting purposes only)

The committee feels that the Administrator should be permitted to effect the economies intended by the proviso allowing consolidation of operating funds in connection with projects built under the present housing program with similar funds for projects built under previous war and emergency housing programs, without the handicap injected by the language recommended to be stricken.

|                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Defense community facilities and services----- | 7, 500, 000 |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full estimate of \$15,000,000. The committee believes that the amount is necessary in order that the most urgent needs for such facilities may be met with a minimum of delay.

|                                                               |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites----- | 2, 500, 000 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total revolving fund of \$7,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 below the estimate of \$10,000,000.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Chapter V. Independent officer—Continued

## Housing and Home Finance Agency—Continued

## Defense housing—Continued

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

*including necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title,*

## Federal National Mortgage Association:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation for the association be increased by an additional amount of \$62,500, to provide a total limitation of \$3,460,000, which is \$50,000 below the estimate.

## Office of the Administrator, prefabricated housing, etc.:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation relating to prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction be increased by an additional amount of \$25,000, to provide a total limitation of \$237,250, which is \$30,000 below the estimate.

## Federal Housing Administration:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation for the Administration be increased by an additional amount of \$6,750, to provide a total limitation of \$45,000, which is \$6,000 below the estimate.

## Renegotiation Board-----

\$1, 500, 000

The committee approved the full amount of the budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 77 to cover the expenses of the Renegotiation Board created by the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (Public Law 9).

The committee has approved the purchase of 3 automobiles, instead of 8 as estimated, and in allowing the hire of passenger motor vehicles the committee intends to provide for the use of public transportation and does not approve funds for the hire of privately owned automobiles.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,500,000: Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section.*



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Chapter V. Independent offices—Continued

## Corporations:

## Inland Waterways Corporation:

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

## CORPORATIONS

## INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

*The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress) shall not apply to the operating personnel of the Inland Waterways Corporation.*

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Total increases, chapter V----- | \$12, 400, 000 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|

## Chapter VI. Department of Defense, Military Public Works:

## Department of the Navy:

|                                                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Refund to Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission----- | 1, 096, 392 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

*Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: For refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1949 (Public Law 379, Eighty-first Congress), \$1,096,392.*

## General provisions, Department of Defense:

The committee recommends that the following sections be added to the bill:

*SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.*

*SEC. 603. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.*

*SEC. 604. No part of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.*

|                                        |               |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total increase, Department of Defense- | \$1, 096, 392 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Chapter VII, Emergency Agencies:

## Office of Defense Mobilization:

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

## OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the funds available for compensation of persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public of the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business, and labor about rules, regulations, and orders issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.*

## Department of the Interior:

## Office of the Secretary, Defense Production Activities-----

\$300,000

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$300,000, in order to provide a total of \$2,700,000 for the 1952 activities of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities," \$300,000.*

## Chapter VIII. Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments-----

1,274,504

## Chapter IX. General provisions:

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

*SEC. 903. No part of the money appropriated to any department, or made available for expenditure by any corporation, in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such department or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—*

*(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information*

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Chapter IX. General provisions—Continued

*coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or*

*(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,*

*shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2). No person whose only performance of the functions described in (1) or (2) of the preceding sentence is in activities necessary for the enforcement of law, promotion of safety of human life, dissemination of weather information, or scientific experimentation, or whose compensation is paid from funds appropriated specifically for International Information and Educational Activities shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be engaged in the performance of the functions so described.*

## TOTAL INCREASES

|                                                                         |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Chapter II. Federal Security Agency-----                                | \$9, 100, 000 |
| Chapter IV. Department of the Interior-----                             | 3, 950, 000   |
| Chapter V. Independent Offices-----                                     | 12, 400, 000  |
| Chapter VI. Department of Defense-----                                  | 1, 096, 392   |
| Chapter VII. Emergency Agencies-----                                    | 300, 000      |
| Chapter VIII. Claims for damages, audited claims,<br>and judgments----- | 1, 274, 504   |
| Total increases-----                                                    | 28, 120, 896  |

## DECREASES

## Chapter VI:

## Department of Defense:

## Department of the Army:

Military construction, Army----- \$221, 451, 050

## Department of the Navy:

Public works----- 177, 357, 000

## Department of the Air Force:

Acquisition and construction of real  
property----- 40, 972, 550

Total decrease, Department of De-  
fense----- 439, 780, 600

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Total decrease----- | 439, 780, 600 |
| Total increase----- | 28, 120, 896  |

Net decrease----- 411, 659, 704

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate----- 4, 016, 698, 266



Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                       | Estimates    | Recommended in<br>House bill | Amount recom-<br>mended by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill -<br>compared with— |                |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                |                                                                            |              |                              |                                                | Estimates                                                    | House bill     |
|                | LEGISLATIVE BRANCH                                                         |              |                              |                                                |                                                              |                |
|                | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES                                                   |              |                              |                                                |                                                              |                |
|                | CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE                                           |              |                              |                                                |                                                              |                |
| 247            | Miscellaneous items-----                                                   | \$650, 000   | \$550, 000                   | \$550, 000                                     | —\$100, 000                                                  | -----          |
| 247            | Stationary (revolving fund)-----                                           | 500          | 500                          | 500                                            | -----                                                        | -----          |
|                | Total, legislative Branch<br>(ch. I)-----                                  | 650, 500     | 550, 500                     | 550, 500                                       | —\$100, 000                                                  | -----          |
|                | FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY                                                    |              |                              |                                                |                                                              |                |
| 242            | Defense community facilities and<br>services-----                          | 25, 000, 000 | 1, 000, 000                  | 10, 000, 000                                   | —15, 000, 000                                                | +\$9, 000, 000 |
| 242            | Salaries and expenses, defense com-<br>munity facilities and services----- | 500, 000     | 200, 000                     | 300, 000                                       | —200, 000                                                    | +100, 000      |
|                | Total, Federal Security Agency<br>(ch. II)-----                            | 25, 500, 000 | 1, 200, 000                  | 10, 300, 000                                   | —15, 200, 000                                                | +9, 100, 000   |
|                | DEPARTMENT OF<br>AGRICULTURE                                               |              |                              |                                                |                                                              |                |
| 243            | Flood control-----                                                         | 1, 475, 000  | 186, 800                     | 186, 800                                       | —1, 288, 200                                                 | -----          |
|                | Total, Department of Agricul-<br>ture (Ch. III)-----                       | 1, 475, 000  | 186, 800                     | 186, 800                                       | —1, 288, 200                                                 | -----          |

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued*

| H. Doc.<br>No.              | Department or agency                                                   | Estimates     | Recommended in<br>House bill | Amount recom-<br>mended by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill<br>compared with— |                |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                             |                                                                        |               |                              |                                                | Estimates                                                  | House bill     |
| 246                         | DEPARTMENT OF THE<br>INTERIOR                                          |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                             | BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS                                               |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                             | Commutation of treaties, Choctaw<br>Nation of Indians in Oklahoma----- | \$385, 000    | \$385, 000                   | \$385, 000                                     | -----                                                      | -----          |
| S. Doc.<br>67               | BUREAU OF RECLAMATION                                                  |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                             | Construction and rehabilitation-----                                   | 5, 000, 000   | -----                        | 3, 200, 000                                    | -\$1, 800, 000                                             | +\$3, 200, 000 |
|                             | Construction and rehabilitation-----                                   | -----         | -----                        | 750, 000                                       | +750, 000                                                  | +750, 000      |
|                             | Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----                                      | 5, 000, 000   | -----                        | 3, 950, 000                                    | -1, 050, 000                                               | +3, 950, 000   |
|                             | Total, Department of Interior<br>(ch. IV)-----                         | 5, 385, 000   | 385, 000                     | 4, 335, 000                                    | -1, 050, 000                                               | +3, 950, 000   |
| 238<br>241<br>S. Doc.<br>80 | INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                                    |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                             | ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION-----                                          | 484, 240, 000 | 200, 000, 000                | 200, 000, 000                                  | -284, 240, 000                                             | -----          |
|                             | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION-----                                          | 1, 700, 000   | 1, 000, 000                  | 1, 700, 000                                    | -----                                                      | +700, 000      |
|                             | FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION-----                                          | 300, 000      | -----                        | 200, 000                                       | -100, 000                                                  | +200, 000      |

| HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY |                                                                                                                                                   |             |             |             |              |             |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 242                             | Office of the Administrator:                                                                                                                      |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | Defense Housing-----                                                                                                                              | 150,000,000 | 225,000,000 | 225,000,000 | -25,000,000  | -----       |
|                                 | Defense Community Facilities<br>and Services-----                                                                                                 | 15,000,000  | 7,500,000   | 15,000,000  | -----        | +7,500,000  |
|                                 | Revolving Fund for Development<br>of Isolated Defense Sites-----                                                                                  | 10,000,000  | 5,000,000   | 7,500,000   | -2,500,000   | +2,500,000  |
|                                 | Salaries and expenses, Defense<br>Housing and Community Fa-<br>cilities and Services-----                                                         | 1,340,000   | 603,000     | 603,000     | -737,000     | -----       |
|                                 | Federal National Mortgage Asso-<br>ciation-----                                                                                                   | (3)         | (4)         | (6)         | -----        | -----       |
|                                 | Prefabricated Housing-----                                                                                                                        | (6)         | (7)         | (8)         | -----        | -----       |
|                                 | Federal Housing Administration--                                                                                                                  | (9)         | (10)        | (11)        | -----        | -----       |
| S. Doc.<br>77                   | Renegotiation Board-----                                                                                                                          | 1,500,000   | -----       | 1,500,000   | -----        | +1,500,000  |
|                                 | Total, Independent Offices<br>(ch. V)-----                                                                                                        | 564,080,000 | 239,103,000 | 251,503,000 | -312,577,000 | +12,400,000 |
|                                 | 1 Administrative expenses for Public Housing Administration increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,280,000."                                      |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 2 Administrative expenses for Public Housing Administration increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,155,000."                                      |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 3 Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,510,000."                                                                          |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 4 Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,397,500."                                                                          |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 5 Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,460,000."                                                                          |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 6 Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$267,250."                                                                              |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 7 Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$212,250."                                                                              |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 8 Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$237,250."                                                                              |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 9 Administrative expenses increased by "\$51,000," and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,800,000."  |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 10 Administrative expenses increased by "\$38,250," and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000." |             |             |             |              |             |
|                                 | 11 Administrative expenses increased by "\$45,000," and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000." |             |             |             |              |             |



*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued*

| H. Doc.<br>No.        | Department or agency                                  | Estimates        | Recommended in<br>House bill | Amount recom-<br>mended by Senate<br>committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill<br>compared with— |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                       |                                                       |                  |                              |                                                | Estimates                                                  | House bill     |
| DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE |                                                       |                  |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
| 185                   | DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:                               |                  |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                       | Military construction, Army-----                      | 1, 237, 069, 698 | 1, 158, 520, 748             | 937, 069, 698                                  | —300, 000, 000                                             | —221, 451, 050 |
| 185                   | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY:                               |                  |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                       | Florida Keys Aqueduct Commis-<br>sion-----            |                  |                              | 1, 096, 392                                    | +1, 096, 392                                               | +1, 096, 392   |
| 236                   | Public works-----                                     | 950, 271, 460    | 897, 628, 460                | 720, 271, 460                                  | —230, 000, 000                                             | —177, 357, 000 |
|                       | San Diego, Calif-----                                 |                  | 18, 000, 000                 | 18, 000, 000                                   | +18, 000, 000                                              | -----          |
|                       | Total, Department of the Navy-----                    | 950, 271, 460    | 915, 628, 460                | 739, 367, 852                                  | —210, 903, 608                                             | —176, 260, 608 |
| 185                   | DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE:                          |                  |                              |                                                |                                                            |                |
|                       | Acquisition and construction of<br>real property----- | 2, 301, 200, 000 | 2, 112, 172, 550             | 2, 071, 200, 000                               | —230, 000, 000                                             | —40, 972, 550  |
|                       | Total, Department of Defense<br>(ch. VI)-----         | 4, 488, 541, 158 | 4, 186, 321, 758             | 3, 747, 637, 550                               | —740, 903, 608                                             | —438, 684, 208 |

EMERGENCY AGENCIES  
(CH. VII)

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

Office of the Secretary-----

248 Judgments and authorized claims-----

Grand total-----

|               |               |               |                |          |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| -----         | -----         | -----         | -----          | -----    | -----        |
| 1,885,416     | 610,912       | 300,000       | +300,000       | +300,000 | +300,000     |
| -----         | -----         | -----         | -----          | -----    | -----        |
| 1,885,416     | 610,912       | 1,885,416     | -----          | -----    | +1,274,504   |
| -----         | -----         | -----         | -----          | -----    | -----        |
| 5,087,517,074 | 4,428,357,970 | 4,016,698,266 | -1,070,818,808 | -----    | -411,659,704 |

O





Calendar No. 986

82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5650

[Report No. 1036]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 18 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June  
6       30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

### CHAPTER I

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

9       *Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-*  
10       *ninth Congress, under the heading "Contingent expenses of the*  
11       *Senate", paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the*

1 word “fifty” and inserting in lieu thereof “sixty”, and by  
 2 striking out the words “two hundred and fifty” and inserting  
 3 in lieu thereof “three hundred”.

## 4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### 5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

6 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for “Mis-  
 7 cellaneous items”, \$550,000: *Provided*, That the appropria-  
 8 tion “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates”, fiscal year 1952,  
 9 is hereby made available for the purposes set forth in sub-  
 10 section (c) of House Resolution 318, Eighty-second  
 11 Congress.

12 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount  
 13 for “Stationery (revolving fund)”, Eighty-second Congress,  
 14 first session, \$500, to remain available until expended.

## 15 CHAPTER II

### 16 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

#### 17 DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

18 For the provision of defense community facilities and  
 19 services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance  
 20 with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Fa-  
 21 cilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative  
 22 expenses in connection with direct Federal construction of  
 23 such facilities, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$10,000,000, to remain available  
 24 until June 30, 1953.

## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE COMMUNITY

## 2 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of  
4 the Federal Security Agency in connection with its func-  
5 tions under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities  
6 and Services Act of 1951, including services as authorized  
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,  
8 ~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000.

## 9 CHAPTER III

## 10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 Flood control: For an additional amount, in accordance  
12 with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of June 22,  
13 1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supplemented,  
14 to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the  
15 Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the  
16 submission of reports thereof to the Congress, \$186,800, to be  
17 merged with the appropriation made under this head in the  
18 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

## 19 CHAPTER IV

## 20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of  
23 Indians in Oklahoma: For commutation of treaty obligations  
24 with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma in accord-



1   ance with the Act of September 1, 1950 (Public Law 747),  
 2   \$385,000, including not to exceed \$34,333 for defraying  
 3   expenses of making per capita payments authorized by said  
 4   Act, to remain available until expended.

5                                   BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6       *Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional*  
 7   *amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$3,200,000, to*  
 8   *remain available until expended.*

9       *Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional*  
 10   *amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$750,000, to*  
 11   *remain available until expended.*

12                                   CHAPTER V

13                                   INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14                                   ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

15                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
 17   Atomic Energy Commission", \$200,000,000.

18                                   CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

19                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 21   ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,700,000; and the limitation under this head  
 22   in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the  
 23   amount available for travel expenses, is increased from  
 24   "\$575,000" to "\$619,000".

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

## DEFENSE HOUSING

For the provision of defense housing in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses (not exceeding \$375,000) of the Public Housing Administration in connection therewith, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys or reserves authorized by section 311 of said Act may be merged ~~(for accounting purposes only)~~ with moneys or reserves authorized by sections 303 and 605 (c) of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1543 and 1585) : *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,155,000".

## DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For the provision of defense community facilities and

1 services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance  
 2 with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facili-  
 3 ties and Services Act of 1951, including administrative ex-  
 4 penses (not exceeding \$105,000) in connection with the  
 5 construction of such facilities, ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$15,000,000, to  
 6 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That necessary  
 7 expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the  
 8 site of projects being constructed pursuant to said title III  
 9 from any appropriations or funds available for such construc-  
 10 tion shall be considered nonadministrative, and in the case of  
 11 projects financed through loans to public or nonprofit agencies  
 12 shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of  
 13 fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of ren-  
 14 dering such services, and amounts so recovered shall be  
 15 credited to the appropriations or funds against which such  
 16 expenses were charged.

17 REVOLVING FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ISOLATED DEFENSE

18 SITES

19 For the revolving fund authorized by title IV of the De-  
 20 fense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act  
 21 of 1951, including necessary administrative expenses in con-  
 22 nection with said title, ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$7,500,000, to remain  
 23 available until expended.



1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE HOUSING AND COM-  
 2 MUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
 4 in connection with the functions of that office under title I of  
 5 the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services  
 6 Act of 1951, including rent in the District of Columbia;  
 7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and expenses of attendance at  
 9 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
 10 appropriation; \$603,000.

11 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

12 The amount made available under this head in title IV  
 13 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for  
 14 administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage  
 15 Association, is increased from "\$3,060,000" to ~~"\$3,397,-~~  
 16 ~~500"~~ "\$3,460,000".

17 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

18 The amount made available under this head in title IV  
 19 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for  
 20 administrative expenses incident to providing financial as-  
 21 sistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized  
 22 site construction is increased from "\$157,250" to ~~"\$212,-~~  
 23 ~~250"~~ "\$237,250"; and such increased amount shall be avail-

1 able for administrative expenses in connection with all func-  
 2 tions of the Office of the Administrator under section 102 of  
 3 the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, and title V of the  
 4 Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act  
 5 of 1951.

#### 6 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

7 The amount made available under this head in title IV of  
 8 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for ad-  
 9 ministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration  
 10 is increased by ~~“\$38,250”~~ “\$45,000”; and the limitation  
 11 thereunder on the amounts available for certain nonadmin-  
 12 istrative expenses of said Administration is increased from  
 13 “\$23,300,000” to “\$25,175,000”: *Provided*, That the  
 14 National Defense Housing Insurance Fund shall be available,  
 15 in addition to the purposes for which it is otherwise available  
 16 under law, for administrative expenses of the Federal Hous-  
 17 ing Administration.

#### 18 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 *For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, in-*  
 21 *cluding expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the*  
 22 *purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed*  
 23 *three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as*  
 24 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5*  
 25 *U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for*

1 *individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,500,-*  
 2 *000: Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the*  
 3 *procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act*  
 4 *of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16,*  
 5 *17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said Act, and*  
 6 *such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by*  
 7 *said section.*

## 8 *CORPORATIONS*

### 9 *INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION*

10 *The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices*  
 11 *Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, Eighty-second*  
 12 *Congress) shall not apply to the operating personnel of the*  
 13 *Inland Waterways Corporation.*

## 14 *CHAPTER VI*

### 15 *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE*

#### 16 *MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS*

#### 17 *DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY*

#### 18 *CORPS OF ENGINEERS*

19 *Military construction, Army: For construction, installa-*  
 20 *tion, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works,*  
 21 *military installations, and facilities for the Army, as author-*  
 22 *ized by the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-*  
 23 *first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law*  
 24 *910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28,*



1 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), without  
 2 regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as  
 3 amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and  
 4 not to exceed \$10,000,000 for advance planning as author-  
 5 ized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; to  
 6 remain available until expended, ~~\$1,158,520,748~~ \$937,-  
 7 069,698.

#### 8 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

9 Public Works: For construction, installation, and equip-  
 10 ment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installa-  
 11 tions, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of  
 12 June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of June 17, 1950  
 13 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of Septem-  
 14 ber 11, 1950 (Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress), the  
 15 Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first  
 16 Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public  
 17 Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), naval repairs and im-  
 18 provements to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; including  
 19 not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized  
 20 by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; \$282,000  
 21 for the acquisition of facilities as authorized by said Act of  
 22 September 11, 1950; furniture for public quarters; personnel  
 23 in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services  
 24 necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engi-  
 25 neering and architectural services as authorized by section 3

1 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556) ; to remain  
 2 available until expended, ~~\$897,628,460~~ \$720,271,460;

3 San Diego, California: For necessary expenditures for  
 4 the construction of facilities to increase the capacity of the  
 5 San Diego water supply system in accordance with the pro-  
 6 visions of H. R. 5102, Eighty-second Congress, \$18,000,000.

7 *Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: For*  
 8 *refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission in accord-*  
 9 *ance with the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1949*  
 10 *(Public Law 379, Eighty-first Congress), \$1,096,392.*

#### 11 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

12 Acquisition and construction of real property: For ac-  
 13 quisition, construction, installation, and equipment of tem-  
 14 porary or permanent public works, military installations,  
 15 and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of  
 16 March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27,  
 17 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of May 11, 1949  
 18 (63 Stat. 66), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564,  
 19 Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951  
 20 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act  
 21 of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second  
 22 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,  
 23 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests  
 24 therein, may be acquired and construction may be prose-  
 25 cuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney

1 General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as  
2 amended; not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as  
3 authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951;  
4 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available  
5 until expended, ~~\$2,112,172,550~~ \$2,071,200,000: *Provided*,  
6 That no part of these funds shall be expended for actual  
7 construction of facilities or structures at Grandview Air  
8 Terminal, Missouri, until the city of Kansas City, Missouri,  
9 has conveyed to the United States Government the fee  
10 simple title to all lands required for the base or has given  
11 the United States Government at least a twenty-five-year  
12 lease to such land on a nominal rental basis: *Provided*  
13 *further*, That not to exceed \$74,745,000 of this appropria-  
14 tion shall be available for the foregoing purposes at McGuire  
15 Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, for airfield  
16 pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard re-  
17 moval, communications facilities, operational facilities, air-  
18 craft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities,  
19 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisi-  
20 tion, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops: *Provided*  
21 *further*, That not to exceed \$1,746,000 of this appropriation  
22 shall be available for the foregoing purposes at Sioux City  
23 Airport, Sioux City, Iowa, for airfield pavements, fuel  
24 storage and dispensing facilities, communications and naviga-  
25 tional aids facilities, operational facilities, family housing,



1 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and medical  
2 facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$32,981,000  
3 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing  
4 purposes at Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, for  
5 airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, com-  
6 munication and airfield lighting facilities, operational facili-  
7 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop  
8 facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities,  
9 land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and  
10 shops.

11 *SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter*  
12 *shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee*  
13 *contract for work to be performed within the continental*  
14 *United States without the specific approval in writing of the*  
15 *Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.*

16 *SEC. 603. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter*  
17 *shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting*  
18 *construction: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense, or his*  
19 *designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable comple-*  
20 *tion date for each project, taking into consideration the type*  
21 *and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal condi-*  
22 *tions affecting the construction and the application of eco-*  
23 *nomical construction practices.*

24 *SEC. 604. No part of the funds made available by this*  
25 *Act or any other Act of the present Congress shall be used*

1 for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any  
2 laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its  
3 Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of De-  
4 fense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with  
5 representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry  
6 affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities  
7 are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable  
8 rates.

9 SEC. ~~602~~ 605. This chapter may be cited as the "Mili-  
10 tary Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952".

## 11 CHAPTER VII—EMERGENCY AGENCIES

### 12 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

#### 13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the  
15 fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit  
16 the funds available for compensation of persons in the Office  
17 of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the  
18 public of the progress and purposes of the defense mobiliza-  
19 tion program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions  
20 under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended,  
21 who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, busi-  
22 ness, and labor about rules, regulations, and orders issued  
23 by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950,  
24 as amended.

1        *DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR*2                    *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*3        *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION*4                    *ACTIVITIES*

5        *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*  
6 *Defense Production Activities," \$300,000.*

7                    *CHAPTER VIII*

8        *CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND*  
9                    *JUDGMENTS*

10        For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-  
11        termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
12        audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
13        Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by  
14        United States district courts and the United States Court of  
15        Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 79, and*  
16        *House Document Numbered 248, Eighty-second Con-*  
17        *gress, \$610,912 \$1,885,416,* together with such amounts  
18        as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
19        specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements  
20        of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and  
21        such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange  
22        as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:  
23        *Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall*  
24        *be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*



1 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-  
2 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically  
3 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest  
4 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more  
5 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 6 CHAPTER ~~VIII~~ IX

### 7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. ~~801~~ 901. No part of any appropriation contained in  
9 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any  
10 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
11 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
12 the Government of the United States or who is a member  
13 of an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
14 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
15 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
16 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
17 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
18 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
19 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the  
20 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the  
21 Government of the United States, is not a member of an  
22 organization of Government employees that asserts the  
23 right to strike against the Government of the United  
24 States, or that such person does not advocate, and is  
25 not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-

1 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
2 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages  
3 in a strike against the Government of the United States or  
4 who is a member of an organization of Government em-  
5 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
6 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
7 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
8 of the Government of the United States by force or violence  
9 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are  
10 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any  
11 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,  
12 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not  
13 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
14 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
15 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

16 SEC. ~~802~~ 902. Any funds provided by this Act shall not  
17 be available for the compensation of persons performing  
18 domestic information functions or related supporting functions  
19 in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided herein.

20 SEC. 903. *No part of the money appropriated to any*  
21 *department, or made available for expenditure by any cor-*  
22 *poration, in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce,*  
23 *and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, which is in*  
24 *excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the*  
25 *compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates*

1 for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for  
2 the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such  
3 department or corporation during such fiscal year in the  
4 performance of—

5 (1) functions performed by a person designated as  
6 an information specialist, information and editorial  
7 specialist, publications and information coordinator,  
8 press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio  
9 expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or pub-  
10 licity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

11 (2) functions performed by persons who assist per-  
12 sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-  
13 ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dissemi-  
14 nating public information publications or releases, radio  
15 or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,  
16 motion pictures, and similar material,

17 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons per-  
18 forming the functions described in (1) or (2). No person  
19 whose only performance of the functions described in (1)  
20 or (2) of the preceding sentence is in activities necessary for  
21 the enforcement of law, promotion of safety of human life,  
22 dissemination of weather information, or scientific experi-  
23 mentation, or whose compensation is paid from funds appro-  
24 priated specifically for International Information and Edu-



1 *cational Activities shall be deemed, for the purposes of this*  
2 *section, to be engaged in the performance of the functions so*  
3 *described.*

4 SEC. ~~803~~ 904. This Act may be cited as the "Second  
5 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives October 11, 1951.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk.

82<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>st</sup> Session

# H. R. 5650

[Report No. 1036]

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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OCTOBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

OCTOBER 18 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1951  
Reported with amendments



Eisenhower's declaration that the German soldier never lost his honor soothed much injured pride. Oddly enough, neo-Nazi Ernst Remer (Time, May 21) has also been helpful. A German veteran explained how: "When that scum, Remer, started lambasting rearmament, we soldiers figured rearmament must be the right thing." Two other factors: Rising prosperity gives the Germans a feeling they have something to defend; and Allied successes in Korea suggest that joining the west is not joining the hopeless side.

Adenauer has wisely entrusted his embryonic defense ministry to a sober, militarism-proof trade-unionist, Theodor Blank. Blank's top experts, Gens. Adolf Heusinger and Hans Speidel, have anti-Nazi records, though they also had brilliant military careers.

#### NEW GERMAN DANGER?

The increased readiness to rearm will go for nothing unless the Germans get Gleichberechtigung (equality of rights), i. e., removal of the last discriminatory restrictions on Western Germany. Specifically, this would mean the abolition of the Allied nursemaid, the High Commission. Many Americans here feel sure that the United States could just as well exercise economic controls through the ECA, political controls through an ambassador, military controls through Ike Eisenhower.

What is needed is a whopping gesture, something on the order of the proposed Japanese treaty, saying in effect: "O. K., boys. The war is over and we are ready to be friends again, pledged to defend each other."

German leaders are not going to rearm a second-class people, and Germans are not going to fight as second-class soldiers. The French give the impression that they still want to avoid both a German Army and German equality. Britain, while rigorously rearming at home, has gone slow on Germany, apparently in deference to its anti-United States left-wing Socialist sentiment. United States officials have been waiting for everybody else to make up their minds.

In recent weeks, there have been signs of progress. United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy came back from Washington with speed-up orders. Britain officially ended the state of war with Germany, and the United States and other countries are following suit. All the arguments for delay fall flat before the fact that, on the basis of NATO plans, Western Europe cannot be made defensible without the Germans.

The "German danger" today is not that the Germans will dominate or desert the West. The danger is rather that the Germans will not be put into position to do their proper share for the West.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I call attention to a United Press dispatch from Bonn today which I copied from the ticker, which quotes High Commissioner John J. McCloy as saying that he opposes any German unity program which would prevent full German membership in the Western European community. I ask unanimous consent that this dispatch may appear in my remarks at this point.

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BONN.—United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy said today that he opposes any German unity program which would prevent full German membership in the Western European community.

Communist and western leaders alike have been exploiting the deep-rooted German desire for unification in a recent barrage of plans and counter plans, but there has been

no indication so far that any effective action is likely.

McCloy said the United States would welcome a Communist agreement to accept western proposals for free, all-German elections to choose a single government for the divided country.

He added, however, that "certainly no steps may be taken or agreements made which would preclude the possibility of German integration (into Western Europe)."

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, in this matter, as a Member of the Senate, I do not have any more responsibility than any other Senator, but it does happen that 4 years ago I spent 6 weeks in Germany and wrote the report for the so-called Herter committee which dealt with Germany. I wish to read one paragraph from that report in order that the RECORD may show that my interest has been based on some background and upon a continuity of conviction on the subject.

In a paragraph which appeared on page 4 of our interim report, our committee said:

We recommend that the states of Germany which are free to do so be encouraged to form a constitutional government at the earliest possible date: a government with powers prescribed by and derived from the member states, a government which other German states could join when free to do so, and free itself to join any federation of free states looking toward the economic stability of Europe and world peace.

Mr. President, too long a delay elapsed before the states of Germany were encouraged to form that constitutional government, but today they have it, and its headquarters are at Bonn. It is now late in the day, but we should proceed to see that the Bonn Government is free to join the Federation of Free States looking toward the economic stability of Europe and world peace, and the only way they can experience that freedom is to have a treaty of peace so that they will feel that they are an independent nation. The consciousness, the realization that they are free to develop, that they are free to be accepted as partners in a western European federation for peace, is what is necessary to get away from the holding back which up to this time has made the task of General Eisenhower so difficult. It is the lack of such a consciousness which has stalled West German rearmament, which has delayed the West German build-up and which has killed initiative on the whole German question.

I recognize the situation which has been mentioned by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I realize that the Congress is approaching adjournment. I realize that if this amendment were agreed to tonight it would require a conference with the House, and concurrence by the House, or at least further consideration. I do not wish to delay the taking of the half step that is proposed in the resolution now pending, so I am not going to press for action on the amendment now. I shall, however, ask permission that the amendment may be offered as an independent resolution and appropriately referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for further consideration. But in taking that step, Mr. President, I am doing so

because I do not wish to delay action on the joint resolution. However, I desire to say, with all the earnestness at my command, that just as Germany is the key to peace in Europe, just as peace in Europe is the key to whether or not there will be a third world war, or whether or not this Congress and other Congresses will wrestle with problems of raising troops or sending troops abroad, of raising taxes, and of condemning yet unborn generations to pay the bills for the difficulties of today, just so surely the step now proposed should be taken, we should have a treaty of peace with Germany, we should put Germany on such a basis that she can join with the other nations of Western Europe against the encroachments of communism.

Having said this, and presented the situation, I bow to the situation we now confront. I want this half step to be taken, I do not want any delay. Therefore, I withdraw my amendment, and I ask that it be submitted as a separate resolution and appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from South Dakota is granted.

The resolution (S. Res. 226), submitted by Mr. Case, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to proceed with the negotiation of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Government of Germany and to submit the same for the consideration of the Senate at the earliest practicable date; and the President is advised that it is the sense of the Senate that said treaty of peace should be negotiated jointly with the allies of the United States in the war against Germany except that if such joint negotiations prove impossible or impracticable, the treaty should be negotiated as was the treaty with Japan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 289) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KEFAUVER subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with the joint resolution in regard to the treaty with Germany, and the amendment reported by the Foreign Relations Committee to that joint resolution, I ask unanimous consent to have a statement by myself printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER

This resolution providing for the termination of a state of war with Germany is a resolution relating to a high policy matter in the field of our international relations.

As such, it should not be marred with an amendment, such as that added by the Foreign Relations Committee, which has absolutely no place in a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States ending the state of war with Germany.

Stated as briefly as possible, the amendment would permit the reopening of many cases of vesting of enemy property, which cases have already long since been settled by compromise agreements by the claimants and the Government. To my mind this amendment is objectionable for a number of



different reasons, which I shall outline briefly.

In the first place, as I have indicated already, the principal resolution is a very serious matter of high policy in the field of foreign affairs, whereas this amendment relates to a domestic matter and has no place in the consideration of the principal resolution.

In the second place, the amendment, while it is general in nature and would open the doors to many other cases, actually seeks to benefit one particular claimant, one Ernest K. Halbach, who claimed ownership of a number of shares of General Dyestuff Corp. of New York. Those shares, along with others, were vested during the war by the Alien Property Custodian in connection with the I. G. Farben industries group. Mr. Halbach sued for return of this property, but while the suit was pending he agreed to a settlement by which he received over twice the amount of money which he had originally invested in the stock. He claims that this settlement was unjust, and this amendment has for its real purpose the reopening of that one particular case. Therefore, it is a matter which, if proper for the Congress to consider at all, should be dealt with through private legislation and not through a general bill. And I might add that I doubt if it is proper for Congress to consider this at all.

In the third place, although the amendment is designed to reopen that one case, it would at the same time reopen many cases where property has been vested and settlements finally concluded with the claimants. This would mean that years of effort on the part of the Office of Alien Property to liquidate the assets under its jurisdiction would be rendered completely futile.

In the fourth place, this, in turn, would mean a delay in the transfer of moneys to the War Claims Fund. I should like to point out that the War Claims Fund, which was established under the Trading With the Enemy Act, is the source of moneys from which the claims recognized by the War Claims Act of 1948 are paid. Further, it was evidently the intention of Congress that this fund should be a potential source for the payment of such meritorious war claims of American citizens as the Congress might later wish to recognize and compensate, including prisoner-of-war claims.

Principally for these reasons, but also for others, this amendment which has been added to House Joint Resolution 289 by the Foreign Relations Committee, is objectionable and should not be allowed to stand.

**AUTHORITY TO REPORT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL—LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT**

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be permitted to report during the recess of the Senate following today's session the second supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 5650.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, of course, I do not object to that, but I should like to take this opportunity to ask the Senator from Arizona what his plans for tomorrow are.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to make the appropriation bill the unfinished business, if there is no objection. If we are to adjourn on Saturday—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope the Senator will make the request he has just indicated.

Mr. McFARLAND. I so request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona a question for the RECORD about Order No. 745, Senate bill 2104. I reported that bill, and I should like to request the majority leader to put the bill on the agenda. It is an extremely important measure in connection with our international relations.

Mr. McFARLAND. What bill is it?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is a bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to repeal section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. I reported the bill, and I have some responsibility in seeing that it is considered, if the majority leader will agree to have that done.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, there is some objection to the bill. If we can get time before the session adjourns, I have no objection to having it considered, but we need to have a call of the calendar. If we are to conclude the session by Saturday night, the first matter of importance is the passage of the appropriation bills. We have to have conferences after the appropriation bills are passed. The next matter on the agenda is the call of the calendar.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think I have the floor for the moment, Mr. President. I merely wish to say that the American Farm Bureau is extremely concerned about the action taken in the passage of the last Defense Production Act, in the inclusion of the section which Senate bill 2104 would repeal. I have received letters from them. The Department of Agriculture is also very much concerned about it. I am informed that if the Senate does not act there will be retaliation immediately by the foreign countries concerned and very great hardships will be caused to aspects of agriculture other than the part concerned in the bill. A small segment of the cheese industry is about the only group concerned about the bill, the blue cheese manufacturers.

I merely desired to make this statement for the RECORD, so that the Senate would know the importance of the bill, and that it would not be overlooked. If we do not take any action, I am reliably informed that some six or eight countries will be forced to take action which will be detrimental to agriculture in this country as a whole. That is the view of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The letter is in the RECORD. I have received a subsequent communication from them on this subject. They are greatly concerned about our not taking any action. They point out very clearly that there are two alternative ways, perfectly legitimate, recognized ways, for the cheese industry to protect itself under existing law. I wish only to emphasize the importance of the situation. I feel that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not call it to the attention of the Senate and the majority leader. I

think the bill ought to be considered and passed.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I stated several days ago that so far as I was concerned I would be perfectly willing to have this bill considered. We are trying to meet a goal. We are trying to get away from here by Saturday night. If there were any possibility of action on the part of the House I would not mind taking up the bill and remaining in session for another week, if that is what the Senate wants to do. But if the House is not going to act on the bill—and it has not given any indication that it intends to act on these bills—I see no reason for the Senate remaining in session for another week in order to debate the bill. If we have time during the crowded hours of tomorrow and the next day to dispose of this bill and of other measures, it is agreeable to me to dispose of them.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make it clear that I am told that if the Senate alone takes action on the bill, that will indicate to the parties concerned that we intend to do something about the situation, and that that would serve the purpose, even though the House did not take action.

This matter involves a long-term program in our foreign trade. We have just passed a bill providing appropriations of more than \$7,000,000,000 for mutual security. We are paying out our own money in an effort to build up the same countries which we are tearing down by means of this provision in the law. So it seems utterly inconsistent to me for us to adopt two divergent policies.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. This is the first time I have heard that anyone would consider action by one body of the Congress as evidence that a bill would be passed. It does constitute a step, of course. However, reporting the bill constitutes a step. The House has refused to act. I know that the debate on this bill would require considerable time. We would not be able to pass it promptly. I am willing to talk with Members of the House to see if we can get some indication that the House will take action on the bill. I am willing to have the Senate remain in session for another day if it wishes to take up the bill. Otherwise, I do not want to assume the responsibility for taking it up and passing it merely as a gesture, when it will not be enacted during this session.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to make it clear to the Senator that it is not merely my opinion that the passage of the bill by the Senate would be advantageous. I am told by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State that it would have that effect. The reason it would have that effect is that this is not something which represents merely the imposition or lifting of an embargo. It involves what is considered by other countries as a breach of faith, in this sense: For the past 5 years our own representatives, particularly in ECA and the



Department of Agriculture, have encouraged other countries to develop the very types of cheese which they have started importing into this country. We helped to finance the building of some of the factories, on the theory that they were largely noncompetitive, and that thereby those countries would be enabled to earn dollars, rather than being the recipients of grants. They undertook to do that, particularly in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Italy. Just when they have built that industry up to a point where it becomes significant, we take the rug out from under them and, "by an embargo, limit our imports to what they were 3 or 4 years ago, which is really a less over-all amount than those countries exported to this country back in 1939.

So the matter of good faith is involved. It is not merely a question of the immediate impact for a few months. The question is whether or not we intend to follow a policy which will enable other countries to earn money, or whether we intend immediately to put up our tariffs in such a way that they will be unable to do any trading with us. That is why an expression by the Senate is significant. I do not see anything illogical or unusual about it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, does the Senator from Arkansas have the floor?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I had the floor on a reservation of objection to the unanimous-consent request. Does the Senator wish me to yield to him for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I think the Record should show that the situation is not quite so simple as the Senator from Arkansas makes out. In the first place, there are some American plants going out of business. Secondly, we had some very substantial testimony in support of keeping section 104 in the Defense Production Act.

Thirdly, it should be pointed out that while there was no cheese purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation from April to September, it is now taking surplus cheese off the market. If I correctly remember the figures, it took off half a million pounds in September. To me it seems like a rare inconsistency, indeed. I think that is one reason why a number of members of the committee opposed the repeal of section 104. We feel constrained to oppose it on the basis of the testimony, and because of the inconsistency which develops in the agricultural program.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not say that the report was unanimous. I am quite willing to admit that the Senator from Illinois objected to the bill in the committee, and is opposed to it. The only really serious objection to the bill was from a constituent, I believe, of the Senator from Illinois, representing a cheese company which is in the blue-cheese business. As I previously stated, there are some 20 blue-cheese factories in this country, the operators of which feel that this bill would be injurious to them. There is no question about that. I know

of no way in which free or even relatively free, international trade can be carried on without some conflict somewhere.

I do not pretend that there is no one who does not feel that this bill would be an interference with his business. I am saying only that the American Farm Bureau Federation supports the bill. I do not think the Senator from Illinois disputes that. The Farm Bureau Federation speaks as a great agricultural organization. It has made it very clear that, in view of the fact that our exports are far greater than our imports, and that it is to the interest of this country's agriculture, certainly—and I believe the interest of the entire economy—to have some degree of foreign trade, the bill would be beneficial to agriculture as a whole, not merely to one cheese manufacturer.

I recognize that the Senator from Illinois has a perfect right to oppose free trade. That is traditional in his party. His party likes fully to protect every single industry in being, and possibly potential industries. There is a legitimate, honest difference of opinion as to the importance of international trade. I do not wish to sit here and not invite the attention of the Senate to the importance of this bill. I think it has great importance to agriculture as a whole, as distinguished from the cheese manufacturers who are represented by one or two men.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to make one further observation. The cheese and dairy industry is a very considerable industry in itself. The Cheese Institute of America appeared and gave what I thought was some very substantial testimony. There was additional testimony before the committee. As I appraise the whole situation, it is not so simple as it might appear.

For that reason, and in view of the fact that there is a definite inconsistency when the Commodity Credit Corporation, with the cash of the American taxpayer, takes cheese off the market, and at the same time there is an importation of certain types, notably blue cheese, which has already put a number of cheese plants out of business and reduced others to 50 percent production, I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Inasmuch as the bill is not before us for consideration there is no use in going into its merits. I do not accept as a fair presentation what the Senator has said about so many plants going out of business. Most of the concern about this bill is over the possibility that in the future it might cause some harm.

I am quite willing to recognize the importance of the dairy industry, but I do not believe the dairy industry is in any way threatened by the proposed legisla-

tion. A few manufacturers of blue cheese might be slightly injured. They have a perfectly proper defense to their interests through the escape clause in the reciprocal agreement and in section 101.

I wish only to emphasize that I believe it is important to recognize that in a year or two, or perhaps 3 years, we will have to recognize that we have made a great mistake in returning to the traditional policy of high tariffs and cutting off our own nose to spite our face, because even in the dairy industry, even in products that are derived from the dairy industry, we export more than we import. If we cut off importations, I believe it will be to the detriment of that industry itself.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—it is my understanding that the majority leader intends to take up tomorrow the second supplemental appropriation bill, if it is ready, and then to have a call of the calendar starting from where we left off the last time. Am I correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is the intention. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be permitted to report during the recess of the Senate the second supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 5650.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate convenes tomorrow the second supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 5650, be the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON FRIDAY

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of H. R. 5650, the second supplemental appropriation bill tomorrow, there be a call of the calendar beginning at the point where we stopped on the last call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) establishing a Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Legislation, which was, on page 1, line 9, strike out "chairman of that committee" and insert "Speaker."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. This is not the resolution which, I think, the Senator from Massachusetts has in mind.



Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is this the measure amending the Railroad Retirement Act?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The concurrent resolution creates the joint committee, which is the study committee. The concurrent resolution passed by the Senate has been accepted by the House, with the exception that instead of the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce appointing the three members of the group, the Speaker of the House shall appoint them. I understand that is in accordance with the House rules.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

#### ALLOCATION OF STEEL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 225, to allocate steel for the construction of schools.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, this is the resolution which was considered last night and was held up by the majority leader. I know of no objection on this side of the aisle. Personally I believe it is very appropriate. I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Minnesota, however, to page 2 of the resolution. I believe it is a little stiffer than it is wise to have it. I have shown the Senator a suggested change in the language, which I hope he will accept. I believe it would accomplish his objective, and at the same time give a little more leeway to the Defense Production Administration, which I believe they should have.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have studied the amendments suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts. I believe they are not only worthy amendments, but would improve the resolution. I am glad to accept them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 3, after the word "should", to strike out "allocate" and insert "reconsider its allotments of"; in line 4, after the word "a", to strike out "sufficient" and insert "greater"; in line 6, after the word "as", to insert "may be"; and in line 7, after the word "required" to insert "better."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration should reconsider its allotments of steel, copper, and aluminum in such manner as to provide a greater quantity of such metals and products fabricated from such metals for the construction of and ad-

ditions to schools and hospitals as may be required better to protect the health and educational standards of the Nation.

The preamble was agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the health and education of the American people is vital to the strength of this Nation;

Whereas the health and education of the American people has a direct relationship to our military strength and economic productivity;

Whereas there is a demonstrated need for additional schools and hospitals;

Whereas an adequate and dependable supply of steel, aluminum, and copper are critical items in the programs to alleviate existing hospital and school inadequacies;

Whereas the amounts of steel, copper, and aluminum necessary to alleviate such existing inadequacies have not been allocated in sufficient quantity or otherwise made available for the construction of hospital and educational facilities.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution favoring increased allocations of steel, copper, and aluminum for construction of schools and hospitals."

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the adoption of Senate resolution 225, an editorial entitled "School Construction," appearing in the Washington Post of today, October 18, 1951.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The Defense Production Administration's decision that it can allot only 96,000 tons of steel for school construction during the first quarter of 1952 raises serious problems for the country's public-school system. For nearly two decades—first because of the depression, then because of the war, and now because of the threat of war—urgently needed school building has been deferred. When this lag is considered in conjunction with a rapidly growing school-age population, the concern expressed Tuesday by Commissioner of Education Earl McGrath in testimony before a House Education and Labor subcommittee is easy to understand. The American schools face the worst crisis in their history.

In many communities, as Mr. McGrath pointed out, "classrooms are so overcrowded as to make effective teaching almost impossible. \* \* \* In many instances school authorities are having to resort to half-day sessions and less to carry the load. Deferral of construction in the first quarter of 1952 will mean deferral for at least five quarters of the educational opportunity of the school children concerned." In critical defense housing areas, for the relief of which the House Tuesday approved the Barden bill to provide liberalized Federal aid, the situation is particularly acute.

DPA Administrator Fleischmann said that he tried to give the educational system enough structural steel to provide elementary schools for these critical defense areas, to replace condemned buildings, and to complete—"perhaps with some delay"—other projects now under way. Even with the most economical use of the steel available, even with a shift wherever possible from structural steel to reinforced concrete, 96,000 tons won't meet even the most elementary needs. Granting the primary importance of elementary school construction, high-school and college building cannot be wholly neglected without serious consequences. Students cannot be kept in cold storage until buildings are ready. The Office of Educa-

tion figures that an absolute minimum of 150,000 tons is needed for the first quarter of the year ahead.

This is not so much, really, when it is considered in relation to the tremendous steel output of the Nation—and in relation to the pressing need. One hundred and fifty thousand tons amounts to no more than about three quarters of 1 percent of the steel that will be produced in the United States during the first quarter of 1952. A country girding for defense ought to be able to spare that much for the use of what it is defending. The enrollment in American schools this fall was greater by about 800,000 than in the fall of the previous year. Next fall, enrollment will be increased by an additional 1,700,000. We cannot deny these children the chance at education which has always been an American birth-right.

#### CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST—AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the Senate. I merely desire to say that, in my judgment, this country and the world are today in one of the most ominous and dangerous situations they have been in since the close of World War II. The headlines today point out that there is a battle for the Suez Canal, and that the British and the Egyptians are engaged in a shooting war, in effect, although it may be only a minor war, and although only a few persons may be killed.

I wish to point out that the United States, so far as the State Department's policy is concerned, is again taking a step toward destruction, in my opinion, when they tie our destiny to the tail of the diving British colonial kite. The announcement of the Secretary of State of the apparent utter and complete support of the British colonial policy, which we have opposed in our own country since the Revolutionary War, may be a step toward that ominous beginning of a third world war.

The Moslem world, in my opinion, is aroused. The New York Times today, in a rather cavalier editorial—at least it is somewhat cavalier—states that the Secretary of State made a courageous statement and that there were evidences of phony nationalism in the Middle East, which should be interpreted properly in the light of what they mean.

Mr. President, in my opinion the nationalism which is showing itself in the Middle East is not phony, but is deadly serious. Those countries today do not have the military might to defeat England or the United States, but so far as the masses of humanity in the Middle East are concerned, we must reckon with them, if we are to live in a peaceful world in the future and the near future at that.

I believe that our policy in the Middle East has failed. I believe we are taking step after step over there which are leading us, first, closer to a complete alienation of three of four hundred million people and, secondly, are perhaps driving those people day by day into the orbit of Soviet Russia.

I expect to discuss the subject a little bit later, but events are moving rapidly in this world. We recall that it was the stupidity of Yalta that gave communism domination over a third of the popula-



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Senate adopted tax conference report and passed mutual security appropriations and bill on termination of war with Germany.

House passed miscellaneous bills and sent railroad retirement bill to conference.

Senate subcommittee rejected nomination of Philip Jessup to U. N., and Senate committees reported miscellaneous agriculture and armed services bills, and D. C. pay raise.

House committees conducted hearings on organized baseball, small business, and amendments to the War Claims Act and Trading With the Enemy Act.

Conferees agreed to file reports on tax bill, Government employees' pay increase, postal rates, and railroad retirement.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages 13676-13679*

**Bills Introduced:** Twelve bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2295 to S. 2306; and S. Res. 226.

Page 13677

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 5230, providing for the conveyance to North Carolina of the Currituck Beach Lighthouse Reservation, Corolla, N. C. (S. Rept. 1023);

S. 1320, to provide rank and pay for Chief Dental Officer of the U. S. Public Health Service equivalent to that of Chief Dental Officer of the Army (S. Rept. 1024);

S. 337, to amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946, providing a 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in various fields of medicine, public health, and nursing, with amendments (S. Rept. 1025);

H. R. 5329, to increase salaries of Metropolitan Police, U. S. Park Police, members of the Fire Department, and employees of the Board of Education, with amendment (S. Rept. 1026);

H. R. 4049, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain lands and improvements comprising the Castle Island Terminal Facility at South Boston in exchange for certain other lands (S. Rept. 1027);

H. J. Res. 330, permitting importation of articles from foreign countries, without payment of tariff, for exhibition purposes at the Chicago International Trade Fair (S. Rept. 1028);

H. R. 3548, to provide that payments to States and Territories for care given to certain disabled soldiers and sailors of the U. S. shall be effective from the date such care commenced (S. Rept. 1029);

H. R. 3003, private bill (S. Rept. 1030);

Report of Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on supply and demand for fertilizers, farm machinery, and pesticides (S. Rept. 1031);

S. 1650, release to Savannah, Chatham County, Ga., of tract of land formerly used for military purposes (S. Rept. 1032);

H. R. 5425, authorizing construction at Air Force installations, with amendment (S. Rept. 1033);

H. R. 1628, to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire-control operations of the Forest Service at or near Missoula, Mont. (S. Rept. 1034);

H. R. 4027, to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 1035);

H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1952, with amendments (S. Rept. 1036);

Report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on functions of Wage Stabilization Board, together with individual views (S. Rept. 1037);

Report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on labor participation in defense mobilization, together with individual supplemental views (S. Rept. 1038).

Pages 13676-13677

**Bills Referred:** Two House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 13678

**Veterans' Autos:** Veto message on S. 1864, authorizing payments by the VA on purchase of automobiles by certain disabled veterans, was received and ordered to lie on table.

Pages 13706-13707

**Investigations:** Investigations Subcommittee of Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments was authorized to file reports during adjournment of Congress.

Page 13677

**Payne Memorial:** H. J. Res. 284, memorialization of the one hundredth anniversary of death of John Howard Payne, author of *Home Sweet Home*, was adopted without amendment, clearing the bill for the President.

Page 13675

**Bills Cleared for President:** Senate concurred in House amendments to the following two bills, clearing them for President's signature: S. 921, to amend section 304 of the Federal Property Administrative Services Act of 1949 and section 4 of Armed Services Property Act of 1947, to authorize GAO to examine renegotiation of contracts; and S. 1952, to amend or repeal certain Government property laws.

Page 13679

**Mutual Security Appropriations:** By 57 yeas to 43 nays, H. R. 5684, mutual security appropriations, was passed with committee amendments.

Senate asked for conference and appointed as conferees Senators McKellar, Hayden, Russell, McCarran, O'Mahoney, Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, and Saltonstall.

Pages 13681-13700

**Tax Revision:** Conference report on H. R. 4473, tax revision, was adopted.

Pages 13700-13706, 13762-13794

**War With Germany:** H. J. Res. 289, to terminate state of war with Germany, was adopted and cleared for President, after rejection of committee amendment respecting suits to recover certain property held by Alien Property Custodian.

Pages 13707-13712

**Supplemental Appropriations:** Committee on Appropriations was authorized to report during recess H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations for 1952, and it was agreed that if the bill is so reported it will be made the pending bill for consideration.

Pages 13712-13713

**Railroad Retirement Study:** S. Con. Res. 51, providing for study of railroad retirement legislation, was adopted when Senate concurred in House amendment thereto.

Pages 13713-13714

**Steel Allocations:** Senate adopted S. Res. 225, favoring increased allocations of steel, copper, and aluminum for schools and hospitals, after adopting Saltonstall amendment requesting NPA and DPA to reconsider allocations of such metals so as to provide a greater quantity for schools and hospitals.

Page 13714

**Calendar Call:** It was unanimously agreed that on tomorrow, following passage of H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations for 1952, the calendar will be called for unobjected-to bills beginning with Calendar No. 888.

Page 13713

**Treaty Received:** Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Between U. S. and Israel, together with protocol and exchange of notes relating thereto, signed at Washington, August 23, 1951, was received and referred to Committee on Foreign Relations (Exec. R, 82d Cong., 1st sess.).

Page 13716

**Nominations:** Four civilian nominations were received.

Page 13716

**Program for Friday:** Senate recessed at 5:40 p. m. until noon Friday, October 19, when it will consider H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations, in event it has been reported, to be followed by call of calendar for passage of unobjected-to bills.

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### FOREST FIRE CONTROL, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND FERTILIZER, FARM MACHINERY, AND PESTICIDE REPORT

**Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:** In executive session, the committee voted to report without amendment H. R. 1628, to provide for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of buildings and appurtenances essential for forest-fire-control operations of the Forest Service at or near Missoula, Mont., and H. R. 4027, to provide for an agricultural program in the Virgin Islands.

It agreed to issue a report to the Senate on fertilizer, farm machinery, and pesticides, in pursuance of previous hearings held by the committee.

### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

**Committee on Appropriations:** In executive session, committee voted to report with amendments H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations for 1952.

### AIR FORCE PUBLIC WORKS, DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, LAND TRANSFER, AND NOMINATIONS

**Committee on Armed Services:** In executive session, committee voted to report with amendment H. R. 5425, authorizing construction at Air Force installations; and without amendment H. R. 3548, to provide that payments to States and Territories for care given to certain disabled soldiers and sailors of the U. S. shall be effective from the date such care commenced; H. R. 4049, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain lands and









# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 22, 1951

For actions of Oct. 19 & 26, 1951

82nd-1st, Nos. 197 & 198

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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| Appropriations.....     | 4,8,10,12   | Forests and forestry.....    | 1           | Purchasing.....         | 42       |
| 26,27,28,39,53,61,81,86 |             | .....                        | 21,56,69,78 | Research.....           | 20       |
| Awards.....             | 18          | Inflation.....               | 36,46       | Rubber.....             | 91       |
| Budget.....             | 35          | Intergov't'l relations.....  | 79          | Rural telephones.....   | 30       |
| Census.....             | 73          | Labor, farm.....             | 68          | Small business.....     | 93       |
| Committees.....         | 11,37       | Lands, grazing.....          | 59          | Social security.....    | 55       |
| Dairy products.....     | 34,45       | reclamation.....             | 57,71       | Soil conservation.....  | 66,80    |
| Decentralization.....   | 14          | transfer.....                | 41          | Taxation.....           | 1,65,85  |
| Woolen production.....  | 7,8,58      | Laws.....                    | 50,72       | Territories and         |          |
| Education.....          | 9,22,43,63  | Legislative program.....     | 48          | possessions.....        | 20,84    |
| Electricification.....  | 57          | Livestock and meat.....      | 6,40,76     | Tobacco.....            | 5        |
| .....                   | 64,71,75,77 | Natural resources.....       | 82          | Trade, foreign.....     | 15,24    |
| Extension work.....     | 20          | Nominations.....             | 13,33,92    | .....                   | 25,34,45 |
| Fats and oils.....      | 34,45       | Organization, executive..... | 88          | Transportation.....     | 64,77    |
| Flag.....               | 19          | Patents.....                 | 32          | Water, utilization..... | 16       |
| Flood control.....      | 12,29       | Personnel.....               | 2,3,14,17   | .....                   | 31,67,89 |
| .....                   | 54,60,83    | 22,37,47,62,87,90            |             | Work schedule.....      | 47       |

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on tax bill. Ready for President. Both Houses agreed to conference reports on bills to increase Federal salaries and provide graduated leave. Ready for President. Senate passed 2nd supplemental appropriation bill, containing USDA flood-control survey item. Senate passed bill to decentralize Government agencies. House passed bill to adjust tobacco quotas. Senate passed bills to authorize research and extension work in Virgin Islands and to re-establish smoke-jumpers' headquarters.

## HOUSE - October 19

1. TAXATION. Agreed, 185-160, to the second conference report on H. R. 4473, the tax bill (pp. 13820-33). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. PAY INCREASE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 622, to increase the pay of classified employees (pp. 13816-18, 13888-9). The House vote was 317 to 26. This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. LEAVE; POSTAL RATES. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1046, to adjust postal rates and provide for a graduated leave system for Government employees (pp. 13818-20, 13890-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5684 (pp. 13833, 13849-52).
5. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 3554, to provide that the carry-over of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the U. S. on Jan. 1 of such marketing year (p. 13845).
6. ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5063, to permit the interstate shipment, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted to a test for paratuberculosis or which, never having been vaccinated for brucellosis, have reacted to a test for brucellosis (H. Rept.



1216)(p. 13853).

7. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Both Houses received the annual report of the Joint Committee on Defense Production (H. Rept. 1220, S. Rept. 1040)(pp. 13853, 13856).
8. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5215 (pp. 13850-2). The conferees agreed to \$1,500,000 for defense-production activities of this Department.
9. EDUCATION. Rep. Gore, Tenn., spoke in favor of Federal aid to education (pp. 13847-8).
10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5650 (p. 13842).
11. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Berry, S. Dak., was elected to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 13841).

SENATE - October 19

12. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5650, which contains a flood-control survey item for this Department (pp. 13863-4, 13867-86).
13. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be Director for, Mutual Security (p. 13865).
14. DECENTRALIZATION. Passed without amendment S. 2251, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to authorize the decentralization of certain Government personnel (p. 13897).
15. TWINE IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1065, to provide for the duty-free importation of baler twine (H. Rept. 1050)(p. 13856).
16. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4288, to grant consent to negotiation of a compact between Tex. and La. regarding Sabine River waters (S. Rept. 1044)(p. 13856).
17. PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT. Passed as reported S. 1135, to provide a recruitment procedure for the competitive civil service in order to insure selection of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit (pp. 13904-7).
18. FOREIGN DECORATIONS. Passed as reported S. 2165, to prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the U. S. (p. 13910).
19. FLAG. Passed as reported S. 2039, to prohibit the display of the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag in place of or in a position equal or superior to that of the flag of the U. S. (pp. 13910-11).
20. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4027, to authorize a USDA research and extension program in the Virgin Islands (pp. 13917-18). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. FOREST FIRES. Passed without amendment H. R. 1628, to provide for new headquarters for the forest-fire control headquarters at Missoula, Mont. (p. 13918). This bill will now be sent to the President.



82<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5650

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 19, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-  
5       plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June  
6       30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely:

7                               CHAPTER I

8                               LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

9       (1)*Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-*  
10       *ninth Congress, under the heading "Contingent expenses of the*  
11       *Senate", paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the*

1 word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixty", and by  
 2 striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and inserting  
 3 in lieu thereof "three hundred".

## 4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### 5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

6 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Mis-  
 7 cellaneous items", \$550,000: *Provided*, That the appropria-  
 8 tion "Clerk hire, Members and Delegates", fiscal year 1952,  
 9 is hereby made available for the purposes set forth in sub-  
 10 section (c) of House Resolution 318, Eighty-second  
 11 Congress.

12 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount  
 13 for "Stationery (revolving fund)", Eighty-second Congress,  
 14 first session, \$500, to remain available until expended.

## 15 CHAPTER II

### 16 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

#### 17 DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

18 For the provision of defense community facilities and  
 19 services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance  
 20 with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Fa-  
 21 cilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative  
 22 expenses in connection with direct Federal construction of  
 23 such facilities, (2)~~\$1,000,000~~ \$10,000,000, to remain avail-  
 24 able until June 30, 1953.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE COMMUNITY

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Federal Security Agency in connection with its functions under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),

(3) ~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000.

(4) OFFICE OF EDUCATION

*Appropriations granted in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1952, under the heading "payments to school districts" and "School construction", shall be respectively available for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title III of the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress.*

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Flood control: For an additional amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of June 22,



1 1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supplemented,  
 2 to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the  
 3 Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the  
 4 submission of reports thereof to the Congress, \$186,800, to be  
 5 merged with the appropriation made under this head in the  
 6 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

## 7 CHAPTER IV

### 8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### 9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10 Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of  
 11 Indians in Oklahoma: For commutation of treaty obligations  
 12 with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma in accord-  
 13 ance with the Act of September 1, 1950 (Public Law 747),  
 14 \$385,000, including not to exceed \$34,333 for defraying  
 15 expenses of making per capita payments authorized by said  
 16 Act, to remain available until expended.

#### 17 (5) RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

18 *For an additional amount for "Resources Management,"*  
 19 *for the development of additional water supplies on the Navajo*  
 20 *Reservation, \$500,000, to remain available until expended:*  
 21 *Provided, That development shall be made after consultation*  
 22 *and approval of the Navajo Tribal Council.*

(6) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

(7) Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended.

(8) Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Atomic Energy Commission", \$200,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~(9)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,700,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for travel expenses, is increased from "\$575,000" to "\$619,000".

(10) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

## DEFENSE HOUSING

For the provision of defense housing in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses (not exceeding \$375,000) of the Public Housing Administration in connection therewith, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys or reserves authorized by section 311 of said Act may be merged (11)~~(for accounting purposes only)~~ with moneys or reserves authorized by sections 303 and 605 (c) of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1543 and 1585) : *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,155,000".

## DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For the provision of defense community facilities and services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses (not exceeding \$105,000) in connection with the construction of such facilities, (12)\$7,500,000 \$15,000,000,



1 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That necessary  
 2 expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the  
 3 site of projects being constructed pursuant to said title III  
 4 from any appropriations or funds available for such construc-  
 5 tion shall be considered nonadministrative, and in the case of  
 6 projects financed through loans to public or nonprofit agencies  
 7 shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of  
 8 fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of ren-  
 9 dering such services, and amounts so recovered shall be  
 10 credited to the appropriations or funds against which such  
 11 expenses were charged.

12 REVOLVING FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ISOLATED DEFENSE  
 13 SITES

14 For the revolving fund authorized by title IV of the De-  
 15 fense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act  
 16 of 1951, (13) *including necessary administrative expenses in*  
 17 *connection with said title, (14) \$5,000,000 \$7,500,000, to*  
 18 remain available until expended.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE HOUSING AND COM-  
 20 MUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

21 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
 22 in connection with the functions of that office under title I of  
 23 the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services  
 24 Act of 1951, including rent in the District of Columbia;  
 25 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and expenses of attendance at  
 2 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
 3 appropriation ; \$603,000.

4 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

5 The amount made available under this head in title IV  
 6 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for  
 7 administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage  
 8 Association, is increased from “\$3,060,000” to (15) ~~“\$3,397,-~~  
 9 ~~500”~~ “\$3,460,000”.

10 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11 The amount made available under this head in title IV  
 12 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for  
 13 administrative expenses incident to providing financial assist-  
 14 ance for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site  
 15 construction is increased from “\$157,250” to (16) ~~“\$212,-~~  
 16 ~~250”~~ “\$237,250” ; and such increased amount shall be avail-  
 17 able for administrative expenses in connection with all func-  
 18 tions of the Office of the Administrator under section 102 of  
 19 the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, and title V of the  
 20 Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act  
 21 of 1951.

22 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

23 The amount made available under this head in title IV of  
 24 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for ad-  
 25 ministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration

1 is increased by (17) ~~“\$38,250”~~ “\$45,000”; and the limitation  
 2 thereunder on the amounts available for certain nonadmin-  
 3 istrative expenses of said Administration is increased from  
 4 “\$23,300,000” to “\$25,175,000”: *Provided, That the*  
 5 *National Defense Housing Insurance Fund shall be available,*  
 6 *in addition to the purposes for which it is otherwise available*  
 7 *under law, for administrative expenses of the Federal Hous-*  
 8 *ing Administration.*

9 (18) *RENEGOTIATION BOARD*

10 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

11 *For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, in-*  
 12 *cluding expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the*  
 13 *purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed*  
 14 *three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as*  
 15 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5*  
 16 *U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for*  
 17 *individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,500,-*  
 18 *000: Provided, That the Board is authorized, subject to the*  
 19 *procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act*  
 20 *of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16,*  
 21 *17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said Act, and*  
 22 *such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by*  
 23 *said section.*



## (19) CORPORATIONS

## INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

*The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress) shall not apply to the operating personnel of the Inland Waterways Corporation.*

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Military construction, Army: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army, as authorized by the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; to remain available until expended, (20) \$1,158,520,748 \$937,069,698.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Public Works: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), naval repairs and improvements to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; including not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; \$282,000 for the acquisition of facilities as authorized by said Act of September 11, 1950; furniture for public quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as authorized by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); to remain available until expended, ~~(21)\$897,628,460~~ \$723,271,460;

San Diego, California: For necessary expenditures for the construction of facilities to increase the capacity of the San Diego water supply system in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 5102, Eighty-second Congress, \$18,000,000,

1 **(22)***Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: For*  
 2 *refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission in accord-*  
 3 *ance with the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1949*  
 4 *(Public Law 379, Eighty-first Congress), \$1,096,392.*

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

6 Acquisition and construction of real property: For ac-  
 7 quisition, construction, installation, and equipment of tem-  
 8 porary or permanent public works, military installations,  
 9 and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of  
 10 March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27,  
 11 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of May 11, 1949  
 12 (63 Stat. 66), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564,  
 13 Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951  
 14 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act  
 15 of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second  
 16 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,  
 17 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests  
 18 therein, may be acquired and construction may be prose-  
 19 cuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney  
 20 General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as  
 21 amended; not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as  
 22 authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951;  
 23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until  
 24 expended, **(23)**~~\$2,112,172,550~~ \$2,071,200,000: *Provided,*  
 25 That no part of these funds shall be expended for actual



1 construction of facilities or structures at Grandview Air  
2 Terminal, Missouri, until the city of Kansas City, Missouri,  
3 has conveyed to the United States Government the fee  
4 simple title to all lands required for the base or has given  
5 the United States Government at least a twenty-five-year  
6 lease to such land on a nominal rental basis: *Provided*  
7 *further*, That not to exceed \$74,745,000 of this appropria-  
8 tion shall be available for the foregoing purposes at McGuire  
9 Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, for airfield  
10 pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard re-  
11 moval, communications facilities, operational facilities, air-  
12 craft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities,  
13 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisi-  
14 tion, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops: *Provided*  
15 *further*, That not to exceed \$1,746,000 of this appropriation  
16 shall be available for the foregoing purposes at Sioux City  
17 Airport, Sioux City, Iowa, for airfield pavements, fuel  
18 storage and dispensing facilities, communications and naviga-  
19 tional aids facilities, operational facilities, family housing,  
20 administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and medical  
21 facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$32,981,000  
22 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing  
23 purposes at Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, for  
24 airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, com-  
25 munication and airfield lighting facilities, operational facili-

1 ties, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop  
2 facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities,  
3 land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and  
4 shops.

5 **(24)**SEC. 602. *None of the funds appropriated in this chapter*  
6 *shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee*  
7 *contract for work to be performed within the continental*  
8 *United States without the specific approval in writing of the*  
9 *Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.*

10 **(25)**SEC. 603. *None of the funds appropriated in this chapter*  
11 *shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting*  
12 *construction: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense, or his*  
13 *designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable comple-*  
14 *tion date for each project, taking into consideration the type*  
15 *and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal condi-*  
16 *tions affecting the construction and the application of eco-*  
17 *nomical construction practices.*

18 **(26)**SEC. 604. *No part of the funds made available by this*  
19 *Act or any other Act of the present Congress shall be used*  
20 *for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any*  
21 *laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its*  
22 *Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of De-*  
23 *fense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with*  
24 *representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry*  
25 *affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities*

1 are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable  
2 rates.

3 SEC. ~~(27)~~602 605. This chapter may be cited as the  
4 "Military Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952".

5 **(28)CHAPTER VII—EMERGENCY AGENCIES**

6 **(29)OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION**

7 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

8 No provision in any Act appropriating funds for the  
9 fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit  
10 the funds available for compensation of persons in the Office  
11 of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the  
12 public of the progress and purposes of the defense mobiliza-  
13 tion program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions  
14 under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended,  
15 who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, busi-  
16 ness, and labor about rules, regulations, and orders issued  
17 by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950,  
18 as amended.

19 **(30)DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

20 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

21 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION**

22 **ACTIVITIES**

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
24 Defense Production Activities," \$300,000.



## 1 CHAPTER (31) VII VIII

2 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND  
3 JUDGMENTS

4 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-  
5 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
6 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting  
7 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by  
8 United States district courts and the United States Court of  
9 Claims, as set forth in (32) *Senate Document Numbered 79,*  
10 *and House Document Numbered 248, Eighty-second Con-*  
11 *gress, (33) \$610,912 \$1,885,416, together with such amounts*  
12 *as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when*  
13 *specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements*  
14 *of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and*  
15 *such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*  
16 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:*  
17 *Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall*  
18 *be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*  
19 *the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-*  
20 *wise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically*  
21 *required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest*  
22 *wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more*  
23 *than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

## CHAPTER (34)VIII IX

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. (35)804 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government em-  
2 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
3 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
4 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence  
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are  
7 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any  
8 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,  
9 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not  
10 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the  
11 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-  
12 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. ~~(36)~~ 902. Any funds provided by this Act  
14 shall not be available for the compensation of persons per-  
15 forming domestic information functions or related supporting  
16 functions in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided  
17 herein.

18 ~~(37)~~ SEC. 903. *No part of the money appropriated to*  
19 *any department, or made available for expenditure by any*  
20 *corporation, in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce,*  
21 *and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, which is in*  
22 *excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the*  
23 *compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates*  
24 *for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for*  
25 *the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such*



1 department or corporation during such fiscal year in the  
2 performance of—

3 (1) functions performed by a person designated as  
4 an information specialist, information and editorial  
5 specialist, publications and information coordinator,  
6 press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio  
7 expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or pub-  
8 licity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

9 (2) functions performed by persons who assist per-  
10 sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-  
11 ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dissemi-  
12 nating public information publications or releases, radio  
13 or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,  
14 motion pictures, and similar material,

15 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons per-  
16 forming the functions described in (1) or (2). No person  
17 whose only performance of the functions described in (1)  
18 or (2) of the preceding sentence is in activities necessary for  
19 the enforcement of law, promotion of safety of human life,  
20 dissemination of weather information, or scientific experi-  
21 mentation, or whose compensation is paid from funds appro-  
22 priated specifically for International Information and Edu-  
23 cational Activities shall be deemed, for the purposes of this  
24 section, to be engaged in the performance of the functions so  
25 described.

- 1 SEC. ~~(38)803~~ 904. This Act may be cited as the  
2 "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives October 11, 1951.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments October 19  
(legislative day, October 1), 1951.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,  
*Secretary.*





82d CONGRESS  
1st Session

H. R. 5650

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 19, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered

gency proclaimed by the President, whichever is earlier. Under the committee amendment, the President would be required to revoke the suspension of duties if the price of zinc should fall below 18 cents per pound.

The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and its early enactment is recommended by the Economic Stabilization Agency, the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Defense Production Administration, and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Despite efforts to expand domestic production of zinc, the supply still is only about two-thirds of our current requirements for military and civilian needs. Although the suspension of duties on zinc-bearing materials will still leave a gap between domestic and world prices, there will be added incentive to foreign producers anxious to create American markets to ship their ore to this country.

Since the provision for reinstatement of the duty in the event the price of zinc should fall below 18 cents per pound affords protection against injury of domestic producers of zinc, your committee believes that there should be no objection to the prompt enactment of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand there is a 2-year limit on the bill?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is right. Those who believe in the low tariff like the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts ought to be satisfied.

(Mr. DOUGHTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to suspend the import duties on zinc-bearing materials and articles which are imposed under paragraphs 77, 393, and 394 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The items and duties involved are set forth in table 1 in the general statement.

The suspension would apply beginning with the day following the date of enactment of the bill and ending with the close of March 31, 1953, or the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950, whichever is earlier. A committee amendment adds a proviso whereby the President shall revoke the suspension of duties when, for any one calendar month, the average market price of slab zinc—Prime Western, f. o. b. East St. Louis—for that month has been below 18 cents per pound.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.,* That the import duties imposed under paragraph 393 and 394 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall not apply with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of the enactment of this act and ending with the close of March 31, 1953, or the termina-

tion of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950, whichever is earlier.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "paragraph 393" and insert "paragraphs 77, 393."

At the end of the bill insert the following: "Provided, That when, for any one calendar month during such period, the average market price of slab zinc (Prime Western, f. o. b. East St. Louis) for that month has been below 18 cents per pound, the Tariff Commission, within fifteen days after the conclusion of such calendar month, shall so advise the President, and the President shall, by proclamation, not later than twenty days after he has been so advised by the Tariff Commission, revoke such suspension of the duties imposed under paragraphs 77, 393, and 394 of the Tariff Act of 1930, such revocation to be effective with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of such proclamation.

"In determining the average market price of slab zinc for each calendar month, the Tariff Commission is hereby authorized to base its findings upon the average monthly price of slab zinc (Prime Western, f. o. b. East St. Louis) reported by the Engineering and Mining Journal's 'Metal and Mineral Markets.'"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

#### STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

H. R. 5690. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of 14 Members of Congress to participate in a public discussion of problems of common interest with representatives of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 622) entitled "An act to increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes."

#### RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

HON. SAM RAYBURN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
DEAR SIR: I hereby submit my resignation from the Committee on Education and Labor.

E. Y. BERRY,  
*Member of Congress, South Dakota.*

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 475), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That E. Y. BERRY, of South Dakota, is hereby elected to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON INTERNAL REVENUE CASES

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5048) relating to the statute of limitations in the case of criminal prosecutions of offenses arising under the internal revenue laws.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania will take a minute to explain the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. At the present time, Mr. Speaker, I will cite a case to illustrate a situation found in many areas of the country: If an income tax payer lives in the District of Columbia, he files his income tax return in the city of Baltimore. The statute of limitations on behalf of the taxpayer never operates because he does not live within the judicial district in which the crime, if there is a crime, is committed, for the place of the crime is at law the local place of the filing of the income tax return. The purpose of this bill is to correct that situation. I might add, according to the information given to the committee, that there are a great number of areas in the United States where a taxpayer makes his home outside of the judicial district in which the income tax return is filed.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I understand that in the first circuit, I believe it was, the court has felt that where a taxpayer is absent from his district on business or for any other reason, the statute of limitations is tolled for the number of days, or for the period of time when he is outside of his district. Certainly, it seems to me that this legislation ought to go far enough so that when the statute runs, it will run. If the period is fixed at a certain time, at the expiration of that



time, the right of the United States should be concluded so far as proceeding with any criminal action.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman that this was designed to cover the case which I have mentioned and does not cover the situation the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. WALTER. Does it apply only in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. No; it applies nationally. There is a proviso, of course, that if anybody is fleeing justice, then title 18 of the United States Code shall apply, which tells the operation of the statute.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. What provision is made for the extension of the statute of limitations in cases which come up now? That is, on the passage of this bill, would the statute of limitations be the 3-year period from the time that the law becomes effective, or would it be retroactive?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I will read the second section of the bill, which will answer the gentleman most quickly:

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall apply to offenses committed on, before, or after the date of the enactment of this act, except that the amendment shall not apply in the case of an offense committed before the date of such enactment if with respect to such offense the indictment is found or the information is instituted on or before the date of such enactment.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Did the gentleman say on or before the date of enactment?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. On or before the date of enactment.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. If a man had committed a crime prior to this, and 1 year had transpired so far as the running of the statute of limitations is concerned, and we enact this law, then how long does the prosecutor have in which to file an information or get an indictment from the grand jury?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. The period of the limitation of the statute beginning on the date of the crime.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Is it 3 years from the time that this is enacted?

Mr. MILLS. If I may be permitted to answer the gentleman, as I recall, the answer would be 6 years.

If the gentleman will permit me further, is it not a fact that the bill which the gentleman has before the House at the moment is concurred in by the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. MILLS. The bill was reported from our committee unanimously, and it only applies in the case of a conspiracy to evade or defeat any tax or the payment of tax.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Suppose we enact this law, does the prosecutor then have 6 years in which to prosecute from the time of the effective date of this act, or is he limited to a period of time, measuring from the time that the act was committed?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Under this bill, the statute in favor of the taxpayer will begin to run on the date of the filing of the return.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. If he had committed the act 5 years ago, and we pass this law, the prosecutor cannot prosecute?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. If he had committed the act 5 years ago, there is 1 year remaining in which the prosecutor can proceed. That is my understanding.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 3749 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to periods of limitation for criminal prosecutions) is hereby amended to read as follows:*

*"In the case of offenses arising under title 18, U. S. C., section 371, or under the corresponding provision of prior law, where the object of the conspiracy is to attempt in any manner to evade or defeat any tax or the payment thereof, the period of limitation shall also be 6 years. The time during which the person committing any of the offenses mentioned in this subsection is not present in the United States shall not be taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such proceedings, except that this sentence shall not apply for any period during which such person is serving as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, the term 'United States' when used in a geographical sense means the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the District of Columbia, the possessions of the United States, and the Canal Zone. Where a complaint is instituted before a commissioner of the United States within the period above limited, the time shall be extended until the discharge of the grand jury at its next session within the district. In the case of a person fleeing from justice, see title 18, U. S. C., section 3290."*

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall apply to offenses committed on, before, or after the date of the enactment of this act, except that the amendment shall not apply in the case of an offense committed before the date of such enactment if with respect to such offense the indictment is found or the information is instituted on or before the date of such enactment.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: On page 2, in line 15, strike out "see" and insert immediately before the period in line 16 the following: "shall apply."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON, Mr. MAHON, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. TABER, and Mr. SCRIVNER.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD with reference to the report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the field of atomic energy we are crossing the threshold of developments that have far-reaching significance for ourselves and for the entire free world—and, I might add, for the men in the Kremlin. Some of these developments are discussed in a report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which I now file with the House.

We have an opportunity, if we seize it boldly, to strengthen our atomic defenses to the point where any would-be aggressor could only assure his own downfall if he dared molest us. A few days ago Mr. Gordon Dean, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, declared officially that—

Every dollar of the American taxpayer's money that you spend on the atomic-energy program, up to the tune of approximately \$5,000,000,000 additional in capital plant and equipment, with an allowance for approximately \$700,000,000 a year for operating that plant and equipment, over and above our present program, would be dollars very well spent.

By this method we can build atomic fire power and thus make enormous gains in our capacity to prevent a new global war or to win it if it comes. I estimate that the money measure of an all-out atomic program is, roughly, \$6,000,000,000 per year for a few years.

You may say that \$6,000,000,000 per year for a few years is a startling amount of money, and I agree with you. I suggest, however, that these sums are not large compared to the total funds spent for national defense and compared to the security we can purchase for each dollar paid out of the Treasury.

I would like to call the attention of the House to this little-appreciated fact: Only 3 cents in every dollar expended for military preparedness since the end of the last war has gone for our best weapon—the atomic weapon. Winston Churchill, Gen. Omar Bradley, and a great many other leading statesmen and soldiers of the free world tell us that atomic energy is the reason why Soviet Russia has not dared attack in Europe. Yet we have spent 3 cents in the military dollar to buy this supreme deterrent. What could we not buy with 6 cents or 10 cents?

At this point I insert in the RECORD a table I have had prepared showing the exact figures for atomic spending as compared with military spending generally.



And so I conclude that installment credit wisely used is the instrument by which the grand adventure of civilization becomes available to young and old, rich and poor alike. But most important of all is the finding of the conference group that only 1 family in 100 misused or abused it. What an incontrovertible answer this is to the emotional bleeding hearts who would like to lace the country into the strait-jacket of controls.

**ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC.,  
PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX**

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

**By Mr. HENNINGS:**

Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner address delivered by the Vice President in St. Louis, Mo., October 6, 1951.

Address on the obligations of citizenship, delivered by Col. John J. Griffin, vice president of the Bank of St. Louis, at Desoto, Mo., on September 25, 1951, under the auspices of the Rotary Club.

**By Mr. MURRAY:**

Statement prepared by him and excerpt from the pamphlet National Health Service, distributed by the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, England, regarding the dental treatment of school children in England under the British nationalized health services.

Statement prepared by him with regard to the establishment of a National Arts Commission.

**By Mr. SALTONSTALL:**

Statement by Senator DIRKSEN and letter to Senator DIRKSEN from L. E. Leverone, discussing the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

**By Mr. SALTONSTALL (for Mr. Ives):**

Address on the subject, The Responsibility of Congress to the Banking System, delivered by William A. Lyon, superintendent of banks of New York and president of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, at the golden anniversary convention of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1951.

**By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:**

A summary of the work of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress, published in Newsweek magazine, October 22.

**By Mr. ROBERTSON:**

Address entitled "The Rochambeau Road," delivered over the radio by Charles Parmer, of the Senate Radio Gallery, on October 19, 1951.

**By Mr. CHAVEZ:**

Article entitled "Dead Ashes of Bright Promises," written by Thomas L. Stokes, and published in the Washington Evening Star of October 19, 1951.

Article entitled "State Department in a Dilemma," written by Constantine Brown and published in the Washington Evening Star of October 16, 1951.

**By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:**

Editorial entitled "Time for an Offensive," published in the October 1951 issue of the Sign, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

**By Mr. JENNER:**

Statement of policy by board of directors of Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce relative to withholding of Federal social-security funds from the State of Indiana by the Federal Security Administrator.

**By Mr. CARLSON:**

Editorial entitled "Is There No End to Crookedness?" published in the Haviland (Kans.) Journal of October 12, 1951.

**By Mr. LANGER:**

Address delivered by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, William E. Warne, at a joint meeting of service clubs at Bismarck, N. Dak., on October 18, 1951, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

Address entitled "Are Federal Employees Being Reduced to Second-Class Citizens?" delivered by George M. Johnson, dean of Howard University School of Law, before the National Alliance of Postal Employees, at Houston, Tex., August 29, 1951, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

Article entitled "North Dakota Comes Into Its Own," by Leo A. Borah, published in the National Geographic Magazine for September 1951, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

**By Mr. KEFAUVER:**

Statement prepared by him on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Yale University.

**By Mr. BREWSTER:**

An article written by former Senator Albert Wahl Hawkes, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

Statement prepared by him entitled "How the New York Times Lost Its Nerve," together with certain correspondence and information relative thereto.

Article entitled "Sound Democrats and Republicans Should Combine for Country's Sake," by James M. Thompson, Gaylord, Clark County, Va.

**By Mr. HUMPHREY:**

Article describing the success of the city of Hollandale, Minn., in integrating migrant farm-worker families into the community life, published in the August 1951 issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, United States Department of Labor.

Article entitled "The Government in Medicine," written by Dr. Max Seham, and recently published in the Reporter.

**By Mr. HENDRICKSON:**

A letter received by him under date of September 9, 1951, from Mrs. John K. Bangs, of Plainfield, N. J., in regard to the inflation situation.

**SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF  
FIRST SESSION OF EIGHTY-SECOND  
CONGRESS—DIGEST OF MAJOR LEGIS-  
LATION BY SENATOR MCFARLAND (S.  
DOC. NO. 84)**

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the legislative record of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress, made by me together with a digest of all major legislation passed by the Senate be printed as a Senate document, and also that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD after the final adjournment of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND  
CONGRESS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR  
WHERRY AND LEGISLATIVE REVIEW  
(S. DOC. NO. 85)**

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of the minority leader, the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, after the final adjournment, a statement by the junior Senator from Nebraska and an accompanying legislative review of the legislative record of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress.

I also ask unanimous consent that the statement by the Senator from Nebraska and the legislative review be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

**PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
LABOR AND LABOR-MANAGEMENT RE-  
LATIONS TO SUBMIT REPORTS AFTER  
ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the adjournment of the Senate a number of reports of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations on different phases of collective bargaining, Communist control of certain unions, injunctions, the administrative practices of the National Labor Relations Board, labor relations, manpower, and migratory labor may be filed, accepted, and printed as Senate documents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

**PUBLICATION OF STATE WELFARE  
ROLLS—LETTER FROM HENNEPIN  
COUNTY (MINN.) WELFARE BOARD**

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Hennepin County (Minn.) Welfare Board, dated October 9, 1951, expressing concern over the possible effect of the Jenner amendment to the appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency, be entered in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed, as follows:

HENNEPIN COUNTY WELFARE BOARD,  
Minneapolis, Minn., October 9, 1951.  
Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: We wrote to you on June 29, 1951, expressing our concern over the possible effect of the so-called Jenner amendment to the Federal Security Agency's appropriation bill then under consideration which would have permitted Federal financial contributions to States that would choose to publish the names of people unfortunate enough to have to apply for and receive public assistance. That amendment was subsequently dropped from the bill.

Now we are informed that a similar rider has been attached to H. R. 2416 by Senators JENNER and DIRKSEN and has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

We should now like to reiterate our opposition to the adoption of this rider which we feel would cause children and old people to be held up to public ridicule to no good purpose.

Your cooperation in avoiding this backward step would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

HENNEPIN COUNTY WELFARE BOARD,  
RICHARD O. HANSON, *Chairman*,  
S. EARL AINSWORTH,  
JENS CHRISTENSEN,  
GEORGE W. MATTHEWS,  
I. G. SCOTT.

**SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIA-  
TIONS, 1952**

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1952.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.



The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—Legislative branch," on page 1, after line 8, to insert:

Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate", paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixty", and by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "three hundred."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|               |                 |              |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Benton        | Hill            | Millikin     |
| Brewster      | Hoey            | Monroney     |
| Bricker       | Holland         | Moody        |
| Bridges       | Humphrey        | Murray       |
| Butler, Md.   | Hunt            | Neely        |
| Butler, Nebr. | Jenner          | O'Connor     |
| Carlson       | Johnson, Tex.   | O'Mahoney    |
| Case          | Johnston, S. C. | Pastore      |
| Chavez        | Kefauver        | Robertson    |
| Connally      | Kerr            | Russell      |
| Cordon        | Kilgore         | Saltonstall  |
| Dworshak      | Knowland        | Schoepfel    |
| Eaton         | Langer          | Smathers     |
| Ellender      | Lehman          | Smith, Maine |
| Ferguson      | Long            | Smith, N. J. |
| Flanders      | Magnuson        | Smith, N. C. |
| Frear         | Malone          | Sparkman     |
| Fulbright     | Maybank         | Stennis      |
| George        | McCarran        | Thye         |
| Green         | McCarthy        | Watkins      |
| Hayden        | McClellan       | Welker       |
| Hendrickson   | McFarland       | Williams     |
| Hennings      | McKellar        | Young        |
| Hickenlooper  | McMahon         |              |

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVEs], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire

[Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

#### ALLOCATION OF STEEL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, a letter and attached tables which I have received from the Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, transmitting certain information relative to United States imports and exports of iron and steel products. I feel that the letter and tables will be of interest to those who have been concerned with the lack of adequate steel for school construction.

I hope this matter will be reviewed. It shows that steel exports for the calendar year 1950 exceeded 3,200,000 short tons, and that for the first 6 months of this year they were a little more than half of that amount. In the general consideration of the need for additional steel for school construction, I believe that when we compare the allocations of steel during the first quarter of 1952 for all school construction in the United States, which amounted to less than 100,000 tons, the exports in the amounts above stated should be carefully analyzed.

There being no objection, the letter and attached tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE,  
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1951.  
The Honorable WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: In accordance with the telephone request from your office for information on United States exports and imports of steel in 1950 and January-June 1951, I am enclosing two typewritten tables which show quantity and value of iron and steel-mill products exported and imported. A third table shows exports of steel scrap separately which is included in the data for iron and steel-mill products.

If there is any way in which we can be of further assistance, we shall be glad to know.

Sincerely yours,

LORING K. MACY,  
Acting Director.

#### United States imports of iron- and steel-mill products

| Country             | Value (1,000 dollars) |                      | 1,000 tons of 2,000 pounds |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
|                     | 1950                  | January to June 1951 | 1950                       | January to June 1951 |
| Total.....          | 131,458               | 191,300              | 12,650                     | 12,247               |
| Canada.....         | 24,666                | 8,567                | 454                        | 122                  |
| Europe, total.....  | 101,016               | 163,296              | (?)                        | (?)                  |
| Sweden.....         | 5,063                 | 5,497                | 41                         | 54                   |
| United Kingdom..... | 7,614                 | 11,233               | 80                         | 95                   |
| Netherlands.....    | 11,887                | 6,003                | 351                        | 121                  |

Footnotes at end of table.

#### United States imports of iron- and steel-mill products—Continued

| Country                | Value (1,000 dollars) |                      | 1,000 tons of 2,000 pounds |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
|                        | 1950                  | January to June 1951 | 1950                       | January to June 1951 |
| Belgium-Luxemburg..... | 29,255                | 43,279               | 457                        | 411                  |
| France.....            | 17,937                | 47,947               | 357                        | 515                  |
| Germany.....           | 26,268                | 44,052               | 535                        | 525                  |
| Asia.....              | 4,087                 | 18,551               | (?)                        | (?)                  |
| Japan.....             | 3,315                 | 11,735               | 131                        | 108                  |
| Other areas.....       | 1,689                 | 5,886                |                            |                      |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of iron and steel scrap, imports amounted to 1,912,000 short tons in 1950 and 2,025,000 short tons in January-June 1951.

<sup>2</sup> Not compiled; see general note.

NOTE.—Imports from countries other than those shown amounted to 494,000 short tons in 1950 and 418,000 January-June 1951.

Prepared in the Department of Commerce, by International Economic Analysis Division, Office of International Trade, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, October 1951.

#### United States exports<sup>1</sup> and imports<sup>2</sup> of iron and steel scrap

|                      | 1,000 short tons |                      |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                      | 1950             | January to June 1951 |
| Exports, total.....  | 217              | 107                  |
| Canada.....          | 81               | 41                   |
| Mexico.....          | 125              | 64                   |
| Other countries..... | 11               | 12                   |
| Imports, total.....  | 738              | 223                  |
| France.....          | 155              | 28                   |
| Germany.....         | 186              | 57                   |
| Japan.....           | 113              | 30                   |
| Canada.....          | 64               | 21                   |
| Other countries..... | 220              | 87                   |

<sup>1</sup> Including reexports.

<sup>2</sup> Imports for consumption.

Prepared in the Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Office of International Trade, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, October 1951.

#### United States exports of iron- and steel-mill products, 1950 and January-June 1951

| Area and country            | Value (1,000 dollars) |                      | 1,000 tons of 2,000 pounds |                      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
|                             | 1950                  | January to June 1951 | 1950                       | January to June 1951 |
| Total.....                  | 472,463               | 289,606              | 13,291                     | 11,767               |
| Canada.....                 | 124,169               | 89,147               | 979                        | 598                  |
| Southern North America..... | 65,793                | 40,356               | (?)                        | (?)                  |
| Mexico.....                 | 37,273                | 21,382               | 370                        | 186                  |
| Cuba.....                   | 13,917                | 10,321               | 82                         | 58                   |
| South America.....          | 80,335                | 65,888               | (?)                        | (?)                  |
| Colombia.....               | 12,413                | 6,044                | 70                         | 28                   |
| Venezuela.....              | 18,605                | 21,309               | 94                         | 125                  |
| Chile.....                  | 8,633                 | 5,534                | 56                         | 29                   |
| Brazil.....                 | 16,022                | 13,925               | 90                         | 62                   |
| Argentina.....              | 14,621                | 12,562               | 78                         | 59                   |
| ERP countries.....          | 95,948                | 39,607               | (?)                        | (?)                  |
| United Kingdom.....         | 9,877                 | 2,672                | 69                         | 19                   |
| Belgium and Luxembourg..... | 4,764                 | 2,704                | 25                         | 12                   |
| Netherlands.....            | 13,599                | 6,051                | 78                         | 31                   |
| France.....                 | 9,467                 | 6,370                | 76                         | 54                   |
| Norway.....                 | 6,911                 | 1,833                | 42                         | 10                   |
| Italy.....                  | 15,961                | 8,177                | 88                         | 35                   |
| Turkey.....                 | 11,665                | 1,913                | 68                         | 12                   |

Footnotes at end of table.



The VICE PRESIDENT. In that connection, the Chair wishes to announce three other appointments to the Senate committee for this purpose, namely, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BEN- TON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON]. The Chair reap- points, under the concurrent resolution, all Senators previously appointed by the Chair; so that their appointments will become effective along with the delega- tion the House may choose.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Repre- sentatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagree- ing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 355) to adjust the salaries of post- masters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office De- partment.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagree- ing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 622) to increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and em-

ployees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagree- ing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1046) to readjust postal rates.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLU- TIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolu- tions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 1236. An act for the relief of Rhoda Akiko Nishiyama;

H. J. Res. 284. Joint resolution authorizing the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the observance and memorialization on April 9, 1952, of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne, author of that family hymn of America, Home Sweet Home; and

H. J. Res. 289. Joint resolution to termi- nate the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIA- TIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5650) making supple- mental appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1952, and for other pur- poses.

Mr. McKELLAR subsequently said: Mr. President, a while ago when we were considering the appropriation bill I wished to place at the very beginning of the debate on the bill the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It is brief, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at the beginning of the consideration of the appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1036) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5650), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Amount of bill as passed          |                 |
| House                             | \$4,423,357,970 |
| Amount of decrease by Sen-<br>ate | -411,659,704    |

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Amount of bill as re-<br>ported to Senate | 4,016,698,266 |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|

|                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total estimates considered<br>by the Senate (contained<br>in H. Docs. Nos. 185, 236,<br>238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246,<br>247, and 248, and S. Docs.<br>Nos. 77, 78, 79, and 80) | 5,089,517,074 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|

#### Summary by chapter of Senate committee recommendations

| Chapter | Agency                                      | Budget estimates | Recommended<br>in House bill | Amount recom-<br>mended by<br>Senate<br>Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate<br>bill compared with— |              |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|         |                                             |                  |                              |                                                   | Estimates                                                  | House bill   |
| I       | Legislative                                 | \$650,500        | \$550,500                    | \$550,500                                         | -\$100,000                                                 |              |
| II      | Federal Security Agency                     | 25,500,000       | 1,200,000                    | 10,300,000                                        | -15,200,000                                                | +\$9,100,000 |
| III     | Agriculture                                 | 1,475,000        | 186,800                      | 186,800                                           | -1,288,200                                                 |              |
| IV      | Interior                                    | 5,385,000        | 385,000                      | 4,335,000                                         | -1,050,000                                                 | +3,950,000   |
| V       | Independent Offices                         | 564,090,000      | 239,103,000                  | 251,503,000                                       | -312,577,000                                               | +12,400,000  |
| VI      | Department of Defense—Military public works | 4,488,541,158    | 4,186,321,758                | 3,747,637,550                                     | -740,903,608                                               | -438,684,208 |
| VII     | Emergency agencies                          |                  |                              | 300,000                                           | +300,000                                                   |              |
| VIII    | Claims                                      | 1,885,416        | 610,912                      | 1,885,416                                         |                                                            | +1,274,504   |
|         | Total                                       | 5,087,517,074    | 4,428,357,970                | 4,016,698,266                                     | -1,070,818,808                                             | -411,659,704 |

#### MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

In the review of the supplemental appro- priations bill covering the military public- works funds for the Department of De- fense, your committee does not believe that certain items of construction, such as laun- dries and individual room-type barracks, should be provided, and that the standards generally applied by the services are above those which can prudently be accepted for execution at this time. Your committee has modified the language of the appropriation act to preclude the abusive use of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts. The committee fur- ther believes that the language of the ap- propriation act should make clear the in- tent of Congress that this program is to be executed in an orderly, businesslike fash- ion without the application of expediting funds or the assumption of unreasonable completion dates for any item included in the program. It is the feeling of this com- mittee that every item included for fund- ing can be obtained without additional ap- propriations and the committee does not intend to entertain requests from the serv- ices for additional funds in support of items for which funds are herein provided.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

##### Military construction

The budget estimate for military construc- tion, Department of the Army, is \$1,237,069,-

698. The committee made an over-all re- duction from this estimate of approximately 25 percent, rounded to \$300,000,000, leaving a total recommended appropriation of \$937,- 069,698. The cuts are to be applied by the Secretary of Defense, with the elimination of the less-urgent projects, and with the full amount of those of the highest priority which can come within the specific amount of money.

In making this reduction the committee sustained the House reductions of \$75,000,- 000 based on estimated unit prices for con- struction activities and the House reduc- tion of \$805,450 for the antiaircraft firing range at Bethany Beach, Del.

Also included in the committee reduction are three items at Fort Belvoir, Va. These are reductions of \$10,800,000 for enlisted men's barracks; \$624,000 for WAC's barracks; and \$582,000 for acquisition of land adja- cent to the engineer proving ground.

In addition to this, no funds have been provided herein for the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force for hospital con- struction not already commenced. The committee is of the opinion that a more careful review should be made of existing hospital facilities, and that this review can be completed and a full report thereon made to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House in the next session of the Congress.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

##### Public works

The budget estimate for public works, De- partment of the Navy, is \$950,271,460. The committee made an over-all reduction from this estimate of approximately 25 percent, rounded to \$230,000,000, leaving a recom- mended appropriation of \$720,271,460. In- cluded in this is \$35,247,000 for certain classi- fied projects not considered by the House.

In making its reductions the committee sustained the House in providing no funds for the construction of a dam on the Santa Margarita River at Camp Joseph H. Pendle- ton, Oceanside, Calif.

The committee has also disapproved the request for \$3,000,000 for the construction of a railroad spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, N. C., which was approved by the House. However, the committee wants as- surance from the Navy at the hearings on the first supplemental bill submitted at the second session of the Eighty-second Congress that the railroad has given evidence in writ- ing that it will provide, at an early date, serv- ice to Camp Lejeune comparable to that to be provided under the House provision.

The committee has disapproved the request for all Navy hospital construction not already commenced.



*Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission*

The committee has recommended the appropriation of \$1,096,392 as a refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission. This would retire the amount owed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and enable the Navy to operate independently the water-transportation system from Homestead, Fla., to Key West.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

*Acquisition and construction of real property*

The budget estimate for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, is \$2,301,200,000. The committee has made an over-all reduction from this estimate of approximately 10 percent, rounded to \$230,000,000, leaving a total recommended appropriation of \$2,071,200,000.

In making these reductions the committee sustained the House action in disallowing \$7,779,000 for the Olmsted Air Force Base near Lancaster, Pa., and the reduction of \$3,495,450 for laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

The committee recommends in the over-all reduction that no funds be provided for the laundry and dry-cleaning plant at Lake Charles, La., and has further provided that no part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing after consultation with representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

In regard to the House reduction of \$150,000,000 the committee recommends the restoration of \$25,000,000 of that amount.

Included in the over-all reduction of funds for the Air Force is all hospital construction not already commenced.

*Increases and limitations*

CHAPTER I. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: The committee recommends that the following language relative to official long-distance telephone calls made by Senators to and from Washington, D. C., be added to the bill:

"SENATE

"Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading 'Contingent expenses of the Senate,' paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the word 'fifty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'sixty', and by striking out the words 'two hundred and fifty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'three hundred'."

CHAPTER II. FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Defense community facilities and services. \$9,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the House allowance, but \$15,000,000 under the budget estimate, for loans or grants to public and non-profit agencies for the purposes authorized in sec. 304 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951. The funds recommended are to be used exclusively for construction of water purification facilities, interceptors, and sewage treatment facilities, and refuse collection and disposal facilities. No funds have been allowed—either assistance or administrative—for construction, operation, development, or administration of day-care or recreation facilities nor for hospitals and health centers and hospital and related services, Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and services.....

100,000

Total increases, chapter II..... 9,100,000

*Increases and limitations—Continued*

CHAPTER IV. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation:

Construction and rehabilitation..... \$3,200,000

The additional amount recommended by the committee is for the construction of Kirwin Dam in the Kansas River Basin of the Missouri River Basin project.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended.

Construction and rehabilitation..... 750,000

The additional amount recommended by the committee is for the commencement of construction of the Jamestown, N. Dak., unit of the Missouri-Souris project.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

Total increases, chapter IV..... 3,950,000

CHAPTER V. INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission..... 700,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full estimate of \$1,700,000 for an additional amount for investigations, in order to enable the Commission to process increased workloads in connection with the Federal loyalty program.

Federal Trade Commission..... 200,000

The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$300,000 in S. Doc. 80 and approved \$200,000 as an additional amount for salaries and expenses in connection with legal case work of the anti-monopoly program in order to allow the Commission more adequately to undertake the enforcement of Public Law 899 of the 81st Cong., which amended sec. 7 of the Clayton Act to prohibit business mergers which would have the effect of creating monopoly or substantially lessening competition.

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Defense housing:

The committee recommends that the following language be stricken from the bill:

(for accounting purposes only)

The committee feels that the Administrator should be permitted to effect the economies intended by the proviso allowing consolidation of operating funds in connection with projects built under the present housing program with similar funds for projects built under previous war and emergency housing programs, without the handicap injected by the language recommended to be stricken.

Defense community facilities and services..... 7,500,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full estimate of \$15,000,000. The committee believes that the amount is necessary in order that the most urgent needs for such facilities may be met with a minimum of delay.

Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites..... 2,500,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total revolving fund of \$7,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 below the estimate of \$10,000,000.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill: "including necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title."

Federal National Mortgage Association:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation for the associations be increased by an additional amount of \$62,500, to provide a total limitation of \$3,460,000, which is \$50,000 below the estimate.

*Increases and limitations—Continued*

CHAPTER V. INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

Housing and Home Finance Agency—Continued

Office of the Administrator, prefabricated housing, etc.:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation relating to prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction be increased by an additional amount of \$25,000, to provide a total limitation of \$237,250, which is \$30,000 below the estimate.

Federal Housing Administration:

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation for the Administration be increased by an additional amount of \$6,750, to provide a total limitation of \$45,000, which is \$6,000 below the estimate.

Renegotiation Board..... \$1,500,000

The committee approved the full amount of the budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 77 to cover the expenses of the Renegotiation Board created by the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (Public Law 9).

The committee has approved the purchase of 3 automobiles, instead of 8 as estimated, and in allowing the hire of passenger motor vehicles the committee intends to provide for the use of public transportation and does not approve funds for the hire of privately owned automobiles.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

"RENEGOTIATION BOARD

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section."

Corporations:

Inland Waterways Corporation:

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill:

"CORPORATIONS

"INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

"The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress) shall not apply to the operating personnel of the Inland Waterways Corporation."

Total increases, chapter V..... 12,400,000

CHAPTER VI. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

Department of the Navy: Refund to Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission.....

1,096,392

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

"Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: For refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1949 (Public Law 379, Eighty-first Congress), \$1,096,392."

General provisions, Department of Defense:

The committee recommends that the following sections be added to the bill:

"Sec. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."



## Increases and limitations—Continued

CHAPTER VI. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY  
PUBLIC WORKS—continued  
General provisions, Department of  
Defense—Continued

Sec. 603. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

"Sec. 604. No part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Total increase, Department of  
Defense..... \$1,096,392

## CHAPTER VII. EMERGENCY AGENCIES

## Office of Defense Mobilization:

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

"OFFICE OF DEFENSE  
MOBILIZATION

## "SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"No provision in any act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the funds available for compensation of persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public of the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business, and labor about rules, regulations, and orders issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended."

## Increases and limitations—Continued

## CHAPTER VII. EMERGENCY AGENCIES—con.

## Department of the Interior:

Office of the Secretary, Defense Production  
Activities.....

\$300,000

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$300,000, in order to provide a total of \$2,700,000 for the 1952 activities of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR

## "OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES,  
DEFENSE PRODUCTION AC-  
TIVITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities,' \$300,000."

## CHAPTER VIII

Claims for damages, audited claims, and  
judgments.....

1,274,504

## CHAPTER IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

"Sec. 903. No part of the money appropriated to any department, or made available for expenditure by any corporation, in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such department or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

"(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

## Increases and limitations—Continued

## "DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.

## CHAPTER IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS—continued

"(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2). No person whose only performance of the functions described in (1) or (2) of the preceding sentence is in activities necessary for the enforcement of law, promotion of safety of human life, dissemination of weather information, or scientific experimentation, or whose compensation is paid from funds appropriated specifically for 'International information and educational activities' shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be engaged in the performance of the functions so described."

## TOTAL INCREASES

|                                                                      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Chapter II, Federal Security Agency.....                             | \$9,100,000 |
| Chapter IV, Department of the Interior.....                          | 3,950,000   |
| Chapter V, Independent Offices.....                                  | 12,400,000  |
| Chapter VI, Department of Defense.....                               | 1,096,392   |
| Chapter VII, Emergency Agencies.....                                 | 300,000     |
| Chapter VIII, Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments..... | 1,274,504   |

Total increases..... 28,120,896

## DECREASES

## CHAPTER VI

## Department of Defense:

|                                                                                 |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Department of the Army: Military construction, Army.....                        | 221,451,050 |
| Department of the Navy: Public works.....                                       | 177,357,000 |
| Department of the Air Force: Acquisition and construction of real property..... | 40,972,550  |

Total decrease, Department of Defense..... 439,780,600

Total decrease..... 439,780,600  
Total increase..... 28,120,896

Net decrease..... 411,659,704

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate... 4,016,698,266

## Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                  | Estimates  | Recommended<br>in House bill | Amount recom-<br>mended by<br>Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate<br>bill compared with— |               |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                |                                                                       |            |                              |                                                | Estimates                                                  | House bill    |
|                | <b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>                                             |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
|                | <b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b>                                       |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
|                | <b>CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE</b>                               |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
| 247            | Miscellaneous items.....                                              | \$650,000  | \$550,000                    | \$550,000                                      | –\$100,000                                                 | -----         |
| 247            | Stationery (revolving fund).....                                      | 500        | 500                          | 500                                            | -----                                                      | -----         |
|                | Total, legislative Branch (ch. I).....                                | 650,500    | 550,500                      | 550,500                                        | –100,000                                                   | -----         |
|                | <b>FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY</b>                                        |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
| 242            | Defense community facilities and services.....                        | 25,000,000 | 1,000,000                    | 10,000,000                                     | –15,000,000                                                | + \$9,000,000 |
| 242            | Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and services..... | 500,000    | 200,000                      | 300,000                                        | –200,000                                                   | +100,000      |
|                | Total, Federal Security Agency (ch. II).....                          | 25,500,000 | 1,200,000                    | 10,300,000                                     | –15,200,000                                                | +9,100,000    |
|                | <b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>                                      |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
| 243            | Flood control.....                                                    | 1,475,000  | 186,800                      | 186,800                                        | –1,288,200                                                 | -----         |
|                | Total, Department of Agriculture (ch. III).....                       | 1,475,000  | 186,800                      | 186,800                                        | –1,288,200                                                 | -----         |
|                | <b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>                                     |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
|                | <b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>                                       |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
| 246            | Commutation of treaties, Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma.....   | 385,900    | 385,000                      | 385,000                                        | -----                                                      | -----         |
|                | <b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>                                          |            |                              |                                                |                                                            |               |
| S. Doc. 67     | Construction and rehabilitation.....                                  | 5,000,000  | -----                        | 3,200,000                                      | –1,800,000                                                 | +3,200,000    |
|                | Construction and rehabilitation.....                                  | -----      | -----                        | 750,000                                        | +750,000                                                   | -----         |
|                | Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....                                     | 5,000,000  | -----                        | 3,950,000                                      | –1,050,000                                                 | +3,950,000    |
|                | Total, Department of Interior (ch. IV).....                           | 5,385,000  | 385,000                      | 4,335,000                                      | –1,050,000                                                 | +3,950,000    |



Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Con.

| H. Doc.<br>No. | Department or agency                                                                 | Estimates     | Recommended<br>in House bill | Amount recom-<br>mended by<br>Senate committee | Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate<br>bill compared with— |              |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                |                                                                                      |               |                              |                                                | Estimates                                                  | House bill   |
|                | INDEPENDENT OFFICES                                                                  |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
| 238            | ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.....                                                        | \$484,240,000 | \$200,000,000                | \$200,000,000                                  | —\$284,240,000                                             | -----        |
| 241            | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.....                                                        | 1,700,000     | 1,000,000                    | 1,700,000                                      | -----                                                      | + \$700,000  |
| S.Doc.80       | FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.....                                                        | 300,000       | -----                        | 200,000                                        | —100,000                                                   | +200,000     |
|                | HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY                                                      |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
| 242            | Office of the Administrator:                                                         |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
|                | Defense Housing.....                                                                 | 150,000,000   | \$25,000,000                 | \$25,000,000                                   | —25,000,000                                                | -----        |
|                | Defense Community Facilities and Services.....                                       | 15,000,000    | 7,500,000                    | 15,000,000                                     | -----                                                      | +7,500,000   |
|                | Revolving Fund for Development of Isolated Defense Sites.....                        | 10,000,000    | 5,000,000                    | 7,500,000                                      | —2,500,000                                                 | +2,500,000   |
|                | Salaries and expenses, Defense Housing and Community Facilities<br>and Services..... | 1,340,000     | 603,000                      | 603,000                                        | —737,000                                                   | -----        |
|                | Federal National Mortgage Association.....                                           | (2)           | (4)                          | (3)                                            | -----                                                      | -----        |
|                | Prefabricated Housing.....                                                           | (6)           | (7)                          | (5)                                            | -----                                                      | -----        |
|                | Federal Housing Administration.....                                                  | (9)           | (10)                         | (11)                                           | -----                                                      | -----        |
| S.Doc.77       | Renegotiation Board.....                                                             | 1,500,000     | -----                        | 1,500,000                                      | -----                                                      | +1,500,000   |
|                | Total, Independent Offices (ch. V).....                                              | 564,080,000   | 239,103,000                  | 251,503,000                                    | —312,577,000                                               | +12,400,000  |
|                | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE                                                                |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
| 185            | DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:                                                              |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
|                | Military construction, Army.....                                                     | 1,237,069,698 | 1,158,520,748                | 937,069,698                                    | —300,000,000                                               | —221,451,050 |
| 185            | DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY:                                                              |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
|                | Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission.....                                                | -----         | -----                        | 1,096,392                                      | +1,096,392                                                 | +1,096,392   |
| 236            | Public works.....                                                                    | 950,271,460   | 897,628,460                  | 720,271,460                                    | —230,000,000                                               | —177,357,000 |
|                | San Diego, Calif.....                                                                | -----         | 18,000,000                   | 18,000,000                                     | +18,000,000                                                | -----        |
|                | Total, Department of the Navy.....                                                   | 950,271,460   | 915,628,460                  | 739,367,852                                    | —210,903,608                                               | —176,260,608 |
| 185            | DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE:                                                         |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
|                | Acquisition and construction of real property.....                                   | 2,301,200,000 | 2,112,172,550                | 2,071,200,000                                  | —230,000,000                                               | —40,972,550  |
|                | Total, Department of Defense (ch. VI).....                                           | 4,488,541,158 | 4,186,321,758                | 3,747,637,550                                  | —740,903,608                                               | —438,684,208 |
|                | EMERGENCY AGENCIES (CH. VII)                                                         |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
|                | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:                                                          |               |                              |                                                |                                                            |              |
|                | Office of the Secretary.....                                                         | -----         | -----                        | 300,000                                        | +300,000                                                   | +300,000     |
| 248            | Judgments and authorized claims.....                                                 | 1,885,416     | 610,912                      | 1,885,416                                      | -----                                                      | +1,274,504   |
|                | Grand total.....                                                                     | 5,087,517,074 | 4,428,357,970                | 4,016,698,266                                  | —1,070,818,808                                             | —411,659,704 |

1 Administrative expenses for Public Housing Administration increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,280,000."

2 Administrative expenses for Public Housing Administration increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,155,000."

3 Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,510,000."

4 Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,397,500."

5 Administrative expenses increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,460,000."

6 Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$267,250."

7 Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$212,250."

8 Administrative expenses increased from "\$157,250" to "\$237,250."

9 Administrative expenses increased by "\$51,000," and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,800,000."

10 Administrative expenses increased by "\$38,250," and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000."

11 Administrative expenses increased by "\$45,000," and limitation on nonadministrative expenses increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I received earlier today a letter from the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, on the bill (H. R. 5684) making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. It came too late to go into the hearings, of course, but I think, by all means, it should go into the RECORD. It gives the views of the Department in frank and no uncertain terms. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 19, 1951.

The Honorable KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: I wish to express to you and Representative CANNON my grave concern over the 5 percent cut the Senate has made in the appropriations under the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

The original request for \$8,500,000,000 was determined upon only after careful screening by the Bureau of the Budget. It was considered, and I think rightly so, the smallest amount which was needed to obtain the security goals we seek during the current fiscal year. The cut of over \$1,000,000,000 made

by the authorizing legislation leaves us in a most difficult situation.

We have been reprogramming to reflect this cut and are reviewing the form in which our program will be administered in an effort to minimize the effect of the cut or, to state it in reverse, an effort to maximize the effect of the reduced amount of dollars. To make a further cut now of 5 percent is to endanger our objectives to such an extent that I feel obliged to urge you and your committee to refuse to take the responsibility of doing so. I ask you earnestly to restore the 5 percent cut which the Senate has made.

I can add little except emphasis to the points which have been made before your committees. I do, however, wish to restate two of the more important considerations.

1. The Mutual Security Act has been loosely called the foreign aid bill. This is a misnomer. It is truly a United States security measure. The areas to which arms will go are vital to the security of the United States; Europe, Greece, Turkey, Formosa, the Philippines and Indochina are of the highest importance to our defense. If we lose the manpower, technical skill, manufacturing facilities and raw materials of Europe and her colonies to Soviet domination, we face a grim future in which successful defense of our own borders will be immeasurably more difficult and the cost immeasurably greater than if Europe is able to defend itself. Fur-

thermore, the base for bearing the increased cost will be much narrower because we will lose much of the trade and raw materials on which our prosperity depends. Under those conditions our standard of living would bear no resemblance to that of today. The loss of Greece and Turkey would leave General Eisenhower's southern flank unguarded, would unbar the land bridge to Africa and would open to the Soviets the rich oil fields of the Middle East and the main road to the Far East with its wealth of raw materials. I need not dwell on the seriousness of enemy domination of Formosa, the Philippines, and Indochina. The economic aid under the Mutual Security Act which is not in support of military effort is almost wholly devoted to discouraging Communist aggression by imparting to the peoples in underdeveloped areas the know-how to use their own natural resources to rid themselves of hunger and disease—sources of the discontent on which communism feeds. Such aid is by far the most effective weapon we can use against communism in these areas.

2. The Mutual Security Act is truly an economy measure. There is no question but that we obtain more defense effort per \$1 of military aid or supporting economic aid than for a corresponding dollar spent on our own Armed Forces. Europe is the largest recipient of this type of aid. For each unit of military forces in Europe we pay only the cost of a part of its armament. Troop pay, housing,



personal equipment, most of the lighter arms and their ammunition, and some of the heavier arms are provided by our partners. The economic aid we furnish in support of military effort is estimated by ECA to produce on the average at least \$3 of military results for each \$1 of aid. In no other way can we obtain in Europe or elsewhere anything like the amount of military defense effort which we obtain through the Mutual Security Act.

I can add that the cut already made by the authorizing legislation will put us behind in meeting our schedule for arming General Eisenhower's troops. Moreover, since the program for Europe was presented to the Congress, two of our principal partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are experiencing unforeseen financial problems—problems which endanger their ability to provide the forces they have agreed to place under General Eisenhower's command. An important factor in this grave situation is that our ability to aid them has been crippled by the cut already made by the authorizing legislation. A further cut would very much increase the already great danger.

I, therefore, urge upon you and your committee that the only wise action from the point of view of the security of the United States is to restore the 5 percent cut which the Senate has made.

Sincerely yours,

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will restate the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—Legislative branch," on page 1, after line 8, to insert:

Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate," paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixty", and by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "three hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter II—Federal Security Agency—Defense community facilities and services," on page 2, line 23, after the word "facilities," to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and services," on page 3, line 8, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)," to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV—Department of the Interior", on page 4, after line 4, to insert:

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 8, to insert:

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter V—Independent offices—Civil Service Commission—Salaries

and expenses", on page 4, line 21, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 5, to insert:

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses," \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator—Defense housing," on page 5, line 15, after the word "merged", to strike out "(for accounting purposes only)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Defense community facilities and services," on page 6, line 5, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites," on page 6, line 21, after the numerals "1951", to insert "including necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title," and in line 22, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$7,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal National Mortgage Association," on page 7, line 15, after the word "to", to strike out "\$3,397,500" and insert "\$3,460,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator," on page 7, line 22, after the word "to", to strike out "\$212,250" and insert "\$237,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Housing Administration," on page 8, line 10, after the word "by", to strike out "\$38,250" and insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 17, to insert:

#### RENegotiating BOARD

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 7, to insert:

#### CORPORATIONS

##### INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952

(Public Law 137, 82d Cong.), shall not apply to the operating personnel of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment, was under the heading "Chapter VI—Department of Defense—Military public works—Department of the Army—Corps of Engineers," on page 10, line 6, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$1,158,520,748" and insert "\$937,069,698."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Navy," on page 11, line 2, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$897,628,460" and insert "\$720,271,460."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 11, after line 6, to insert:

Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: For refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1949 (Public Law 379, 81st Cong.), \$1,096,392.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think I should be very remiss did I not at this time express, for myself and my colleague, our appreciation of the expeditious handling of this important Navy item by the Senate Committee on Appropriations and by the Senate and House Committees on the Armed Services, whose approval of the new contractual set-up was required under the authorizing legislation, before this emergency Navy appropriation could be made.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this particular item merely involves, does it not, payment to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission of the Navy's share of the cost of transmission pipelines for the Key West Naval Base?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is for the State commission's share, and the purpose of haste was that the Navy wishes to put some additional pumping facilities there in order to step up the supply of water, but did not want to do it until the question of title was straightened up.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I want to inquire of the chairman of the committee regarding the section of the bill we are now considering. The items are not stated in this bill, but the report says:

The committee has also disapproved the request for \$3,000,000 for the construction of a railroad spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, N. C., which was approved by the House.

Is that involved in the paragraph we are now discussing in the appropriation for the Navy Department, on pages 10 and 11?

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator that in the committee there was quite a division and a great deal of discussion on the item relating to the construction of a railroad spur at Camp Lejeune. When it came to a final vote, those of us who thought it ought to be in the bill were defeated, and it was not placed in the bill.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to include this item of \$3,000,000, as it appears in the House bill, for the construction of a rail-



road spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, N. C.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unless it is proposed as an amendment to the committee amendment, it would not be in order at this time.

Mr. HOEY. The committee omitted it, and I thought I would have to offer it at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is an amendment to the text of the bill, the Senator would have to wait until we get through with the committee amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, in my judgment, the amendment is in order at this time. It affects the committee amendment.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, the bill omits the item which had been included in the House bill, which I want to have restored.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the committee amendment be agreed to, the Senator from North Carolina would then be estopped from amending the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood it was an amendment to the text, not to the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is an amendment to the committee amendment, it is in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a matter of form.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, this item has been before the Senate two or three times previously. The Navy Department has recommended the building of this railroad spur as a defense measure; \$3,000,000 was provided heretofore. As a result of the controversy which arose, it was not agreed to. The House adopted this amendment.

I call attention to the fact that Cherry Point and at Camp Lejeune there are 70,000 soldiers. They have no railroad facilities, no railroad connections. These soldiers there as they come in and go out, and all the people who come to visit them, find it necessary to travel by bus. It is necessary for them to travel from 26 to 40 miles by bus in order to reach the camp.

This railroad spur would pay for itself. The Navy Department estimates that in less than 15 years it would repay its cost entirely. In fact, a spur was built on the other side only a few years ago, and it paid for itself within 4 years.

No expense would be involved except the \$3,000,000, which would be saved in both freight and passenger traffic. I think it is an economy measure. I consider it to be a national defense measure, and I believe it ought to be included for the protection of troops who are moving in and out, and who are transported to the port of embarkation at both Moorehead City and Norfolk. I feel that this amendment ought to be included in the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I am very happy to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I suggest that the amendment to which the Senator from North Carolina wishes to offer his amendment has already been agreed up-

on under the heading of the Department of the Navy. He may ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which that amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOEY. I thought I had called attention to that before action was taken, but I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted, in order that the Senate may pass upon this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Does the Senator from North Carolina offer his amendment?

Mr. HOEY. I offer the amendment to restore this item of \$3,000,000, which is to be used for the purpose of rebuilding the railroad spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, N. C., as included in the House bill—the same language as that which is in the House bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one member of the committee, I read the brief of the Atlantic Coast Line lawyer, and I heard some of his testimony. I remember a little of the background of the situation. I was in the vicinity referred to 9 or 10 years ago.

I speak as one member of the committee who voted in favor of the committee action. I felt that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, to use colloquial language, should put up or shut up in the next couple of months. There will be another supplemental appropriation bill for the armed services in January or February. The report shows, on page 4, that the Navy is to bring before the committee at that time, in writing, what assurance, if any, it has from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad that that railroad will provide the service which the Navy wants for the Marine camp. If that service should not be satisfactory, it was the feeling, I think, of the majority of the committee that we should immediately proceed, but to take action in view of the protestations of the railroad company, in view of their brief, and in view of the fact that they say they can furnish this service, that we should give them this one chance of approximately 3 to 4 months to make up their minds. If we cannot receive proper assurances from the railroad company that passenger service as well as freight service will be furnished, then we shall proceed. But only 3 or 4 months would be missed, and we would not be building a duplicate line at Government expense when a private railroad company could allegedly furnish the service.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I am always in favor of private enterprise. This subject has been in controversy for two years, and the railroad company has not come forward with any adequate service for the camp. Seventy thousand men are stationed there, and their families are coming and going on visits to them. No facilities are provided, and there is no immediate prospect of getting any. I do not think the project should be delayed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I may say to the Senator that my own son was at the camp, and that is how I happened to go

there. I know the position of the Senator on all these matters, and I respect it very much. Speaking as one member of the committee, I thought it was a place where we could give the railroad company one more chance of about three months within which either to put up or shut up.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think the Senator from North Carolina is completely justified in offering his amendment at this time and pressing it to a vote. If there is any one item in the bill that has been carefully considered for over a period of years, it is this proposal which is designed to alleviate a deplorable condition affecting some 70,000 marines and their families who are stationed at Camp Lejeune. People are being killed on the highways almost like flies. The highways are inadequate. The camp is situated in a rather remote and inaccessible part of the great State of North Carolina, and there is nothing in the record that indicates that the railroad company, which is protesting this measure, will ever take any steps to alleviate the condition. On last evening I looked over the record and found that the railroad company claims that it has given all the service to which Camp Lejeune is entitled.

I suggest, with the indulgence of the Senator from North Carolina, that this item is justified for the welfare and benefit of men, many of whom are in service on being recalled to the colors after fighting in one war, and who are isolated from the outside world. They cannot get to their families and their families cannot get to them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. This item was discussed as much as was any one item in the bill, probably more than was any one other item. It was very vigorously and actively discussed. I had the same view about the matter that the Senator from North Carolina has, namely, that some action should be taken to alleviate the condition. Yet, when it came to a vote, the vote was 9 to 3 against it, if I remember correctly, and there was nothing for the chairman of the committee to do but to follow the direction of the committee.

Has the Senator offered his amendment?

Mr. HOEY. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I imagine that the only thing the Senator will have to do will be to offer an amendment to increase the item on page 11 of the bill, from \$720,271,460, to \$723,271,460.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I think I am justified in saying that every Member of the Appropriations Committee recognizes the need of the 70,000 marines to get railroad transportation.

The only difference in the committee was that some members thought we



should give the railroad company a little more time. But, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has pointed out, the Marines have been trying to get this railroad connection ever since the camp was established some 10 years ago. I think it is a fair statement, as made by the junior Senator from Georgia, that to postpone it until next year and then have an independent bill and hearings, would mean much more delay, because we will wind up by appropriating for the spur line.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the Senate will support and concur in the amendment offered by the senior Senator from North Carolina. I recognize the fact that the distinguished chairman of the committee cannot accept the amendment, because the majority of the committee voted against it. But the matter is fundamental and is just and fair to the boys stationed at Camp Lejeune, and it is a relatively small item in our total construction program. Certainly no Member of the Senate can stand and not take off his hat to the Marines because of what they have been doing in Korea.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$720,271,460" and insert "\$723,271,460."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think in fairness to the committee this statement should be made in regard to the item. As the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] pointed out, I do not believe there is a member of the committee who does not understand the problem which the able Senator from North Carolina is trying to solve, and we are sympathetic. There is a conflict in the testimony regarding the desirability of building the additional facility.

In the first place, I think it should be noted that the amount of \$3,000,000 is only a start in constructing a facility which would be of use to the Marines at this particular camp, which is one of the most important camps in the United States and is one of the great training centers for the Marine Corps. The additional appropriation will, in effect, provide only some of the steel rail facilities.

Furthermore, if passenger service is to be furnished, it will be necessary that an estimated additional \$6,000,000 be made available for rolling stock, so that the amount may be from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The estimated \$12,000,000 may be an unduly large figure, but it is doubtful whether it would be less than \$9,000,000.

So, Mr. President, it is not merely a \$3,000,000 item with which we are dealing. I think all the members of the committee, however, even in view of the fact that it may entail an expenditure of \$12,000,000 will be prepared in the next session, in one of the early appropriation bills—

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. KNOWLAND. In just a moment, I should like to finish my statement.

I think the committee will be prepared to support and adopt an appropriation for what otherwise might be called a duplicating feature if it is not possible to work it out in some other way. We do not believe there should be unnecessary delay in finding the answer to the problem.

The committee was of the opinion that, unless by the 31st day of March the Marine Corps could receive assurances from the existing transportation system that it would furnish passenger service fully equal to that proposed in this alternative proposal, the committee would then be prepared to go ahead with the program.

It should be borne in mind that the committee has kept before it at all times in this entire military construction program what the effect may be of the shortage of steel and other critical items. Of course, in building what might be a duplicating rail facility, there will be a great deal of steel used in the trackage, and in the rolling stock. It was for that reason that the committee wrote into its report, as will be found on page 4 of the committee report, the following language:

The committee has also disapproved the request for \$3,000,000 for the construction of a railroad spur from Camp Lejeune to Cherry Point, N. C., which was approved by the House. However, the committee wants assurance from the Navy at the hearings on the first supplemental bill submitted at the second session of the Eighty-second Congress that the railroad has given evidence in writing that it will provide, at an early date, service to Camp Lejeune comparable to that to be provided under the House provision.

Mr. President, I merely call this to the attention of the Senate and of the Senators from North Carolina. I think there is no doubt that if that assurance is not forthcoming, they will have the unanimous support of the committee in arriving at an equitable solution of the problem.

I now yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to say to my colleague on the Committee on Appropriations that I discussed this question at some length with Representative BARDER, of North Carolina, the Representative who sponsored this proposal in the House. I asked him about the rolling stock, and he said he had a definite assurance from the State-owned railroad, which would be the connecting link, that it would furnish the rolling stock, and that it would establish the passenger lines to give adequate passenger service.

I asked about the willingness of the other railroad. He said that, in the first place, they needed a 14-mile connection just to get out the freight, and they begged for the building of that connecting link. The Government built it, and in 3 or 4 years, as the Senator from North Carolina knows, the freight received, with the Government furnishing the rolling stock and the switching charges to get the freight in, amounted to the entire investment in the tracks.

Representative BARDEN said that two vice presidents of the railroads appeared in opposition to the proposal now made, and that both of them said very positively two things, first, that they would not give the State railroad any connection with their main line; second, that they would not build this connecting line themselves. They took the position that it was not necessary to build it.

I believe that all members of the Committee on Appropriations think it is necessary to build the line, and the only difference remaining is as to whether the Government will have to provide the rolling stock—and I hope it will not—and, second, whether the railroad will eventually build the line, as we stated in the report, and I do not believe they will, on the basis of what they have said all along.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield further?

Mr. HOEY. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Knowing the able Senator from Virginia, and the position he has taken on the floor of the Senate over the years since I have been a Member of the Senate, I am sure he would be interested in the work contemplated being done by private facilities, providing they would do it, and it would be only with great reluctance that he would favor taking the alternative course.

I might submit a proposal to the Senator. I have no authority to speak for the committee, but during the course of the discussions in the Committee on Appropriations yesterday, the so-called Hayden formula was suggested, which is perhaps a medium ground between the desire of the Senator from North Carolina in offering his amendment and the position taken by the committee. The suggestion was that the amount of \$3,000,000 be appropriated, but that in the report, or, in this case, in the discussion on the Senate floor, the Marine Corps and the Navy Department would be instructed not to use the funds if within a period of 90 days satisfactory arrangements have been made by the existing rail facilities to furnish transportation equal at least to that which would be furnished if this proposal were adopted.

It seems to me that that type of arrangement would meet the desires of the able Senator from North Carolina, for the funds would be included in the pending bill, and at the same time those of us who do have some reasonable doubts in the situation could at least feel assured that the matter would be fully explored.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the suggestion of the distinguished Senator from California, and I have no objection in the world to giving a reasonable time for this work to be done. But I feel that unless this appropriation goes into the bill, nothing will be done, and I believe the appropriation ought to be made.

I am advised this morning that there are 16,000 applications for homes for people who live around Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune. Camp Lejeune is the largest Marine establishment in the



United States, and it is increasing in size all the time. As the distinguished Senator from Georgia has said, it is located in a rather a segregated area in the county, isolated, not easily accessible, and people are now being crowded out on the highways and killed because there is no means for their transportation. I do not believe the matter should be delayed further.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am confident that the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, would be very glad if the amendment were agreed to. But the Department of the Navy should be advised that these funds should not be expended for 90 days, or until the railroad has had every opportunity to make available the services which I regard as being essential to Camp Lejeune. As chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, I should be happy to advise the Department of the Navy that I think that course should be followed. But unless the amendment is agreed to, nothing will be done. This is not a new matter. It was before us in World War II, and still this question was not resolved. I would yield only to the distinguished Senator from North Carolina in my determination to utilize private enterprise when private enterprise makes itself capable of utilization. But in this case the railroad representative came before the committee, and the distinguished chairman of the committee questioned the representative of the road. I shall read only a few lines of the testimony. The chairman was examining the representative of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and that representative, Mr. Fields, made this statement:

The Government has asked to build this railroad. That is what I am opposing.

Chairman McKELLAR. And you are willing to build it yourself?

Mr. FIELDS. No, sir. We have this railroad which we contend adequately serves the Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune.

There has been a constant request that passenger service be established, and that the railroad has told the officials they would not make it available. It has not been made available, and, in justice to the men at Camp Lejeune, many of whom served their Nation through World War II, and have been called back into service, most of them family men, there ought to be some way for those men to get out to see their families and for their families to get in to see them.

I should be glad to follow the course suggested by the Senator from North Carolina, and I hope that it may produce the desired effect.

Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. SALTONSTALL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] has the floor. Does he yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HOEY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the only trouble about the suggestion of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is that there would have to be inserted in the bill certain language which, of course, would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that, with the statement made by the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, and with this legislative history with regard to the situation, if the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, knowing what the general intent of the Appropriations Committee was, were to write a letter to the Department of the Navy, I am personally convinced that the funds would not be expended until the Navy Department had complied with the legislative intent.

I will say to the Senator from North Carolina, if he will yield, that one other factor, which I mentioned before, is the question of steel. The amount of steel which would be used has been stated to be some 4,800 tons. If it is necessary to do this construction work, of course, it must be done. However, by the alternative procedure which has been suggested, it seems to me that we would reach the problem the Senator intended to reach.

As one member of the committee, I will say that I was very strongly influenced by the fact that both distinguished Senators from North Carolina, who live in the area, felt very strongly that something should be done. Personally, I am willing to accept the suggestion which has been made, on the basis of the alternative proposal.

Mr. HOEY. I think that is all right. The Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Georgia could write a joint letter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senator from Tennessee writes the letter, of course, that will leave a difference between the House and the Senate. The House placed the item in the bill flatly. It is proposed that the Senate place it in the bill with a certain proviso. I wonder if it would not be well, at least in conference, for the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Tennessee, to call this matter to the attention of the House committee chairman, in order that he may be apprised. I think it might be well also to have him join in the letter. If the letter were to come from both branches, it would be stronger.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, there is just one thing further in connection with the critical need for this facility. According to a report which was issued just a few days ago dealing with this situation, since January 1 of this year there have been 441 accidents in which 14 marines, 1 dependent, and 3 civilian workers have been killed on the highway. This shows the congestion and shows the inability of the people to travel safely on the highways because of the accumulation of traffic.

This camp was formerly very much smaller, but it has been tremendously expanded, without provision being made

for sufficient facilities. Unless this facility is provided without delay there will be continuing accidents of this character. I believe that 160 marines have been injured on the highways since January 1.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand the evidence, there is a connection with the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which now connects with the town.

Mr. HOEY. That is effective only in one direction.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is on Government property.

Mr. HOEY. A spur was built 2 years ago by the Government, from Jacksonville down to the camp. That line paid for itself right away, just as this proposed line would do. All freight carried from the camp must go by Wilmington, a long distance around. Troops and equipment moving to Morehead City, the port of embarkation, or to Norfolk, must be hauled on trucks over 26 miles to reach the railroad. The proposed construction would eliminate all that.

Mr. ELLENDER. Could not the line already built on Government property be used to carry passengers?

Mr. HOEY. Not for this purpose.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why not?

Mr. HOEY. It does not make connections in the right direction. It is necessary to circle around.

Mr. ELLENDER. What distance would be added by the construction of this line?

Mr. HOEY. The line proposed to be built would be about 30 miles in length. It would enable anyone to reach the various points without circling around.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I can answer the question, if the Senator will yield to me.

Mr. HOEY. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The additional distance is from 125 to 150 miles to reach the cities to which most of the passengers wish to go.

Mr. HOEY. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The proposed line, however, would not connect with the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line; would it?

Mr. HOEY. It would provide an opening in every direction.

Mr. ELLENDER. But it would not connect with the main line. Would the Senator answer the question. Would it connect with the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the railroad which is now carrying freight into Camp Lejeune?

Mr. HOEY. This line would provide a connection with it. It would not merely tap the line, but would give a connection with it directly.

Mr. ELLENDER. It would give a connection through a line owned by the State of North Carolina.

Mr. HOEY. Yes. It would provide a connection with the Norfolk and Southern, the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Eastern Carolina Railroad, which is owned by the State. In other words, it would open the area, for communication and transportation, to all the railroads. At present, trans-



portation is virtually restricted to the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. President, I urge the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator from North Carolina take the position that it is absolutely necessary to build this line?

Mr. HOEY. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Either by the Government, as is proposed, or by some railroad.

Mr. HOEY. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. How much mileage would be saved?

Mr. HOEY. There would be a saving in distance traveled, as the Senator from Virginia has said, of approximately from 125 to 140 miles, by traveling 30 miles over the proposed line.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is the Senator willing to permit this appropriation to be made on condition that, let us say, four months should be allowed—

Mr. HOEY. I do not believe that we ought to wait 4 months, because the need is too great. I should be glad to allow any reasonable time, but I do not believe that the project ought to be delayed for 4 months.

Mr. ELLENDER. What limit of time would the Senator suggest, to give opportunity to private enterprise to build the line, instead of having the Government build it?

Mr. HOEY. Ninety days has been suggested. I think that would be ample. I do not see any reason for making it 4 months.

Mr. ELLENDER. If the Senate were to agree to the Senator's amendment providing an appropriation of \$3,000,000, would the Senator be willing to agree that, say, 90 days be given to some railroad to build the line, in lieu of the Government building it?

Mr. HOEY. Yes. In other words, I would be perfectly willing to agree to the suggestion made by the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], that the committee chairman write letters. I do not believe we ought to place any such provision in the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to state to the Senator that the language which the committee decided to adopt, appearing on page 4, as read by the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] would have the same effect, in my opinion.

Mr. HOEY. I do not think so. That is no appropriation at all.

Mr. ELLENDER. No; it is no appropriation at all.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I voted against the proposal in the committee. As I told the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, no one knows better than I do the necessity for this railroad line. I did not vote against it because the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was involved. The reason

I voted against it, and against some other items in the bill, was that they would require strategic materials. This project would obviously require steel and other scarce materials. That is the reason why I hoped the 90-day trial period might be allowed, so that anyone who had the strategic materials and the air-conditioning equipment could be given an opportunity to build the line. The railroad line should be built. It is absolutely essential that it be built; but the purpose of my vote in the committee was as I have stated.

I listened to a part of the testimony, as the Senator from North Carolina knows. The only thing I was fearful about was the strategic material situation. I am in thorough accord with what the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and other Senators have suggested that the item be included in the bill, and that a letter be written by the committee chairmen. I do not believe that the Navy Department or any other department would act contrary to the expressed wishes of the chairmen of the committees.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I suggest that we should place an appropriate statement in the conference report, which would take care of the situation.

Mr. HOEY. That would be entirely agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina. [Mr. HOEY] to the committee amendment on page 11, line 2.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if I may do so and if it is in order at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma may proceed.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I am looking at the report of the committee at page 3. The report reads:

The cuts are to be applied by the Secretary of Defense, with the elimination of the less urgent projects.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma will suspend. The Senate will be in order. The Senate has a very heavy calendar today. Following consideration of the pending bill there will be a call of the calendar and consideration of conference reports. Of course, there is no limitation on debate, but all Senators can assist materially by keeping quite while a Senator is speaking.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope so. I hope we will have an early disposal of the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, a few days ago we passed an authorization bill for military public works. It carried in de-

tail the projects which were being authorized. I believe it was the understanding of the Senate and of Congress that an appropriation bill to carry out the authorization would soon be before us.

I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee which one of the authorized projects would be eliminated by the reduction in this bill of \$438,000,000-plus, which the committee has recommended for military public works.

Mr. McKELLAR. The law provides that the Secretary of Defense shall pass upon that question. Our report so states.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, then I take it, from what the distinguished chairman has stated, that although we passed an authorization bill for certain projects, and although we did so believing that we would later appropriate money for them, under the provisions of the pending bill and in accordance with the action taken by the committee, it will be up to the Secretary of Defense to eliminate such authorized projects as he may deem expedient?

Mr. McKELLAR. That matter was not discussed before the committee, as I recall.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Is it not rather a matter of priority, instead of one of elimination? In other words, it was the thought of the committee that more immediate necessities would be met first, having in mind that Congress would be in session in January; we would have another appropriation bill before us. As I understand, the priority would be determined by the Secretary of Defense. I see the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], who is a member of the Committee on Armed Services, is in the Chamber, and I believe that he will agree that even if the bill carried the full amount, it would not provide funds for all the military housing which has been authorized.

Mr. KERR. I appreciate what the distinguished chairman of the committee has stated, and what the distinguished Senator from Alabama has stated. However, it seems, if we approve this action of the committee, that we would be scrambling the program of military public works, and that we would be defeating the purpose we had in mind when we approved the action of the Committee on Armed Services. Furthermore, it seems to me that we would be transferring authority to the Secretary of Defense.

I may say, Mr. President, that if it is merely a postponement of some of the projects, I see no advantage to be gained in postponing 25 percent of the appropriation until next January. I should think that the Senate would want more detailed information as to the effect of the reduction in the appropriation and how it would affect the various States represented in the bill. I believe we are entitled to more detailed information.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?



Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish merely to say to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that, as I told the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] the funds for planning and surveying the needs and the financial ability of the communities to provide community facilities were cut in half by the House, from approximately \$1,300,000 to approximately \$600,000. We made an attempt in committee, as the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and others realize, to have the full amount restored, so that at least the key appropriation item to the proper and efficient administration of the act, and the funds for determining in the first place which areas are critical defense areas; in the second place, the exact need for the community facilities; and thirdly, the financial ability of the local communities to provide the needed facilities. I want to point out that until an area is declared to be a critical defense area, regulation X cannot be relaxed, advance commitments by FNMA cannot be made, the provisions of the more liberal FHA title IX cannot be made available, grants and loans for sewers, water, and so forth, cannot be made. Temporary housing cannot be provided, and so forth. The 50-percent reduction from the budget request can only slow up the whole process at the very time it ought to move ahead more rapidly.

Yet, in spite of the recommendation of the Johnson subcommittee and the recommendation of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the House committee reduced the funds from approximately \$1,000,000 to \$600,000. I do hope we will make more adequate provision for this work next year.

I voted in committee to reduce the amount of money by 25 percent as affecting the Army and Navy, and by 10 percent as affecting the Air Force, because we did not have the necessary information.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the Senator from South Carolina. However, as I read the report of the committee, it says:

The cuts are to be applied by the Secretary of Defense, with the elimination of the less urgent projects.

The report does not say that the projects would be held up until adequate planning had been done. The report does not say that the other justified expenditures at this air base or that air base would be delayed or postponed. As I read the report of the committee, it would call upon the Secretary of Defense to eliminate some of the projects for which we had provided in the authorization bill, but would not put any burden on the Secretary of Defense to economize on the projects with which the Secretary of Defense might in his judgment decide to go forward. I do not believe such was the intention of our distinguished committee.

Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. CORDON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. KERR. I yield first to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Oklahoma quotes the words of the report. The law is what all people must follow, including the Secretary of Defense, and everyone else. Such authority has been frequently granted to the Secretary of Defense. I am quite sure it was done during the last war. I am quite sure that during the last war the Secretary of Defense had the right to establish priorities in certain cases. That is all that the report provides.

Mr. KERR. Was it the intention of the committee to permit the Secretary of Defense to eliminate, from the program of military public works, the reactivation of certain bases in their entirety?

Mr. McKELLAR. No, sir; not at all.

Mr. KERR. Not at all?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; certainly not.

Mr. KERR. Then I take it that the interpretation of the language is that in the reactivation of the air bases, they shall eliminate the less urgent items of the air base.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. KERR. And it is not intended that under this language they would eliminate the less urgent air bases?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to state for the RECORD that what the Senator from Oklahoma has said and what the distinguished chairman of the committee the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has said is, of course, absolutely correct. Again let me emphasize that in view of the cutting in half of the planning money and the money to be used to make investigations and surveys in critical defense areas, and so forth, while I appreciate the fact that we cannot legislate in this record, yet I am hopeful that the agencies charged with doing this work will do the very best they can with the limited funds; and if it is necessary for them to have a deficiency appropriation in order to have the work done properly next year—although I am not one to advocate deficiency appropriations—the Congress will see fit to act generously and expeditiously with respect to it.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. KERR. I wish to thank the Senator from South Carolina for his concurrence and for his other remarks and to say that the Senators from Tennessee and South Carolina have answered the question I had in mind, in conjunction with the comments made by other Members of the Senate, namely, that it was definitely not the purpose of the committee to direct the Secretary of Defense to fail to reactivate any of the bases or projects which were provided for in the authorization bill, but that this provision was for the purpose of saying to him that in the development of all the proj-

ects, the less urgent buildings, or items with reference to the individual base be deleted or eliminated.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, the distinguished chairman of the committee can speak with more authority on that matter than I can, but I wanted to make the statement regarding the surveys of critical defense areas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Air Force," on page 12, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$2,112,172,550" and insert "\$2,071,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 10, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 15, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 603. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 23, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 604. No part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 9, to change the section number from "602" to "605."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 10, to insert:

CHAPTER VII—EMERGENCY AGENCIES  
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION  
*Salaries and expenses*

No provision in any act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the funds available for compensation of persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public of the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in in-



forming consumers, agriculture, business, and labor about rules, regulations, and orders issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 15, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Salaries and expenses, defense production activities*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities," \$300,000.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, to this committee amendment I offer, on behalf of myself and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 15, after line 6, it is proposed to insert the following:

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources Management," for the development of additional water supplies on the Navajo Reservation, \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks regarding this amendment to the committee amendment.

On October 12, I received two resolutions from the chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, Samuel Ahkeah, dealing with the drought conditions on the Navajo Reservation.

Mr. President, some 2 years ago Congress passed a rehabilitation bill for the Navajo and Hopi Indians. Contained in that bill was an item of \$10,000,000 for soil and water conservation and range improvement work. To date there has been appropriated, for the year 1951, \$300,000, and for the year 1952, \$288,300 additional.

Mr. President, the conditions on this range of the Navajo and Hopi Indians are very desperate. I do not wish to take the time of the Senate to read the resolutions in detail. I call attention to the fact that the Indians are doing their very best to take care of the situation, but in their resolutions they ask the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$2,000,000 to aid them in this very important project.

There was not time to have this matter submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and to obtain its approval. However, Congress has authorized this expenditure for these poor people. Their stock is dying, as will appear from the resolutions. They are appropriating \$250,000 of their own funds for tribal drought relief.

I call attention to one item which appears in their resolution:

Tribal drought relief grant fund (principally water hauling to stricken areas), \$45,000.

Think of it, Mr. President. These good citizens of the United States have to haul water for miles for their stock.

I do not wish to take the time of the Senate to read these resolutions in detail, but I ask unanimous consent to have the resolutions in full, together with the letter from the chairman of the tribal council, printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL,  
Window Rock, Ariz., October 12, 1951.  
Hon. E. W. McFARLAND,  
Senate Office Building,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Attached are copies of two resolutions passed by the Navajo Tribal Council on October 12, 1951, concerning the present drought emergency.

One resolution appropriates tribal funds to help relieve drought hardships on Navajo families and livestock.

The second resolution points out the seriousness of the situation, lists tribal efforts to combat the continuing drought and finally requests assistance from Congress in the amount of \$2,000,000.

We know that yours and your colleagues' interest in the Navajo people and their present desperate plight will result in favorable action on our request if it is within your power to do so in this session of Congress.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to you for this and all past consideration.

Sincerely yours,

SAM AHKEAH, Chairman,  
Navajo Tribal Council.

RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL—  
DROUGHT RELIEF

Whereas—

(1) Drought conditions remain critical in many parts of the Navajo country;

(2) Available range feed is inadequate to carry Navajo sheep and cattle through the winter months in certain areas;

(3) Stock owners in drought areas have requested assistance from the tribe: Be it therefore

Resolved, That—

(1) The following steps designed to extend needed assistance and to prevent further range deterioration, be taken by the Navajo Tribal Council:

(a) Continue the funds authorized in the Tribal Council Resolution CS-38-50 including \$150,000 unadvanced and \$73,856.44 available cash.

(b) An additional fund in the amount of \$250,000 of tribal moneys is hereby authorized, to be used for the purchase and stockpiling of concentrate feed, for expenses incident to transportation of stock owners to inspect off-reservation areas of winter feed, and for expenses incident to the removal of sheep and cattle to those areas.

(c) Not to exceed \$150,000 of the funds specified in (a) or (b) above may be used for the purchase of feed concentrates, to be stockpiled within the Navajo country. Feed of this type shall be available to stock owners through cash purchase at cost, or through purchase on a short-term loan basis. The chairman of the tribal council is authorized and hereby directed to approve a plan of operation to be drawn up by the resources committee of the tribal council.

(d) To prevent further damage to the range, and to escape the hazard of wintering livestock in areas where range forage is very scarce, stockmen are urged to sell stock which they own in excess of the available feed supply; or to ship sound, young breeding animals away from the reservation for the winter, retaining only goats and cull sheep needed for home consumption.

The Navajo people have never tried the system of shipping livestock to other areas of the country for winter, although this is a common practice among non-Navajos. If any one Navajo community wishes to pool their breeding animals and ship them to an off-reservation feeding area as a pilot project the Navajo Tribe will pay one-half of the total expense involved on a gratuity basis, for not to exceed 2,000 sheep units of sheep and cattle, and will loan the individual stockmen the remainder of the expense. Subsequent decisions to ship livestock on the part of other communities can be financed on a loan basis with tribal funds. Cost of insurance for livestock shipped to feed under this plan will be borne by the Navajo Tribe from the amount authorized under (b) above.

(e) To further encourage Navajo stock owners from any one community to establish a pilot project involving shipment of livestock for wintering in an off-reservation area, the Navajo Tribe will provide expenses in the amount of not to exceed \$9 per person per day for a group of not more than eight persons from that community to make a trip of inspection in the area to which they propose to ship their stock. Funds for this purpose shall be made available from the amount authorized under (b) above.

In order that the Navajo people may be more widely informed about the shipping of livestock to off-reservation feed areas, the Navajo Tribal Council hereby agrees to defray the costs of transportation and other expenses at the rate of \$9 per day per person for not to exceed 36 tribal councilmen, stockmen, or other leaders from the various districts to permit them to inspect livestock feeding operations in the Wheat Belt. Funds for this purpose shall be made available from the amount authorized under (b) above.

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo tribal council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Ariz., at which a quorum was present and was approved by a vote of 55 in favor and 0 opposed on this 12th day of October 1951.

Approved:

WALTER O. OLSON,  
Acting Area Director,  
SAM AHKEAH,  
Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council.

RESOLUTION OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Whereas—

(1) A disastrous drought has prevailed in Navajoland for the past 2 years, resulting in voluntary reductions in livestock, in death losses of livestock, and in serious damage to the range.

(2) The Navajo people have shouldered these extensive losses and curtailments through their own efforts, and through assistance from the tribe out of tribal funds, as follows:

|                                                                                         |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Tribal drought-relief loan fund, 1950-----                                          | \$250,000 |
| (b) Tribal permanent water development program-----                                     | 250,000   |
| (c) Tribal drought-relief grant fund (principally water hauling to stricken areas)----- | 45,000    |
| (d) Employment of artificial precipitation expert-----                                  | 6,500     |
| (e) Expenses for transportation of feed and for miscellaneous purposes-----             | 5,000     |
| (f) Tribal drought-relief program, 1951-----                                            | 250,000   |
| Total-----                                                                              | 806,500   |

(3) The drought has been particularly difficult to meet on account of the lack of adequate permanent water development throughout Navajoland;



(4) The Navajo Tribe has on this date enacted a further drought-relief program based on the use of tribal funds, thus reaching the limit of the tribe's ability to successfully withstand the severities of the coming winter months;

(5) The self-help efforts of the tribe will probably be insufficient to carry their livestock over the rigorous winter months ahead, although the emergency will depend on the length and severity of winter conditions; and

(6) There is desperate need for additional financial assistance on the part of the tribe over and above the assistance derived from the use of tribal funds and personal efforts: Therefore be it

*Resolved—*

(1) The Navajo Tribal Council declares that the tribe is unable any longer to carry the burden of financing the livestock drought-relief program for the Navajo people.

(2) The Navajo Tribal Council appeals to the Congress of the United States to extend emergency aid to the members of the Navajo Tribe in the amount of \$2,000,000 to be expended for the following purposes in accordance with a detailed program to be prepared jointly by the tribal committee on resources and the area director:

(a) Expenses of shipping livestock to feed lots and leasing of pastures;

(b) Purchase of feed and concentrates;

(c) Replacement of breeding livestock depleted on account of the drought, when range conditions permit;

(d) Development of permanent water supplies;

(e) Employment of Navajo Indians to assist in supervision of drought-relief program and expenses of travel therefor;

(f) Direct relief.

*CERTIFICATION*

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Ariz., at which a quorum was present and was approved by a vote of 55 in favor and none opposed on this 12th day of October 1951.

Approved:

WALTER O. OLSON,  
Acting Area Director.  
SAM AHKEAH,  
Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to read the justification I received from the Department, after I took up this matter with them.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Appropriations Committee was in session yesterday. Why did not the Senator from Arizona appear before the committee, so that the committee could look into this matter, even though it was not presented to the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. McFARLAND. I received the final draft of these papers only this morning. If I had received them yesterday, I would have appeared before the Appropriations Committee on this matter, which is most urgent.

I hope the committee will be willing to take this item to conference, because \$500,000 is a small sum, as compared with the billions of dollars we are appropriating for the relief of the people of other countries.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for another question?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes, as soon as I read the justification.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the justification reads as follows:

*JUSTIFICATION*

The estimate provides for a supplemental appropriation of \$500,000 for water development on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations.

The severe drought during 1950 and 1951 has clearly demonstrated the urgent need for more permanent sources of range water and the necessity for better distribution. The welfare of the Navajo and Hopi Indians has been endangered, both physically and economically, due to the lack of sufficient range water for their use. Indians from every district have petitioned water developments that are urgently needed. Approximately 15,000,000 acres of Navajo-Hopi range land is used by 11,500 horses, 29,000 cattle, and 288,000 sheep and goats. Range resources cannot be properly utilized and maintained nor livestock properly supported without further water development.

It was possible with all funds available to drill 9 wells during the fiscal year 1951. In addition, 147 surface water developments were constructed, 30 of which were 26 feet deep or deeper. The latter are considered permanent water. The 1952 funds do not provide for any more water developments than in 1951. The present water developments are so far apart it is not possible to utilize some of the areas of range land on which there are supplies of forage.

The necessity of long trailing of livestock results in undue trampling and destruction of forage and loss of weight in the animals. The heavy concentration of livestock around limited water facilities destroys vegetative cover with a consequent loss of much needed feed and exposes the surface to accelerated wind and water erosion which further depletes range resources.

The act of April 19, 1950, the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act, authorized appropriation of \$10,000,000 for soil and moisture conservation and range improvement work. The sum of \$300,000 was appropriated under this authorization in 1951 and \$288,300 additional was appropriated in 1952.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, to begin with, let me ask whether this condition has developed on land owned by the Federal Government.

Mr. McFARLAND. No; this is on Navajo and Hopi land; and the request is made in accordance with the rehabilitation program, which already has been authorized by the Congress.

Mr. BRIDGES. The present request is for the drilling of additional wells, is it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes, in part, and also, of course, to make water holes or ponds where they can be built.

Mr. BRIDGES. Even though this item has not been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, it is authorized by law, in connection with the rehabilitation of the Indians in that region; is it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. The work would be done on tribal land, would it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. It would.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is it for driven wells? Is the water table steadily dropping in that area?

Mr. McFARLAND. There has not been sufficient drilling in the area really to determine the status of the water table, but I should say that it is not dropping materially, because there has not been a great amount of drilling.

If it has dropped, it is only because of the drought conditions which prevail in that area.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. How many wells are to be drilled?

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not know the exact number which can be drilled with the amount proposed by the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. They are to be drilled over what area?

Mr. McFARLAND. Over an area embracing more than 15,000,000 acres.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if I may answer that question, the reservation itself contains about 15,000,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan has been on the reservation, but I wondered what area it covered.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is difficult to tell about the water, because in an area of 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 acres it is impossible to make a survey in a hurry. This is in the nature of an innovation because of drought and other conditions. That is why the Congress passed the act for the relief of the Navajos and Hopi Indians of Arizona.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Have wells been tried in this district, or is this something new?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Wells have been tried, but their number is insignificant compared to the need and the area involved. The reservation is very large.

Mr. FERGUSON. I realize that, and I realize that a shortage of water would put these people in a terrible position, because they are really wards of the United States and could not move if they wanted to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not only that, but I may say to the Senator from Michigan that the reservation was created under a treaty with the Navajo Indians.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Navajo Indians at that time were considered as a completely foreign nation. Under the treaty Uncle Sam was obligated to do certain things for the poor Navajos. Of course, if the Senator has been on the reservation he will know of the desolation in that tremendous area. The Navajos, being a nomadic tribe, are widely scattered. The \$500,000 proposed by the amendment of the Senator from Arizona will be a godsend, but only a pittance compared to what I consider to be the obligation of the United States toward the reservations.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator know how much of this money will be needed for wells?

Mr. McFARLAND. The estimated requirement is \$10,000,000. As I said a few moments ago, there has been appropriated in two separate bills only \$288,000 and \$300,000 thus far, and it is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be re-



quired in order to develop fully the water resources of the reservation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. Let me add, referring to the resolutions adopted by the Navajo Tribal Council, that the Indians are urging their people to sell their livestock in an effort to save themselves from this desperate situation. The Indians are doing everything they can do, and as the Senator from New Mexico says, while the \$500,000 provided by my amendment is a mere pittance, nevertheless it would be helpful.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Let me say a word or two, both to the Senator from New Hampshire and to the Senator from Michigan, in regard to the Navajo Indians and the Navajo Reservation. When we do something like this we are actually helping the Indians. As Senators know, I am neither a lover of nor very partisan toward the Indian Bureau. We would accomplish more for the Indians by digging wells than by adding 300 or 400 employees to the Indian service, for service in connection with the reservations. We are proceeding in the proper way. The proposal is for something practical. If we dig a well for an Indian, he will be able to exist and to take care of his livestock. The story of their efforts is a beautiful one and is illustrative of Americanism. The average sheep unit of the Navajo is 80 head, from which they get a sufficient clip of wool to enable the Indian women to make blankets. They will lose a certain number of sheep during the year, but with nature taking its course, the Indian will always have his 80 head of sheep.

We are merely trying to take this action in the interest of the poor Navajos. With the billions of dollars which we are pouring out for the benefit of complete strangers, the amount to be appropriated for the benefit of the Indian is, comparatively speaking, a mere pittance. It is \$500,000 to begin with. I do not want one penny of the \$500,000 to be spent on the upkeep of the Indian Bureau. I want it to be spent, so far as may be necessary, in the digging of wells.

Mr. McFARLAND. Let me state to my good friend from New Mexico that when the amendment was prepared a footnote was appended to it, reading, "The amount available for personal services is increased by \$100,000." I crossed that out before I offered the amendment, because I wanted this money to be used for the development of the water supply for the Indians, not for the payment of personnel.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But it will be for the purpose of the well drilling, and for very few employees of the Bureau.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Department really is not tied down to the \$500,000 for the drilling of wells. There is \$100,000 for personnel. I mean that is what it would amount to.

Mr. McFARLAND. I eliminated the \$100,000, because, to be frank, I thought

the Senator from Michigan might object to it.

Mr. FERGUSON. He would have objected.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I would have objected to it, had the Senator from Michigan not done so.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. As I understand when this item came up it was in the amount of \$500,000, \$100,000 of which was for personnel. Is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. No; the item was for \$500,000 with no restriction. I have marked out the reference to personnel. It read, "The amount available for personal services is increased by \$100,000." I merely marked that out, so that the amendment is limited to a straight \$500,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. HAYDEN. I suggest the Senator ought to mark it out, beginning a little further back and including the words:

And the limitation under the heading of the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1952, in the amount of."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I modify my amendment accordingly.

Mr. FERGUSON. That should be taken out, because there is a limitation on personal services contained in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona modifies his amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have a recollection that when the regular appropriation bill for the Interior Department was considered 2 weeks ago, there was an amount set aside for resources management. Has the Senator investigated the provision of the bill which appropriates \$10,921,360 for that purpose, and the question of how much of that could be used for drilling the wells to which he has made reference?

Mr. McFARLAND. None of that money has been allotted for the wells on the Navajo Reservation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why can that not be done?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend for a moment. The Chair is certain that Senators cannot hear the speakers. The Chair cannot hear them, due to the confusion and restlessness in the Senate. Those who feel it necessary to have conferences will please retire from the Senate Chamber. The Senator will speak a little louder, please.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I assume that the money referred to by the Senator from Louisiana can be spent only for the purpose stated in the authorization bill, namely:

(4) Development of industrial and business enterprises, \$1,000,000.

(5) Development of opportunities for off-reservation employment and resettlement

and assistance in adjustments related thereto, \$3,500,000.

(6) Relocation and resettlement of Navajo and Hopi Indians (Colorado River Indian Reservation), \$5,750,000.

(7) Roads and trails, \$20,000,000.

(8) Telephone and radio communication systems, \$250,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. From what is the Senator reading?

Mr. McFARLAND. From the authorization bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I was talking about the general appropriation bill which was enacted just a few weeks ago in which Congress provided \$10,921,360 for the development of natural resources.

Mr. McFARLAND. That was not just for the Navajos and Hopis.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that, but it strikes me that some of the money could be used for the purposes which the Senator is now indicating.

Mr. McFARLAND. Of course, it might be possible to take some money from the Indians in Oregon or in Oklahoma and put it into Arizona, but I do not think it will be done.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not only that, Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield to me—

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator from Arizona bases his amendment on the authorization for the Navajos and for the Hopis; is that correct?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are we to understand that they are not entitled to any of the \$10,900,000?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They are entitled to some of it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Of course they are.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course they are; but, inasmuch as that is a general fund for all the Indians throughout the United States, the amount each would be entitled to would be insignificant.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator tell us whether any of the approximately \$10,000,000 has been allocated for the purpose of drilling wells?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the junior Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that it has not. The budget was made up over a year ago. In the meantime there has been a terrific drought which has paralyzed the whole area. The water level in the wells has gone down, and the situation is desperate. Because of new and changed circumstances the Indians need this additional money.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the senior Senator from Arizona inform us as to whether the Interior Department would have a right to allocate money?

Mr. HAYDEN. It would, but when a budget is made up more than a year ahead and plans are prepared for the entire Indian service throughout the United States, and allocations are made on that basis, when a terrific drought occurs and a complete change in the situation is wrought the Department would simply have to rob someone else in order to provide for the particular emergency.

Mr. ELLENDER. If any of the money were to be used as the Senator has just indicated, it would be taken from other



worthy causes which might be as important as is the one at issue?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is entirely true.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. My inquiry goes to the amount involved. The first question, in order to clarify the subject, in my own mind is this: Was the amount which is included in the amendment determined by the Indian Bureau?

Mr. McFARLAND. It was. The tribal council asked for \$2,000,000. They are very anxious to get these wells completed as quickly as possible. However, the Indian service, in making its estimates, gave me an estimate of \$500,000 for this additional appropriation.

Mr. CORDON. The next question, then, is this: Inasmuch as the Indian Bureau, in determining the amount, suggested at the same time that there should be an additional \$100,000 for administration expenses, and inasmuch as the Senator has now eliminated from his amendment that particular provision, would it not be proper to reduce the total in the amendment by \$100,000 and still have the amount that was estimated to be used for this purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the junior Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will permit me, what the Bureau sought to do was to increase the limitation which he and I placed in the bill so as to increase the total sum of money available for personnel.

Mr. CORDON. I understand that.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was sought to increase the appropriation by \$100,000, so that a part of the money for this purpose could be used for personnel. But having eliminated that, they must do the work with their present funds.

Mr. FERGUSON. Are the additional funds needed?

Mr. HAYDEN. They are. The tribal council appropriated out of its own funds \$375,000, which was all it could dig up for the purpose. It then asked Congress to appropriate \$2,000,000. Certainly the amount should not be cut. They could spend \$500,000 in digging wells.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I invite attention to the fact that the \$500,000 is for the purpose of digging wells and developing a water supply for these desperate Indians. I hope the Senate will be willing to adopt the amendment.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, the Senator from Oregon suggested a reduction of \$100,000.

Mr. CORDON. He did not suggest it. He asked why it was not made.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was going to make this suggestion to the Senator, if he will permit. It is close to the time for our committee meeting, as the Senator

knows, and I am very anxious to have the bill passed before we hold that meeting. I make this suggestion to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who will be on the conference committee: Why can we not take to conference the figure of \$400,000 and do the best we can with it after we get there?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I appreciate the suggestion made by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I understand fully the reasons for it. I have no desire to continue the debate or to extend it at all. I feel, however, that although it is a minor amount of money which is involved, it also involves the principle of orderly consideration of the business of this country. The Appropriations Committee has had no opportunity to go into this request. The best evidence of that fact is that active members of the committee have been on their feet inquiring of the majority leader with respect to facts that should have been disclosed so that the committee could have gone into the matter further and so that information might be available to the Members of the Senate in an orderly manner.

I have no objection, if the chairman of the Appropriations Committee desires that this particular item go to conference, but if I am a member of that conference committee, Mr. President, I must be relieved from any necessity to support the item under the circumstances. I feel that if we are going to conduct this business in a sound, orderly, and systematic way, we must adopt certain principles and adhere to them.

I recognize the right of any Member of the Senate to make the offer of any amendment he desires, but by the same token, every other Member has the right to present his views and his objection. In this case my objections do not go to the use of the money at all. It may well be that three times \$500,000 ought to be used for this purpose; I do not know about that; but, because I do not know, because, as a member of the committee, I have had no opportunity to know, I cannot blindly accept this amount as an amendment, and be expected to go into conference and defend it.

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the Senator offering the amendment has indicated that he does not know how far it will be necessary to go down to get water in these wells. Seemingly there has been no exploratory work. The sound approach, I submit, would be to come to the committee, then to the Senate floor, and get sufficient funds to do the exploratory work, before we commit half a million dollars of Government money and two or three hundred thousand dollars of the Navajos' money, which might all be wasted.

I oppose the amendment, but I will accept it on the basis I have mentioned.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am still for the Navajos, not for the Indian Bureau, and I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona if he would have any objection to adding a little to his amendment. The amendment as it now reads states:

For an additional amount for "Resources Management," for the development of addi-

tional water supplies on the Navajo Reservation, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

That is the end of the amendment. I should like to know if he would modify his amendment by inserting the following proviso:

*Provided*, That development shall be made after consultation with and approval by the Navajo Tribal Council.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have no objection to that amendment; Mr. President. I accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator modify his amendment?

Mr. McFARLAND. I so modify the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona modifies his amendment. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona, as modified. [Putting the question.] The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. McFARLAND. I ask for a division.

On a division the amendment, as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

On page 4, after line 4, to insert:

"RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

"For an additional amount for 'Resources Management,' for the development of additional water supplies on the Navajo Reservation, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That development shall be made after consultation and approval by the Navajo Tribal Council."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not wish to take any more time of the Senate, but I desire to thank the Senate for the action it has taken. I do not know whether the Senator from Oregon was present in the Chamber when I made my statement in the beginning, but I would have submitted this matter to the committee if I had had the information in time, and I shall submit more information for the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 7, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VII" and insert "VIII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments", on page 15, line 15, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 79, and", and in line 17, after the word "Congress" to strike out "\$610,912" and insert "\$1,885,416."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 6, after the word "Chapter", to strike out "VIII" and insert "IX."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 16, line 8, to change the section number from "801" to "901."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 16, to change the section number from "802" to "902."



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 19, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 903. No part of the money appropriated to any department, or made available for expenditure by any corporation, in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1952, which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such department or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2). No person whose only performance of the functions described in (1) or (2) of the preceding sentence is in activities necessary for the enforcement of law, promotion of safety of human life, dissemination of weather information, or scientific experimentation, or whose compensation is paid from funds appropriated specifically for International Information and Educational Activities shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be engaged in the performance of the functions so described.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 4, to change the section number from "803" to "904."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. Are there any amendments to be offered from the floor?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, it will be recalled that when the Senate passed the Defense Housing Act for critical areas it carried a provision known as the "community facilities provision," which authorized an appropriation of funds for waterways, sewerage, streets, schools, and other community facilities.

When the bill went to the House of Representatives the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], and other members of his committee, insisted that schools be stricken from the community facilities provision, stating that the House Committee on Education and Labor would bring in a separate bill amending the legislation which the Congress had passed during the last session, which would take care of the schools in the critical areas of defense housing. It was only Monday of this week that the separate legislation taking care of these schools was passed by the House of Representatives, the schools having been stricken in conference from the Defense Housing Act.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has reported the House bill taking care of the school situation in the critical areas, and the bill is now on the calendar of the Senate, and we hope to reach it when the calendar is called this afternoon. If for any reason it is not reached on the calendar, I shall ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the bill.

Now we are confronted with this situation: The pending appropriation bill is the last appropriation bill we expect to be passed in the Senate, or, for that matter, to be passed in either House of Congress, before the adjournment or the recess of the Congress. So if any funds are to be made available for schools in the critical areas, the funds must be provided for in the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If the legislation of authorization, as the Senator refers to it, should not be enacted at this session, would this appropriation be available?

Mr. HILL. It would not be available, and I shall offer an amendment in a moment. I am merely making an explanatory statement.

I took the matter up with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and he advised me that the question had come up overnight, so to speak, and he felt that funds should be made available for schools in the critical areas, but he had not had time to check and determine accurately what amount should be made available. So he made the suggestion that, instead of including the funds in the pending bill and increasing the appropriation in the bill, funds which have been made available for school construction and school operation and maintenance in impacted areas, funds which were authorized in legislation passed at the last Congress, be made available to take care of the urgent situation in the critical areas.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has forwarded to me a copy of a letter which he has sent to the White House today suggesting that the White House send to the Congress an amendment, which I shall suggest in a moment. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget in addressing the President at the White House said:

This proposed provision is necessary in order to carry out the provisions of H. R. 5411—

That is the bill which has passed the House of Representatives and has been reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare—

which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. The legislation would amend Public Law 815, approved September 23, 1950, and Public Law 874, approved September 30, 1950.

That is the legislation to which I have adverted.

This will enable the agency to carry out the provisions of the pending legislation which would authorize payments to local

educational agencies for the the operation of schools, and for providing school facilities and payments to local educational agencies for construction in critical defense housing areas.

I recommend that the foregoing draft of a proposed provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. The purport of the amendment, then, is that both the operating expenses and the construction funds would be made available out of the present appropriation to take care of the entire needs in the critical defense areas.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BRICKER. I wish to advise the Senator that in the conference practically every one of the Senate conferees was in favor of including the school facilities in the construction bill, and possibly school facilities will also include school-operating expenses.

The House Members, under the instructions of the Committee on Education and Labor, sent their chairman to the conference meeting, an unusual proceeding, and he advised us at that time that they would move in this matter immediately and make available the proper authorizations for appropriations to take care of the needs. I think every Member among the Senate conferees was in favor of the provision in the bill. We deleted it out only when we were advised that it could not be gotten through the House because of some particular objections.

I am hopeful of the passage of the bill referred to. We do not want to build new facilities in the critical defense areas, with all the money the Government is putting into them, unless there are available for the youngsters the educational opportunities they had in their own home communities before they moved. It will be necessary to have some funds immediately of available to catch up with the expanding program of building and housing.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Ohio for his statement. He was a member of the conference. He is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. He told the Senate the story of exactly how the school facilities were taken out of the bill, which, as the distinguished Senator from Ohio has so well said, was very much over the opposition of the Senate conferees.

Mr. BRICKER. So strong was the feeling of members of the Senate conferees that two of them, I believe—one, at least, I know—definitely threatened to leave the conference and vote against the conference report if this item were not included. Finally, upon the persuasion of the chairman of the House committee, we concurred in the final bill which was reported.

Heretofore we have appropriated money for these communities. We have



made appropriations both for operating expenses and for construction, even where there has been only a moderate expansion of the needs for school facilities. There is now a much greater need than we have ever had heretofore in those communities. So I, for one, am glad to join the Senator in this program. I think it ought to be included in the pending bill.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator very much for the very fine contribution he has made.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator that I think his amendment will be helpful in meeting the problem he indicates. However, I wish to reemphasize the fact that the mere allocation of dollars alone will not solve the problem, because even today there are literally hundreds of school districts throughout the country which are in critical areas, and which are prepared to do their own financing for school construction. They have voted bonds, they have prepared plans, and contracts have been let; but they cannot construct buildings because they cannot obtain an allocation of steel. So the mere allocation of dollars will not solve the problem, unless there is a coordinated effort on the part of the National Defense Production Authority and a recognition that the school problem is a critical one.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator for his contribution. I share his concern with respect to the allocation of steel for schools. I think the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is more familiar with this subject even than I am. I think he will confirm the fact that perhaps a great many of the schools contemplated in this program will not require very much steel. In the critical areas some of the school construction would be more of a temporary nature.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to have the Senator from Alabama, from that side of the aisle, give those of us on this side of the aisle who have been voicing concern over the lack of steel for building schools some help in the problems of obtaining allocations.

Mr. HILL. I will say to my distinguished friend from Michigan that I have been endeavoring to do all I could to render such help. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare I had scheduled hearings on this subject so as to bring out the facts. I have been using all the power and influence of the Senate committee to try to obtain steel.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that.

Mr. HILL. I found that the House Committee on Education and Labor had also scheduled hearings. I saw no reason why there should be two hearings running concurrently. I will say to my good friend from Michigan that I am wholeheartedly with him in the cause, and I am doing everything I can.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the Senator's statement.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. I should like to say to the Senator from Alabama that the allocation of steel for the construction of public schools is a very critical matter at this time, as he well knows. Communities all over the country, both in the expanded defense areas as well as in areas where there is only the normal expansion of various municipalities in relation to the needs for school construction, are being held up in their programs. I have been intensely interested in finding out where the steel is at the present time. In our committee we have tried to find out. It is being hoarded somewhere. The totals for usage do not add up. We find that the allocation authority has already allocated more steel than is available for the various uses, according to the War Production Administrator.

In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I may say that yesterday our staff was directed to look into the question of steel tonnage. By the end of this year or the beginning of next year there will be a total tonnage of 117,000,000 tons. The industry is now operating at about 104 percent of normal capacity. The shortage of scrap is also involved. That problem is being considered in connection with the war-production program.

Our committee has a great many statistics available. It is now working to bring them up to date, so as to find out where the steel is—whether hoarding is going on, whether it is in the black market, or whether the Government has more laid aside at the present time than it can utilize. So it may be possible to discover an additional available supply of steel. If the Senator were to confer with the chairman and the staff of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I think he might get some aid from them.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator for the information he has given us. I shall certainly make it my business to confer with the chairman of the committee so that we may join hands and pool our efforts to try to get some steel for school construction.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. It seems incredible to me, with the immense production of steel going on at the present time, that this year there is available for allocation only half as much steel as is represented by the allocations already made and the certificates which have been granted. I think there is a lag somewhere in the program, and that we are not getting full utilization, even of the steel which is being produced at the present time.

Mr. KNOWLAND and Mr. HUMPHREY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HILL. I yield first to the Senator from California. Then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There is one thing that I should like to try to clear up, so far as the legislative history is concerned. I wonder if the Senator from Alabama could state for the RECORD whether it is the intent to divert all the funds which are presently available for this new type of construction in the defense areas.

Mr. HILL. Oh, no.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The reason I raised that question is that there are numerous cases in which really critical areas are involved, areas which have not yet been so declared under the terms of the law, but where school facilities are urgently needed. There is fear that the funds which otherwise would go to those districts might all be taken and used under this proposal. I think the Senator should clear up that matter.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to make it very definite and clear that it is not the idea, the intent, or the language of the amendment that all these funds shall go exclusively for schools in critical areas. As the Senator well knows, the entire appropriation is about \$90,000,000 for school purposes, under the legislation which we enacted last year—Public Law 874 and Public Law 815. We shall be back in session in January, and no doubt other appropriation bills will be before us. It is certainly not the idea that all the funds should go to the critical areas.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The authorities who are doing the allocating would certainly have to prescribe some standards of judgment, because actually there might be a more critical situation in a nondefense area than in a defense area.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from California is exactly correct. As he knows, there is a shadowy borderline between what is declared to be a critical area and an area which is called a federally impacted area. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I promised to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I merely wish to say to the Senator from Alabama that, as of yesterday—and I am sure he is aware of this, although he was tied up in conference at the time—the Senate took action upon Senate Resolution 225, which expresses the deep concern of the Senate over the problem of the shortage of critical supplies of steel, copper, and aluminum for schools and hospitals. When this bill is passed I hope we shall make the legislative history sufficiently strong to point up to the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration that it is absolutely mandatory that they reexamine the entire system of allocations, particularly for structural steel. It is incredible that we could fail to take care of the educational needs of the country at a time when our national security is threatened. The schools are as fundamental to the productive and economic health of our country as any industrial plant can possibly be.

I merely wanted to make that brief comment at this time as part of the con-



sideration of the bill, because the resolution which we adopted should not be regarded as a token expression, but should be taken for what it is, namely, the sense of the Senate that there should be a reconsideration of allocations and that a sufficient supply should be made available, and in such manner as to guarantee the construction of and additions to school facilities. We should make it indubitably clear that that is our purpose.

Mr. HILL. The statement of the Senator from Minnesota is very timely, and I thank him for it. I wish to commend him for offering the resolution and for his leadership in having it adopted by the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What I am about to say may be of secondary consideration to the bill and to the whole question of the allocation of steel. I do not know exactly why we are criticizing the allocation of steel. Of course, I am not against what the Senator from Minnesota is discussing, but a very serious situation is developing, and I should like, with the permission of the Senator from Alabama, to read into the RECORD a telegram which I received today. It deals with a very serious problem in connection with the allocation of steel.

We are trying to build approximately 20 modern ships. Our merchant marine is the fourth arm of defense of this country. We have been unable to get a priority for an allocation of steel for the ships. I may say that these ships are just as important as tanks, airplanes, guns, or the situation in which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] has discussed. I hope it will be the sense of the Senate that the proper authorities look at the problem and determine where the steel is most sorely needed. If the Senator from Alabama will allow me to do so, it will take me only a short time to read the telegram into the RECORD.

Mr. HILL. With the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is requested that the Senator from Alabama may yield to the Senator from Washington for the purpose of reading a telegram, without his losing the floor. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Washington may proceed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The telegram is addressed to me. It reads:

The delegates of all the Nation-wide ports of the Propeller Club of the United States—

This is not a hasty resolution; it refers to a problem with which we have been working for many weeks—

in convention today expressed their grave concern over the proposed drastic curtailment of steel allocations by NPA for the first quarter of 1952 for shipbuilding and ship repair. These delegates voted unanimously to protest such curtailment and to urge in strongest terms revision of the proposed allocations to the end that sufficient steel be allocated in that quarter and subsequent quarters to permit the construction under normal production schedules of all vessels

now on order and subsequently to be ordered, and the expeditious repair and maintenance of all existing vessels now in operation or to be placed in operation so that the Merchant Marine can function effectively as the indispensable fourth arm of the national defense without which all other defense production cannot be utilized overseas to provide vital support for the military services. Failure to make such revision inevitably will jeopardize the entire defense program and immediate corrective action thus is necessary.

HUGH GALLAGHER, *President, The Propeller Club of the United States.*

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. There is a further problem, in addition to that which has been emphasized by the Senator from Alabama. There is a shortage of steel. Apparently when such a shortage develops it becomes very real and pressing immediately, and everyone begins to clamor for steel. It is well known that some of the steel companies which are expanding their plants have been unable to continue with the expansion because they cannot get a proper allocation of steel with which to complete what is necessary to bring about an expanded steel production. That emphasizes the need even more strongly.

However, when we approve these funds, there will be not much more needed before Congress returns and considers another appropriation bill, except for making plans and specifications, and perhaps the purchase of some land. The amount which has already been appropriated would be sufficient to take care of those needs. But we do not want to emphasize to the material allocation administration that these are the only communities in need of steel. Some communities are paying out their own money, issuing their own bonds, and levying taxes to expand their present school systems, and they should receive just as much consideration in the allocation of steel as the Government-expanded programs.

Mr. HILL. I agree with the Senator from Ohio. I hope we may get a vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the amendment be stated. There is no amendment at the desk.

Mr. HILL. I thought I had sent the amendment to the desk. I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, after line 8, it is proposed to insert:

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Appropriations granted in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1952, under the headings "Payments to school districts" and "School construction," shall be respectively available for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title III of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815) as amended: *Provided*, That this para-

graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, there was included in the pending bill and amendment which does not have to do primarily with the departments considered in the bill. It relates to a reduction of the expenditures for keeping channels of information open between the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the American people. I should like to move to reconsider the action by which the Senate adopted the amendment. The other day the Senate decided the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To what section of the bill does the Senator from Michigan refer?

Mr. MOODY. Section 903.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Michigan that the Senate reconsider the vote by which section 903, beginning on page 17, line 20, was adopted.

Mr. MOODY. The question was thoroughly debated the other day in the Senate. It was debated when there were more Senators on the floor than there are today. I believe it is a mistake to put the amendment in the bill, and I hope the Senate will reconsider its vote.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. KERR. I do not believe that I understood what the Senator from Michigan stated with reference to the previous action by the Senate.

Mr. MOODY. The question was before the Senate a few days ago, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KERR. That is what I understood. I thought the Senator from Michigan said that it was adopted by the Senate.

Mr. MOODY. The amendment was rejected by the Senate when we adopted the conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce bill.

Mr. KERR. That is the way I remember the situation. Therefore, I must have misunderstood the Senator from Michigan. I thought he said the amendment was agreed to. The amendment was rejected by the Senate the other day.

Mr. MOODY. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MOODY. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. If I may do so, I wish to say that I think the Senator from Michigan is a little in error in what he stated to the Senator from Oklahoma.

The Senate adopted this amendment, and it was incorporated in the bill which went to conference. At the conference, because of the refusal of the House conferees to agree to the amendment, the Senate conferees yielded on that point.

However, the amendment was adopted by the Senate and was included in the bill as passed by the Senate, and the bill



as thus amended went to conference; and in the conference the conferees on the part of the Senate yielded to the conferees on the part of the House in regard to this matter. I think that is the correct picture of it.

Mr. MOODY. That is a fact; but I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire will also agree that it is likewise a fact that when the conference report was before the Senate, this issue was again argued, and the Senate decided to accept the conference report and not to change it.

So I think it is unwise to bring up this question now in the pending bill, although of course it is proper to do so.

I hope the Senate will stand by its former action.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope very much the Senate will agree to retain this item in the bill. It should go to conference by all means. If there is any trouble about this matter, it can be ironed out in the conference. By all means this item should be considered in the conference.

Therefore, I hope the Senate will retain this provision.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in regard to this matter, I merely wish to say that this provision is a very simple one, and it is included in every other appropriation bill which has been passed by the Congress this year except the one appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary.

In colloquy with the Senator from Michigan, we have stated the procedure which was followed and we have stated the status of this matter at the present time.

In order to be consistent, I think this provision should be included in every appropriation bill. So far as I remember, the Senate committee voted unanimously in favor of this amendment, at its meeting yesterday. This provision does not work an injustice upon any particular department; it does not result in eliminating the information service. This amendment merely cuts down the personnel 25 percent, but still allows this agency to have 75 percent of the total number of persons now so engaged.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. MOODY. I do not contend that this amendment inflicts an injustice upon any department; but I do contend that the amendment inflicts an injustice on the American people, there is nothing in more controversy today than the foreign policy of the United States. It has been placed in controversy largely by means of attacks on that policy, some of those attacks being justified and some of them being unjustified, many made on the floor of the Senate.

The purpose of this appropriation is to make it possible for the State Department to make available to organizations, such as those to which I referred the other day in a colloquy with my distinguished colleague, the senior

Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], competent persons to answer inquiries. While maintaining a prompt information service to newspaper reporters and others representing the public. In that connection I refer now to the American Legion, which is not entirely in agreement with the foreign policy of the Government, as we found out yesterday; the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; labor organizations; veterans' organizations; and many other groups, which continually are seeking information of that sort.

This group in the Department is headed by a particularly able man, whose ability has not been questioned. I believe it would be a serious mistake, at a time when the Senator has agreed that the recent security order should be changed, not to keep the channels of information open, without of course divulging military secrets.

In my judgment eliminating these competent information specialists would militate against such contacts, particularly between such organizations as those referred to by me and those who are setting the foreign policy. If we say we want to keep the channels of information open, let us keep them open.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that the latter part of the amendment which he will find set forth on page 18, specifically excludes "activities necessary for the enforcement of law, promotion of safety of human life, dissemination of weather information, or scientific experimentation, or whose compensation is paid from funds appropriated specifically for international information and educational activities shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be engaged in the performance of the functions so described."

In other words, this provision covers the very essential activities and permits them to be carried on.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. Does the Senator from New Hampshire think it is more important for the American people to know about the weather than it is for them to know about their foreign policy?

Mr. BRIDGES. Probably sometimes in the past, information about the weather has done the American people as much good as has the information they have received about the foreign policy. However, I hope that situation has changed.

Mr. MOODY. Why should information about the weather be exempted, but information about the foreign policy not be exempted?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Michigan that information about the weather has a definite effect on the safety of human life, for instance, in the case of aircraft operations. Such information is vital in connection with transportation and the growing of crops in the great agricultural regions, and so forth. That information is very important.

Mr. MOODY. Of course, it is important.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has not yielded. The Chair feels constrained to enforce the rule very strictly.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President—

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield for a question to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MOODY. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Of course, the weather reports are important; but I wish to point out to the Senator from New Hampshire that it also is important that the American people have all possible information about the Nation's foreign policy.

I am told by men in this agency in whom I have confidence, including the gentleman the Senator from Michigan with whom I discussed it the other day, that this amendment will be a crippling one. So I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will agree to have the amendment eliminated from the bill.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I wish to ask whether my recollection is correct in one particular. At the time when the appropriation bill for the State Department was before the Senate, a proposal was made to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the appropriation for the purpose of the Information Bureau, or whatever the exact name is. I recall that I participated in the debate and the colloquy which occurred at that time. I know that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] made a speech on that occasion; and I recall that there was a yea and nay vote, as a result of which it was decided that that appropriation should not be cut.

My recollection is that the reason for our decision at the time was twofold, first, because this agency was able to give to the public, in reply to questions or otherwise, authoritative answers in regard to the work being carried on within the State Department; and, furthermore—and I think it important to stress this point—that such information is of tremendous importance to the Members of Congress, who are not able, without further information from the State Department or without briefing, to reply to their constituents in an intelligent or authoritative manner.

Is my recollection of that matter correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from New York, let me say that I think most Senators and most Members of the House of Representatives whom I know answer their own mail. Although they may obtain some information indirectly from the Department, yet I believe that the basis of their answers, so I would guess from my knowledge of the matter is rather largely their own information, and I believe that generally speaking their answers are made on their own responsibility.



As the Senator from New York is aware this amendment specifically exempts from its provisions the so-called Voice of America. Is not the Senator from New York aware of that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; but of course I am also aware that many other questions or subjects are of interest to the American people, and inquiries are made about those matters of their representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will recall that this matter has come before us almost every year. My recollection is that in one of the appropriation bills which has passed, namely, the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, in which the exceptions which have been mentioned were specifically included, the wording was not the same, but the facts were the same as in the present instance, and the reduction was made.

The result of disagreeing to this amendment at this time will be to undo a very large part of what the Congress has already done, and, I think, properly and rightfully and honestly done, for the American people.

The Senator says the American people are involved in this matter. They are involved, but they are involved on a side quite different from that on which my distinguished colleague the Senator from Michigan feels they are involved, in my judgment.

So I believe the amendment is a proper one in every way, and I hope the Senate will sustain it at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me point out to the Senator from New York, in final answer to his question, that an examination of page 18 of the bill, paragraph (2), in line 11, will disclose that that portion of the bill defines the duties of the persons who assist in performing the functions described in paragraph (1), as follows:

Drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material.

That has nothing to do with any private letters which may be written. The various items are specifically designated at that point in the amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. LEHMAN. I was not referring to private letters, of course; I was referring to inquiries relating to very important issues and activities carried on by our Government.

My recollection is that this proposal came before us, as I have already said, in connection with the State Department appropriation. I have no recollection of

anything which related to the Justice Department or to the Commerce Department. When that proposal was made it was debated on the floor of the Senate before a very full attendance. It was debated for a long time. After that, on a record vote, the proposal to reduce this appropriation, which many of us considered of high importance, was rejected by a very substantial vote. Therefore, it would seem to me that it would be eminently proper if we voted to reconsider this amendment, which has already been adopted.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say to the Senator from New York that what he says concerning a certain item of appropriation is correct, but by the same token, the same Senate, and I assume on the same day, adopted this proposal, and the bill was passed and went to conference with the House.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to propound two questions to the able Senator from New Hampshire. Is this substantially the amendment which was offered by the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], along with the Senator from Michigan, I think, to other appropriation bills?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Secondly, does not the able Senator from New Hampshire think it a little odd that the administration should want no restraint upon its expenditure of funds in the field of propaganda, while at the very same time the President of the United States, by Executive directive, is trying to close the channels of information to newspapers and correspondents, whereby they might get their own news?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think it is, and to be consistent, I think the President of the United States instead of issuing that directive and instead of opposing this cut of 25 percent, should have favored about a 50 percent cut in information service personnel.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does not the able Senator from New Hampshire think that the American people can be more adequately informed if the channels of information are opened up to the press and to the wire services, so that they may be facilitated in getting the news of the Government, and be able to question propaganda handouts rather than to emphasize propaganda which in many instances only gives one side of the picture?

I have read a great many of the documents issued by the State Department. I may be mistaken, but almost without exception they contain only the point of view of the administration. I do not recall having seen the speech of General MacArthur, when he raised some questions as to the policies being followed by the Government. I do not recall having seen the speeches of the Senator from New Hampshire, when he questioned certain policies of the Federal Government

in regard to our far-eastern policy. But almost consistently and overwhelmingly the propaganda material issued supports the point of view of the administration, and of the administration alone. One of the great problems we have today, I believe, Mr. President—and I should like to ask whether the Senator agrees with me regarding it—is that too often there are some people who mistake the administration for the Government of the United States. As Lincoln clearly pointed out, the administration is not the Government. The Government consists of the three great branches of our Government, all of which contribute to the general over-all functioning of the Federal system.

Mr. MOODY rose.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the distinguished Senator from California that we should have clearly in mind that the Government of the United States is a perpetual organization, a perpetual entity, while an administration is but the temporary occupant of offices provided by the Constitution for the Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of moving that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I so move.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] to reconsider the vote by which section 903 was agreed to. [Putting the question.]

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask for a division.

Mr. BENTON and Mr. MOODY requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

|              |                 |              |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Benton       | Hill            | Monroney     |
| Brewster     | Hoey            | Moody        |
| Bricker      | Holland         | Murray       |
| Bridges      | Hunt            | Neely        |
| Butler, Md.  | Jenner          | O'Connor     |
| Capehart     | Johnson, Tex.   | O'Mahoney    |
| Carlson      | Johnston, S. C. | Pastore      |
| Case         | Kefauver        | Robertson    |
| Connally     | Kerr            | Russell      |
| Cordon       | Kilgore         | Saltonstall  |
| Dworshak     | Knowland        | Schoeppel    |
| Eaton        | Langer          | Smathers     |
| Ellender     | Lehman          | Smith, Maine |
| Ferguson     | Long            | Smith, N. C. |
| Flanders     | Magnuson        | Sparkman     |
| Frear        | Malone          | Stennis      |
| Fulbright    | Maybank         | Thye         |
| George       | McCarran        | Watkins      |
| Green        | McCarthy        | Welker       |
| Hayden       | McClellan       | Williams     |
| Hendrickson  | McFarland       | Young        |
| Hennings     | McKellar        |              |
| Hickenlooper | Millikin        |              |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

For the information of Senators the Chair will state the parliamentary situation. Section 903 of the bill which is before the Senate was adopted today.



The Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] has moved that the Senate reconsider the vote by which section 903 was adopted. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The yeas and nays on this question have been ordered. Debate is not in order.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry, in connection with which I hope I may have the attention of the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I am not sure that the distinguished Senator from Tennessee realized that there are several Senators who expected to make comments on this issue. We had not sought recognition, inasmuch as we were waiting for the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] to finish his remarks. If the Senator from Tennessee did not so realize, I should like to bring it to his attention, because, in view of this problem, and in view of my long background, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes on the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENTON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this subject has been argued in connection with every single appropriation bill. Thirteen of them have been signed by the President, and these words, or the substance of them, are in each one of the bills. Why should we now undertake to delete the provision from the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will have to rule that debate is not in order. If the Senator from Connecticut wants to make a unanimous-consent request he may state it.

Mr. BENTON. I have asked unanimous consent to address the Senate for 5 minutes, so that I may answer such questions as that which the Senator from Tennessee has asked.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I object, and call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON]. If the senior Senator from Connecticut were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is unavoidably detained on official business at the White House.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 21, as follows:

## YEAS—44

|             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Brewster    | Hickenlooper    | Milikin      |
| Bricker     | Hoey            | O'Connor     |
| Bridges     | Holland         | Robertson    |
| Butler, Md. | Jenner          | Saltonstall  |
| Carlson     | Johnson, Tex.   | Schoeppel    |
| Case        | Johnston, S. C. | Smathers     |
| Connally    | Knowland        | Smith, Maine |
| Cordon      | Langer          | Smith, N. C. |
| Dworshak    | Long            | Stennis      |
| Eaton       | Magnuson        | Thye         |
| Ferguson    | Malone          | Watkins      |
| Flanders    | Maybank         | Welker       |
| Frear       | McCarran        | Williams     |
| George      | McCarthy        | Young        |
| Hendrickson | McKellar        |              |

## NAYS—21

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Benton    | Hunt      | Monroney  |
| Ellender  | Kefauver  | Moody     |
| Fulbright | Kerr      | Murray    |
| Green     | Kilgore   | Neely     |
| Hayden    | Lehman    | O'Mahoney |
| Hennings  | McClellan | Pastore   |
| Hill      | McFarland | Sparkman  |

## NOT VOTING—31

|               |                |              |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Aiken         | Duff           | Mundt        |
| Anderson      | Eastland       | Nixon        |
| Bennett       | Gillette       | Russell      |
| Butler, Nebr. | Humphrey       | Smith, N. J. |
| Byrd          | Ives           | Taft         |
| Cain          | Johnson, Colo. | Tobey        |
| Capehart      | Kem            | Underwood    |
| Chavez        | Lodge          | Wherry       |
| Clements      | Martin         | Wiley        |
| Dirksen       | McMahon        |              |
| Douglas       | Morse          |              |

So Mr. McKELLAR's motion to lay on the table Mr. MOODY's motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments to be offered?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, line 22, after the word "information" and before the word "or" it is proposed to insert "specialists assigned to the responsibility of disseminating factual information regarding the foreign policy of the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair heard the amendment stated, it is an amendment to a committee amendment which has already been agreed to. In the opinion of the Chair, it would not be in order, and the Chair holds the amendment is not in order.

Are there any other amendments to be offered from the floor? If not, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 5650) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

## INCREASED PAY IN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 355) to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see pp. 13718-13723, House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 18, 1951.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?







22. LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS. Discussed S. 2077, to provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but passed over it at the request of Sen. McCarran (pp. 13901-2).
23. EDUCATION. Passed as reported H. R. 5411, to amend the laws regarding assistance for schools in critical defense areas (p. 13916).
24. IMPORT CONTROLS. Debated a motion by Sen. Fulbright to consider S. 2104, to repeal Sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act amendments, regarding import controls over cheese, fats, oils, etc. (pp. 13866, 13918-28).

SENATE - October 20

25. BALER TWINE. Passed without amendment H. R. 1005, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material (pp. 13996-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5684, which provides \$5,788,502,457 for military assistance, and \$1,440,-401,519 for economic assistance to foreign countries, including a provision that \$100,000,000 shall be available for assistance to Spain (pp. 13949-51, 14027-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5215, and acted on the amendments in disagreement (pp. 13952-6, 14029-39). This bill will now be sent to the President.
28. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5650, and acted on amendments in disagreement (p. 14030). See also item
29. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses received from this Department a survey report dated May 1950 on the Green River watershed, Ky. and Tenn. (H. Doc. 261); to Public Works Committees (pp. 13977, 13979-80).
30. RURAL TELEPHONES. Sen. Hill inserted his statement commending the rural telephone program (pp. 14044-5).
31. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4288, granting the consent of Congress to a compact between Texas and Louisiana relating to the use of the waters of the Sabine River (p. 13995). This bill will now be sent to the President.
32. PATENTS. Passed with amendment H. R. 4687, to provide for the withholding of certain patents that might be detrimental to the national security (pp. 13992-3).
33. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Richard M. Bissell, Jr. to be Deputy Director for Mutual Security (pp. 13997-8, 14052).
34. FATS AND OILS IMPORTS. Majority Leader McFarland announced that S. 2104, to repeal the restriction in the Defense Production Act on the importation of fats and oils and dairy products, is to be considered early in the Second Session convening in Jan., 1952 (p. 14003).

35. BUDGET. Sens. McClellan and McFarland discussed the possibility of considering S. 913, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for a Joint Committee on the Budget. Sen. McClellan asked for early consideration of the bill in the next session. (p. 14002-3.) Sen. Ferguson and Sen. Moody spoke in favor of the bill (pp. 14028-9). Sen. Schoeppel inserted his statement in support of the bill (pp. 14042-3).
36. INFLATION. Sen. Ferguson inserted his reply to a constituent as to possible remedies for inflation (pp. 14040-2).
37. COMMITTEE. Sen. Johnston inserted a statement summarizing the activities of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee during the first session of the 82nd Congress (pp. 14043-4).
38. ADJOURNED sine die, after agreeing to H. J. Res. 351, providing for the convening of the second session of the 82nd Congress on January 8, 1952 (pp. 14026, 14031, 14052).

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39. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Received and agreed to the conference report (H. Rept. 1226) on this bill, H. R. 5650 (pp. 13956-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- As passed the bill appropriates \$186,800 for this Department to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the submission of reports thereon to the Congress, in addition to other items in the bill.
40. ANIMAL DISEASES. Passed without amendment S. 1629, to authorize the interstate shipment, for immediate slaughter, of domestic animals which have reacted to tests for paratuberculosis or brucellosis (pp. 13946-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
41. LAND TRANSFER. Passed as reported H. R. 4749, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer back to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La., a small tract of land donated earlier for research use (p. 13946).
42. PURCHASING. The Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee submitted a report entitled "Survey of Procurement Process" (Part 2, H. Rept. 1224) (p. 13977).
43. EDUCATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 5411, to amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st, Cong., with respect to schools in critical defense housing areas (p. 13945). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- The Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee submitted a report on operations of the Office of Education, FSA, with particular reference to the Division of Vocational Education (H. Rept. 1225) (p. 13977).
44. FOOD INVESTIGATIONS. The Delaney Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products announced that it would hold field hearings as follows:
- Spokane, Wash., Nov. 13--U. S. district court room Post Office Building, with headquarters at Davenport Hotel;
  - Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17--Customs court room, Federal Building, with headquarters at Olympic Hotel;
  - San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 20 and 21--Federal Building, with headquarters at St. Francis Hotel;



## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

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OCTOBER 20, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5650]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 22, 23, 27, 32, and 33, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *including not to exceed \$25,000 for necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,428,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$800,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
JOHN TABER,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
PAT McCARRAN,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
STYLES BRIDGES (except  
as to amendment No. 37),  
HOMER FERGUSON (except  
as to amendment No. 37),  
GUY CORDON,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### CHAPTER I

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER II

#### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 2—*Defense community facilities and services*: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—*Salaries and expenses, Defense Community Facilities and Services*: Appropriates \$250,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4—*Office of Education*: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER IV

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 5—*Resources management*: Reported in disagreement.

##### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Amendment No. 6: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7—*Construction and rehabilitation*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8—*Construction and rehabilitation*: Reported in disagreement.

### CHAPTER V

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 9—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,400,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.



## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 10—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$100,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 11—*Office if the Administrator, defense housing*: Inserts "(for accounting purposes only)" as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12—*Defense community facilities and services*: Appropriates \$11,250,000 instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—*Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites*: Authorizes use of the fund for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, modified to limit such expenses to not to exceed \$25,000.

Amendment No. 14—*Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites*: Appropriates \$6,250,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—*Federal National Mortgage Association*: Increases administrative expense limitation to \$3,428,000 instead of \$3,397,500 as proposed by the House and \$3,460,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—*Office of the Administrator*: Increases administrative expense limitation to \$225,000 instead of \$212,250 as proposed by the House and \$237,250 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—*Federal Housing Administration*: Increases amount available for administrative expense by \$41,000 instead of \$38,250 as proposed by the House and \$45,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Amendment No. 18—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

## CORPORATIONS

Amendment No. 19—*Inland Waterways Corporation*: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Amendment No. 20—*Military construction, Army*: Appropriates \$1,000,000,000 instead of \$1,158,520,748 as proposed by the House and \$937,069,698 as proposed by the Senate.

It is the opinion of the conferees that the Secretary of Defense cause to be made a restudy of the hospital-construction program with the view to better utilization of existing structures, and that no funds provided in this bill be used for hospital construction in the United States without the specific approval of the Secretary of the Department involved and the Secretary of Defense.

It is felt that construction estimates are too high and that by reconsideration of each project and more careful planning, and an

orderly letting of contracts, many economies can be effected and costs reduced. If it develops that the funds provided will not permit the construction of all projects approved, the services shall select for construction those projects which are of the greatest urgency and which are on the list approved for construction by the conference committee, postponing other projects for future consideration.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Amendment No. 21—*Public works*: Appropriates \$800,000,000 instead of \$897,628,460 as proposed by the House and \$723,271,460 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—*Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission*: Appropriates \$1,096,392 as proposed by the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Amendment No. 23—*Acquisition and construction of real property*: Appropriates \$2,071,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,112,172,550 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24—*Section 602*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 25—*Section 603*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—*Section 604*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27—Changes section number as proposed by the Senate.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out chapter heading inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—*Office of Defense Mobilization, salaries and expenses*: Strikes out language as proposed by the Senate relative to certain information personnel.

Amendment No. 30—*Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, defense production activities*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate an additional \$300,000 for expenses of the Petroleum Administration for Defense. Funds for this activity for 1952 are included in the recommendations of the conferees on the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 31: Restores chapter number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Inserts "Senate Document Numbered 79, and" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$1,885,416 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$610,912 as proposed by the House.

## CHAPTER VIII

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 34: Restores chapter number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35: Restores section number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Restores section number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relating to persons engaged in information activities.

Amendment No. 38: Restores section number as proposed by the House.

CLARENCE CANNON,

GEORGE MAHON,

JOHN J. ROONEY,

JOHN TABER,

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

○





ployment rights in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

"(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in and outside the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such act without having served at least 1 year in the next lower grade.

"(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than January 1 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on December 1 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous December 1."

"SEC. 1410. Immediately upon the enactment of this act and until termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950:

"(a) The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel of the Federal Government above the total number of permanent employees existing on September 1, 1950: *Provided*, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis. All reinstatements and promotions in the Federal civil service shall be made on a temporary or indefinite basis, and all permanent employees who are transferred from one agency to another shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred. All appointments, reinstatements, transfers, and promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to each individual appointed, reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission. All transfers of permanent employees made on a temporary or indefinite basis since September 1, 1950, shall be changed to a permanent basis as of the effective date of this act: *Provided*, That such employees shall retain their status as permanent employees in the agency to which transferred at the grade or basic pay level of their permanent positions in the agency from which transferred.

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall facilitate the transfer of Federal employees

from nondefense to defense activities and encourage the retention of employees in defense activities, and shall provide reemployment rights for permanent employees in the activities from which such employees are transferred.

"(c) The Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to prevent excessively rapid promotions in the competitive civil service and to require correction of improper allocations to higher grades of positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. No person in any executive department or agency whose position is subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be promoted or transferred to a higher grade subject to such act without having served at least one year in the next lower grade: *Provided*, That the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service and the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service may by regulation provide for promotions of two grades in one year (1) to positions not higher than GS-5; (2) to positions not higher than GS-11 which are in a line of work properly classified under the Classification Act of 1949 at two-grade intervals; (3) to positions in the same line of work when the employee has completed a training period under a training program approved by the Civil Service Commission for positions in the competitive service, or approved by the head of the employing agency for positions outside the competitive service; and (4) of an employee of the agency concerned when there is no position in the normal line of promotion in the grade immediately below that of the position to be filled: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to any case involving an employee who is within reach for appointment to a higher grade position on a competitive civil service register, or being advanced up to a grade level from which he had been demoted or separated because of reduction in force.

"(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30.

"(e) The provisions of this section, other than the proviso to the first sentence of subsection (a) and other than the last sentence of subsection (a), shall not be applicable to positions in the field service of the Post Office Department."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In line 1 of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1310"; and, be-

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 110: Page 58, line 18, insert the following:

"Sec. 1414. (a) No part of the money appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, by this or any other act to the Department of Labor or the Federal Security Agency which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the aggregate budget estimates for personal services submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such Department or such agency, respectively, during such fiscal year in the performance of—

"(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by a similar title, or

"(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

"(b) No provision in any act appropriating funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, shall be deemed to limit the amount of any appropriation made to any Department, agency, or corporation which may be used to compensate persons engaged in the performance of functions described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, if the aggregate number of persons employed during such fiscal year by such Department, agency, or corporation in the performance of such functions does not exceed four at any time."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In line one of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1315"; and in the last sentence of subsection (a) insert before the period "": *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation or distribution of technical, scientific, or research publications, the reporting or dissemination of the results of research or investigations, the publishing of information or other work required by law to carry out the duties of such department or agency other than work intended for press, radio, and television services, and popular publications"; and, before the period in the last line of said amendment, insert "nor shall any such provision in this or any other act limit appropriations which may be used to compensate persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public about the progress and



Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the several votes by which the conference report and the amendments were agreed to and lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS  
ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that had I been present during the vote on the conference report on the railroad retirement bill I would have supported it, I would have voted "yea."

RÉSUMÉ OF APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a résumé of all of the appropriations passed at this session of Congress and remarks thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DATE OF CONVENING OF SECOND SESSION  
OF EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. J. Res. 351) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That the second regular session of the Eighty-second Congress shall begin at noon on Tuesday, January 8, 1952.*

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock p. m.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1226)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 22, 23, 27, 32, and 33, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "including not to exceed \$25,000 for necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,428,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$41,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$800,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
JOHN TABER,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
PAT MCCARRAN,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
STYLES BRIDGES (except as  
to amendment No. 37),  
HOMER FERGUSON (except as  
to amendment No. 37),  
GUY CORDON,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER II

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 2—Defense community facilities and services: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Salaries and expenses, defense community facilities and services: Appropriates \$250,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4—Office of Education: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 5—Resources management: Reported in disagreement.

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendment No. 6: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7—Construction and rehabilitation: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8—Construction and rehabilitation: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission

Amendment No. 9—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,400,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.



*Federal Trade Commission*

Amendment No. 10—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$100,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Housing and Home Finance Agency*

Amendment No. 11—Office of the Administrator, defense housing: Inserts "(for accounting purposes only)" as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12—Defense community facilities and services: Appropriates \$11,250,000 instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites: Authorizes use of the fund for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, modified to limit such expenses to not to exceed \$25,000.

Amendment No. 14—Revolving fund for development of isolated defense sites: Appropriates \$6,250,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Federal National Mortgage Association: Increases administrative expense limitation to \$3,428,000 instead of \$3,397,500 as proposed by the House and \$3,460,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—Office of the Administrator: Increases administrative expense limitation to \$225,000 instead of \$212,250 as proposed by the House and \$237,250 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—Federal Housing Administration: Increases amount available for administrative expense by \$41,000 instead of \$38,250 as proposed by the House and \$45,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Renegotiation Board*

Amendment No. 18—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

*Corporations*

Amendment No. 19—Inland Waterways Corporation: Reported in disagreement.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS.

*Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers*

Amendment No. 20—Military construction, Army: Appropriates \$1,000,000,000 instead of \$1,158,520,748 as proposed by the House and \$937,069,698 as proposed by the Senate.

It is the opinion of the conferees that the Secretary of Defense cause to be made a restudy of the hospital-construction program with the view to better utilization of existing structures, and that no funds provided in this bill be used for hospital construction in the United States without the specific approval of the Secretary of the Department involved and the Secretary of Defense.

It is felt that construction estimates are too high and that by reconsideration of each project and more careful planning, and an orderly letting of contracts, many economies can be effected and costs reduced. If it develops that the funds provided will not permit the construction of all projects approved, the services shall select for construction those projects which are of the greatest urgency and which are on the list approved for construction by the conference committee, postponing other projects for future consideration.

*Department of the Navy*

Amendment No. 21—Public works: Appropriates \$800,000,000 instead of \$897,628,460 as proposed by the House and \$723,271,460 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: Appropriates \$1,096,392 as proposed by the Senate.

*Department of the Air Force*

Amendment No. 23—Acquisition and construction of real property: Appropriates \$2,-

071,200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,112,172,550 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24—Section 602: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 25—Section 603: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—Section 604: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27: Changes section number as proposed by the Senate.

## CHAPTER VII

## EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out chapter heading inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—Office of Defense Mobilization, salaries and expenses: Strikes out language as proposed by the Senate relative to certain information personnel.

Amendment No. 30—Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, defense production activities: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate an additional \$300,000 for expenses of the Petroleum Administration for Defense. Funds for this activity for 1952 are included in the recommendations of the conferees on the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

## CHAPTER VII

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 31: Restores chapter number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Inserts "Senate Document Numbered 79, and" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$1,885,416 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$610,912 as proposed by the House.

## CHAPTER VIII

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 34: Restores chapter number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35: Restores section number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Restores section number as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate relating to persons engaged in information activities.

Amendment No. 38: Restores section number as proposed by the House.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
JOHN TABER,  
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 5650, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we submit the conference report on the last appropriation bill of the session, the second supplementary appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

The bill agreed upon by the conferees is \$959,109,966 below the budget estimate.

The conference report represents a complete agreement on the part of the managers of the two Houses. Several amendments in technical disagreement will be taken up following disposition of the report.

Roughly speaking, including this bill, out of total estimates of a little more

than \$96,300,000,000, the Congress has this session appropriated approximately \$91,600,000,000.

As soon as final figures have been rechecked I will submit for the RECORD the usual summary for the session.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes to us in a very unusual way. In spite of the fact that the other body added a number of things that we had to fight over, the final figure is almost \$300,000,000 below what it was when it passed the House. Frankly, I am pleased at the way the conference has worked out. There are some items that I did not want to agree to, but they were small. I think the House would be interested in two or three figures at this time. I am going to put them in the RECORD, under the permission which was given to me this morning. As I have it, the budget estimates to the House on deficiency items for 1951 were \$7,317,000,000. The House passed \$6,942,000,000, and the final figure in the law was \$6,808,000,000. On the 1952 items, the final budget estimates were \$96,292,000,000. The figures that passed the House were \$91,597,000,000, a reduction below the budget estimates of \$4,705,000,000. I think every Member of the House ought to be proud of that record. The final figure on the 1952 budget, or the 1952 law, was \$92,231,000,000 or \$4,061,000,000 below the budget figures. I think that is all I care to say at this time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York for his untiring efforts to save the taxpayers of the country some money. I understand that this appropriation bill still contains \$13,000,000 for the completely unnecessary expenditure with reference to a cow pasture airport at Grandview, Mo.

Mr. TABER. I fought against that with the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that. I know perfectly well the gentleman did, but I know this bill is full of fat that ought to be trimmed out. I doubt very much that there has been trimmed out of this bill \$360,000 for an officer's hotel, or what amounts to an officer's hotel at Naha, on Okinawa. Only yesterday, I received a letter telling of expenditures on a very small military installation, which has just been completed. At that installation, there are \$30,000 worth of storm windows that cannot be used because they do not fit. In the officers' quarters, there are solid brass nickel plated toothbrush holders. At this small military installation, they put in 16 toilet paper holders, costing \$16 apiece. It is time we cut out that kind of fat in these appropriation bills, and save the taxpayers of this country some money.

Mr. TABER. I think there is something I ought to say about the Okinawa situation. The Congress did not appropriate money for the purpose of building any such operation. There has been a



big building built there. I complained to the Assistant Secretary of the Army about 6 or 8 weeks ago, and an investigation was had and the final result has been that they found a very considerable amount of money which the contractor had to pay back. I cannot give you the exact figures because they are not here yet and will not be until after the contract has been renegotiated. They did find there was being built, without any presentation or justification to the Appropriations Committee, a great big building on top of the hill. What the purpose of it was, I do not know, but it was being built out of hand-cut stone. It was thoroughly disgusting.

These things that the gentleman has told us about, the brass fixtures, are completely out of line, and the Appropriations Committee just does not intend to stand for that kind of stuff.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to inquire of the distinguished gentleman from New York the action of the conferees on the second supplemental appropriation bill under the Office of Education. You made some changes in an amendment put in by the Senate. Would you be kind enough to explain to the House about that amendment and those changes?

Mr. TABER. There was amendment No. 2. I will give my recollection, and I would like to be corrected if I do not state it correctly.

The House had provided \$1,000,000 for some community facilities. The Senate raised it to \$10,000,000. The conference agreed on \$4,000,000 for that activity, and then in amendment No. 4, where there was a provision to provide funds for operating schools in places where the armed services have locations, the Senate put in this amendment No. 4 and provided that the cost of operating those schools should be taken out of the funds that are provided for building schools. We eliminated that part of it, but provided that the deficiency in the funds for operating schools should be paid out of one-half of that \$4,000,000. So that the result was that amendment No. 2 was increased \$2,000,000 for the original purposes, and \$2,000,000 for the school expense.

The way the language stood we could not manage it any other way. There was no chance to have a straight appropriation for the operation of the schools, as would have been better tactics if it had been possible in the legislative situation.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to compliment the House conferees for getting even that small amount of money, and I would like to make this observation, that as soon as the Congress reconvenes in January it will be necessary to make some adequate supplemental appropriation for carrying out the enlarged provisions of Public Law 874 and Public Law 815, as provided in H. R. 5411, which was passed by the House today.

Mr. TABER. I presume that is so.

Now, just so that I will not seem to be taking credit for that, I will say the suggestion for working that out did not come from me. It came from the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. BAILEY. Will you thank him for me?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

[Mr. MAHON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix of the Record.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 1, line 9, insert the following:

"Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading 'Contingent expenses of the Senate', paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the word 'fifty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'sixty', and by striking out the words 'two hundred and fifty' and inserting in lieu thereof 'three hundred'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 9, insert the following:

#### "OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Appropriations granted in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1952, under the heading 'payments to school districts' and 'School construction', shall be respectively available for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title III of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the appropriation in this chapter for Defense community facilities and services shall be available to the Office of Education for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title

III of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress."

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri just exactly what the bill means unless we pass it? I do not know the number.

Mr. CANNON. The bill to which the gentleman refers is the bill H. R. 5411, which passed the Senate yesterday and will become a law as soon as the President signs it.

Under the authorization provided by that bill, and in conformity with Public Laws 815 and 874, the pending bill appropriates \$2,000,000 to implement the new law.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 4, line 17, insert the following:

#### "RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

"For an additional amount for 'Resources Management,' for the development of additional water supplies on the Navajo Reservation, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That development shall be made after consultation and approval of the Navajo Tribal Council."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows.

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 5, line 2, insert the following:

"Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation', \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 5, line 5, insert:

"Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for 'Construction and re-



habilitation,' \$750,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 9, line 9, insert:

"RENEGOTIATION BOARD  
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in lines 9 and 10 of said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks which I make will appear in the RECORD just prior to the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 10, line 1, insert:

"CORPORATIONS  
"INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

"The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, 82d Cong.) shall not apply to the operating personnel of the Inland Waterways Corp."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows.

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 14, line 5, insert:

"Sec. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 14, line 10, insert:

"Sec. 603. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 604: Page 14, line 18, insert:

"Sec. 604. No part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, after consultation with representatives of the laundry and dry-cleaning industry affected, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 604. No part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there object to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1005. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material;

H. R. 2546. An act for the relief of Charles W. Vanderhoop;

H. R. 3490. An act to amend the penalty provisions, applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3840. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Laura A. Craig;

H. R. 3937. An act to amend the act of June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061), to provide for the operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties following the acquisition of such properties and before the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4055. An act to authorize for an additional 1-year period the use of rivers and harbors appropriations for maintenance of the canal from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay and the railroad and highway bridges over such canal;

H. R. 4219. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Louis W. Milliken;

H. R. 4288. An act granting the consent of the Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the waters of the Sabine River by the States of Texas and Louisiana;

H. R. 4351. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Ursula Rutherford Ollinger;

H. R. 4352. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mary Rutherford Spearson;

H. R. 5397. An act for the relief of Mrs. Dora Troost; and

H. Con. Res. 170. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the Revenue Act of 1951.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 320. An act to amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who served



in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 3 years from the date of separation from active service;

H. R. 3590. An act relating to the income-tax treatment of gain realized on an involuntary conversion of property;

H. R. 3838. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Joseph Pickett; and

H. R. 4637. An act to provide for the withholding of certain patents that might be detrimental to the national security, and for other purposes.

#### INVOLUNTARY CONVERSION OF PROPERTY—INCOME TAX TREATMENT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3590) relating to the income tax treatment of gain realized on an involuntary conversion of property, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 6, line 5, strike out "assessed," and insert "assessed. This subsection shall not apply, in the case of property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence, if the destruction, theft, seizure, requisition, or condemnation of residence, or the sale or exchange of such residence under threat or imminence thereof, occurred after December 31, 1950."

Page 6, line 9, strike out "(e)" and insert "(f)."

Page 7, line 4, after "by" insert: "the first two sections of."

Page 7, after line 15, insert:

"SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 490 of the Revenue Act of 1951, the effective date of so much of the amendment made by section 485 of such act to section 3406 (a) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code as relates to electric heating pads shall be April 1, 1952."

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the passage of H. R. 3590 with the Senate amendment giving relief to Casco Products, of Bridgeport, and all the heating-pad industry. The bill removes an undue hardship described in my remarks as contained in the RECORD of October 16.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ROSE BOWL GAME

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement to make which I trust will be of considerable importance to certain Members of the House of Representatives. Since the House today agreed to meet next January 8 for the commencement of the second session of the Eighty-second Congress, a rare opportunity is presented to certain Members, and, I hope, to every Member of this House. On January 1, next New Year's Day, a football game will be

played in the famous Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif. I have the honor to represent the district in which the Rose Bowl is located, and I believe I am the only Member of this Congress who is a member of the Tournament of Roses Association. The school from which a team will come which will play another team on the west coast in the Rose Bowl has not as yet been selected, of course. However, the Members of Congress from that State I have no doubt may be able to facilitate their acquisition of suitable tickets to the Rose Bowl game through me.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The gentleman is making arrangements for tickets for all of us, I assume.

Mr. HINSHAW. Last year I was able to help the Members from the State of Michigan fairly well. This year, of course, Michigan will not be able to play, under the agreement. I have no idea what team is going to win the Midwest Big Ten Conference nor which one will win the West Coast Conference. But, whatever team wins the Midwest Conference, the Members of that State may call upon me for assistance. So far as Members of Congress from other States are concerned, I will do my utmost, but I should like to say this, that my assistance will be given solely to Members in their personal capacity. I regret that I may not be of assistance to their friends.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The Big Ten always wins that contest, does it not?

Mr. HINSHAW. I said the Big Ten. That agreement is still in force.

If Members will write to me at my office here in Washington, to reach me before December 15, stating their requirements and where they may be addressed up to game time, I will do my best to help them.

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 209 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### JOSEPH PICKETT

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3838) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Joseph Pickett, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 10, after "acres," insert "The prior disposition of the homestead lands of Joseph Pickett is hereby ratified and confirmed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this applies to only one individual?

Mr. MORRIS. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 479) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] as a committee to notify the President.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 470) authorizing expenses of conducting studies and investigations of certain matters pertaining to immigration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 469, Eighty-second Congress, incurred by the Committee on the Judiciary, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, within or without the United States, not to exceed \$30,000, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of experts and clerical assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by said committee and signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the House Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. LECOMPTE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Virginia if he anticipates offering an amendment to reduce the amount carried in the resolution?

Mr. STANLEY. If there is no objection to the consideration of the resolution, at the proper time I shall offer an amendment.



are already started what are known as deficiency appropriations, new appropriations. It is contended in connection with practically all of them that they are submitted because it is necessary for them to cover the legislation which we are passing daily. The fact is that when we pass legislation here we do not have positive knowledge of what it is going to cost in the future for the operation of the legislation we pass. We will never get real economy in Government until we begin to pay attention to the fiscal consequences of the legislation we pass.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to say to my distinguished senior colleagues that I am delighted to hear his support of the McClellan bill. I would point out to him that the majority leader this afternoon agreed to have that bill considered early in the next session. I am counting on the Senator's support. We of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments are counting on his support to help push it through the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it has my support. I have been working for its purposes for years. Mr. President, our distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been on his feet while I have been making these remarks—and I am sorry that I have taken so long, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. President, is another person who appreciates that this is an enormous job. Within the past few days has appointed a subcommittee, or he will do so within the next few days, a subcommittee which will be authorized to make what we call field investigations as to how we can effectively curtail appropriations. We hope that he may become chairman of that subcommittee, and that it will cover not only the domestic but also the foreign field in the matter of field investigations, in order that we may keep in closer touch with these appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to obtain the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, these bills have been discussed time and again. I refer to the two bills which are now coming up. They have priority. I am perfectly willing to answer any questions which any Senator may wish to ask, but I ask that action be taken on the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report on the bill, H. R. 5684, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 5684, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
October 20, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 to the bill (H. R. 5684) making appropriations for Mutual Security for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report see pp. 13850-13851, House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 19, 1951.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5215, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
October 20, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17, 26, 28, 32, 37, 40, 43, 56, 57, 58, 59, 70, 93, and 101 to the bill (H. R. 5215) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for 'Administering the public debt,' \$500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used to pay for time and space for advertising the savings-bond program by press, radio, or television."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 under this head for acquisition of land may be used for purchase in the name of the United States in trust 20 acres of land in Placer County, Calif., for the use of the Indians of Auburn Rancheria."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line 4 of said amendment after the word "countries" insert: "(not exceeding 450)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "*Provided*, That the limitation contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available to the Commission for personal services is hereby amended to read, 'of which not to exceed \$30,400,000 shall be available for personal services'; *Provided further*, That section 605

of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, of 1952, shall not be applicable to the Commission."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

"The limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$1,100,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for loans pursuant to section 14 of the act, is hereby decreased to \$600,000, and the limitation fixed in Public Law 137 granting \$4,375,000 to the Displaced Persons Commission for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin, is hereby decreased to \$3,400,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$31,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$1,100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In lieu of the sum of \$5,450,000 named in said amendment, insert: "\$5,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line two of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1001."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line one of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1310."; and before the period in the last line of subsection (d), insert: "; and each annual and supplemental budget estimate shall include a statement comparing the average grade and salary provided for in each item of appropriation or fund allowance therein with similar figures reported for the two previous periods"; and strike out all of proposed subsection (e).

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendment: In line one of said amendment, change the section number to "Sec. 1315."; and in the last sentence of subsection (a) insert before the period: "*Provided*, That this section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation or distribution of technical, scientific, or research publications, the reporting or dissemination of the results of research or investigations, the publishing of information or other work required by law to carry out the duties of such Department or Agency other than work intended for press, radio and television services, and popular publications"; and before the period in the last line of said amendment, insert: "; nor shall any such provision in this or any other Act limit appropriations which may be used to compensate persons in the Office of Defense Mobilization who are engaged in informing the public about the progress and purposes of the defense mobilization program, or persons in the agencies assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, who are engaged in informing consumers, agriculture, business and labor, about rules, regulations, and orders, issued by such agencies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended."



Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 27, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 73, 87, 105, and 110.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I understand that the third and last conference report on an appropriation bill is on its way to the Senate, so I shall resume my seat and yield to my friend from West Virginia, who wishes to speak at this time.

[Mr. NEELY addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein; that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 19, and 25 to the bill, and concurred therein; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 24, and 26, to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 355) to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and it was signed by the Vice President.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1952—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report see pp. 13956-13957, House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to

House bill 5650, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
October 20, 1951.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 19, and 25 to the bill (H. R. 5650) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the appropriation in this chapter for defense community facilities and services shall be available to the Office of Education for payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title III of the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "\$2,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in lines 9 and 10 of said amendment insert: "\$1,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 604. No part of the funds made available by this act or any other act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 5, 7, 8, 18, 24, and 26.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF BILL

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 4255) to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, assistant postmasters and supervisory officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and for other purposes, passed by the House of Representatives on September 20, 1951.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, since the Senate has passed a bill on this subject, and it has been already enacted into law, House bill 4255 should be indefinitely postponed, and I so move.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

#### BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO FORMER SENATOR RANDELL, OF LOUISIANA

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 230) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate hereby extends to the Honorable Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, who served as a Member of the House of Representatives from 1899 to 1913 and as a Member of the Senate from 1913 to 1931, its cordial greeting on the occasion of his 93d birthday, which occurred on October 7, 1951, and expresses its admiration and gratitude for his long and devoted service to his country.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to Senator Ransdell at his home at Lake Providence, La.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on Sunday, October 7, former Senator Joseph E. Ransdell celebrated his ninety-third birthday in his home town at Lake Providence, La.

He enjoys good health. He is still active. His mind seems undiminished in vigor.

He served Louisiana with distinction as a Member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. His service in the House, from December 1899 to March 1913, included 12 years on the House Rivers and Harbors Committee; his service in the Senate from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1931, included 18 years on the Senate Commerce Committee where he was particularly active in all matters relating to flood control.

He presided over the Rivers and Harbors Congress for 14 years, after having been active in its organization in January 1906; he authored the act of 1906 to eradicate Texas fever in cattle; the act of 1917 to create a national home for lepers—located at Carville, La.; the act of 1917—Ransdell-Humphreys bill; the first direct Federal appropriation for







Public Law 254 - 82d Congress

Chapter 665 - 1st Session

H. R. 5650

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, namely: Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Effective January 1, 1952, Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress, under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate", paragraph 8, page 7, is amended by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixty", and by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "three hundred". 60 Stat. 392.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$550,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Clerk hire, Members and Delegates", fiscal year 1952, is hereby made available for the purposes set forth in subsection (c) of House Resolution 318, Eighty-second Congress.

Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", Eighty-second Congress, first session, \$500, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER II

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For the provision of defense community facilities and services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses in connection with direct Federal construction of such facilities, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953. 65 Stat. 303.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Federal Security Agency in connection with its functions under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$250,000. 65 Stat. 293.  
60 Stat. 810.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the appropriation in this chapter for Defense Community Facilities and Services shall be available to the Office of Education for payments to local educational agencies for 65 Stat. 760.  
65 Stat. 761.



All 65 Stat. 761.

the maintenance and operation of schools in critical defense housing areas pursuant to section 10 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 874), as amended, and for providing school facilities and making grants pursuant to title III of the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 5411, Eighty-second Congress.

## CHAPTER III

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Flood control: For an additional amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738), as amended and supplemented, to expedite investigations and surveys in critical areas in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi River watersheds and the submission of reports thereof to the Congress, \$186,800, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952.

49 Stat. 1570.

33 U.S.C.

§§ 701a-701h.

65 Stat. 235.

## CHAPTER IV

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma: For commutation of treaty obligations with the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma in accordance with the Act of September 1, 1950 (Public Law 747), \$385,000, including not to exceed \$34,333 for defraying expenses of making per capita payments authorized by said Act, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 753.

## RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources Management," for the development of additional water supplies on the Navajo Reservation \$250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That development shall be made after consultation and approval of the Navajo Tribal Council.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Construction and rehabilitation: For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

## CHAPTER V

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Atomic Energy Commission", \$200,000,000.

# CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,400,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, on the amount available for travel expenses, is increased from "\$575,000" to "\$619,000". 65 Stat. 271.

# FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000.

# HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

### DEFENSE HOUSING

For the provision of defense housing in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses (not exceeding \$375,000) of the Public Housing Administration in connection therewith, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any moneys or reserves authorized by section 311 of said Act may be merged (for accounting purposes only) with moneys or reserves authorized by sections 303 and 605 (c) of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1543 and 1585): *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, is increased from "\$12,780,000" to "\$13,155,000". 65 Stat. 303. 55 Stat. 363; 64 Stat. 65. 65 Stat. 287.

### DEFENSE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

For the provision of defense community facilities and services, including loans and grants therefor, in accordance with title III of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including administrative expenses (not exceeding \$105,000) in connection with the construction of such facilities, \$11,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being constructed pursuant to said title III from any appropriations or funds available for such construction shall be considered nonadministrative, and in the case of projects financed through loans to public or nonprofit agencies shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and amounts so recovered shall be credited to the appropriations or funds against which such expenses were charged. 65 Stat. 303. Expenses of inspections, etc.

### REVOLVING FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ISOLATED DEFENSE SITES

For the revolving fund authorized by title IV of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including not to exceed \$25,000 for necessary administrative expenses in connection with said title, \$6,250,000, to remain available until expended. 65 Stat. 310. 65 Stat. 762. 65 Stat. 763.

All 65 Stat. 763.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES  
AND SERVICES

- For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in connection with the functions of that office under title I of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$603,000.
- 65 Stat. 293.
- 60 Stat. 810.

## FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

- The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association, is increased from "\$3,060,000" to "\$3,428,000".
- 65 Stat. 287.

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

- The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses incident to providing financial assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction is increased from "\$157,250" to "\$225,000"; and such increased amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with all functions of the Office of the Administrator under section 102 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, and title V of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951.
- 65 Stat. 287.
- 62 Stat. 1275;
- 65 Stat. 311.
- 12 U.S.C.
- § 1701g.

## FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

- The amount made available under this head in title IV of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration is increased by "\$41,000"; and the limitation thereunder on the amounts available for certain non-administrative expenses of said Administration is increased from "\$23,300,000" to "\$25,175,000": *Provided*, That the National Defense Housing Insurance Fund shall be available, in addition to the purposes for which it is otherwise available under law, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration.
- 65 Stat. 287.

## RENEGOTIATION BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; and rents in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Board is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than five positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section.
- 60 Stat. 810.
- 63 Stat. 959.
- 5 U.S.C.
- § 1105.



## CORPORATIONS

All 65 Stat. 764.

## INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The provisions of section 605 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (Public Law 137, Eighty-second Congress) shall not apply to the operating personnel of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

65 Stat. 292.

## CHAPTER VI

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Military Public  
Works Appropria-  
tion Act, 1952.

## MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Military construction, Army: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army, as authorized by the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000,000.

64 Stat. 236.  
10 U.S.C.  
§ 1337d and note.  
64 Stat. 1221.  
5 U.S.C. § 171x.  
65 Stat. 336.  
10 U.S.C. § 1339;  
40 U.S.C. § 259,  
267.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Public Works: For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), naval repairs and improvements to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; including not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; \$282,000 for the acquisition of facilities as authorized by said Act of September 11, 1950; furniture for public quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as authorized by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); to remain available until expended, \$800,000,000;

34 U.S.C.  
§§ 911b-911d.  
64 Stat. 236.  
10 U.S.C.  
§§ 1337d and note.  
64 Stat. 829.  
50 U.S.C. § 881  
note.  
64 Stat. 1221.  
5 U.S.C. § 171x.  
65 Stat. 336.

San Diego, California: For necessary expenditures for the construction of facilities to increase the capacity of the San Diego water supply system in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 5102, Eighty-second Congress, \$18,000,000.

53 Stat. 591.

Refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission: For refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act of October 25, 1949 (Public Law 379, Eighty-first Congress), \$1,096,392.

65 Stat. 404.

63 Stat. 897.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Acquisition and construction of real property: For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of May 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 66), the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), and the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; not to exceed \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$2,071,200,000: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be expended for actual construction of facilities or structures at Grandview Air Terminal, Missouri, until the city of Kansas City, Missouri, has conveyed to the United States Government the fee simple title to all lands required for the base or has given the United States Government at least a twenty-five-year lease to such land on a nominal rental basis: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$74,745,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing purposes at McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey, for airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard removal, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,746,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing purposes at Sioux City Airport, Sioux City, Iowa, for airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and medical facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$32,981,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the foregoing purposes at Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California, for airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communication and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops.

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

SEC. 603. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

SEC. 604. No part of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act of the present Congress shall be used for the construction.

50 U.S.C.  
 §§ 491-494.  
 50 U.S.C.  
 §§ 511 note,  
 521 note.  
 50 U.S.C.  
 §§ 501-504.  
 64 Stat. 236.  
 10 U.S.C.  
 § 1337d and  
 note.  
 64 Stat. 1221.  
 5 U.S.C. § 171x.  
 65 Stat. 336.  
 10 U.S.C. § 1339;  
 40 U.S.C. § 259,  
 267.  
 33 U.S.C. § 733  
 and note.

McGuire Air  
 Force Base,  
 Wrightstown,  
 N.J.

Sioux City Air-  
 port, Iowa.

Travis Air  
 Force Base,  
 Fairfield,  
 Calif.

Restriction on  
 certain con-  
 tract payments.

Costs involved  
 in expediting  
 production.

Laundry or dry-  
 cleaning facil-  
 ities.

replacement, or reactivation of any laundry or dry-cleaning facilities in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

SEC. 605. This chapter may be cited as the "Military Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952".

Citation of  
chapter.

## CHAPTER VII

### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 79, and House Document Numbered 248, Eighty-second Congress, \$1,885,416, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## CHAPTER VIII

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates,

Persons engaging,  
etc., in strikes  
against or advo-  
cating overthrow  
of U.S. Govern-  
ment.

Affidavit.

Penalty clause.



or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

65 Stat. 766.

65 Stat. 767.

Domestic infor-  
mation functions.

SEC. 802. Any funds provided by this Act shall not be available for the compensation of persons performing domestic information functions or related supporting functions in excess of 50 per centum of the amount provided herein.

Short title.

SEC. 803. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952".

Approved November 1, 1951.